OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The Cork Herald:
OR, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.—*No.* 3.] *SATURDAY*, FEBRUARY 17, 1798. [*Price, Three-Pence.*

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the *Cork Insurance Company* giving up the Fire Insurance Business,

THE CORPORATION
OF THE
Royal Exchange Assurance Company,
OF LONDON,

Have appointed me their AGENT,
For the Assurance of BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE and FARMING STOCK,
From Loss or Damage by Fire,
AND ALSO,
FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

Constant attendance at the OFFICE.

St. Patrick-Street, Cork, *Feb.* 14. *A. SHINKWIN.*

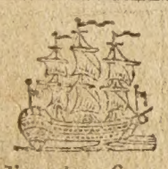
For Sale, immediately after Condemnation,
NOW LYING AT COVE,
The Ship DU GAY TROUAIN,

LATE a *French* Privateer, prize to his Majesty's Ship *Shannon*, built at *Nantz*, in 1789, for a Guinea-man, double-decked, deep waist, pierced for 24 Guns, has 9 six pounders mounted, Flush Deck, abundantly found with all kind of Stores and Provisions for a three month's cruize.

Of the following Dimensions.

	FT.	IN.
Length aloft, ...	112	0
Breadth of Beam, . . .	31	3
Height between Decks, .	5	4
Depth of Hold, ...	11	6
Whole Depth, ...	17	0

And admeasures about 460 Tons---is a very handsome Ship, and a remarkable fast sailer.—— For Inventory and particulars apply to *J. Roche, Jun.*



For Sale, immediately after Condemnation,
NOW LYING AT COVE,

THE remarkable fine fast-sailing Ship *L'MARS*, (with all her Materials, as she arrived from sea,) late a French Privateer, prize to his Majesty's ship *Dryad*, Lord Amelius Beauclerk Commander; copper bottom, pierced for 22 guns; has sixteen 12 and 18 pounders mounted, with swivels and small arms complete; abundantly found with stores and provisions for a three months cruise—length of deck, 106 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet 8 inches; depth from upper-deck to skin, 16 feet 1 inch, and measures about 506 tons. For Inventory and particulars apply to JOHN ROCHE, *Junr.*

JOSEPH SPEARING, JUNR.

FINDING numerous applications for Money ineffectual, has resolved on confining himself henceforward to a Ready Money Trade; and requests that all who are indebted to him will order immediate payment of their Accounts. The advantages of a Ready Money Trade being obvious, he is determined that all who favor him with Orders, shall have adequate advantages in the Prices and Quality of his WINES.

He has on Sale at his Stores, Marlborough-street, *Best Old Red Port*, received by the Good Intent, in *Pipes, Hhds.* and *Quarter-Casks: a Variety of Wines*, of the finest Quality, and in high Order, in *Bottle: Devonshire Cyder*, in quantities of two Dozen, and *new London Porter*, up in Bottle, in quantities of four Dozen. Feb. 10.

ISAAC MORGAN,

HAS ON SALE,

SCALE SUGAR, in Hhds. and Chests.
RUSSIAN IRON and MATTS.
HEMP and FLAX.
LONDON HOPS, in Bags and Pockets.
SMYRNA COTTON.
CLARET, in Timber.
TEAS of different kinds.
MALAGA LEMONS, and New RAISINS.

He daily expects a large supply of INDIGO.

He takes this opportunity of informing the Dealers in HEMP and IRON, that he is to receive in the course of the ensuing Summer, from *Petersburgh*, three Cargoes of those Articles, which he will dispose of on moderate and accommodating Terms. Feb. 10.

East-India SUGAR & New HOPS.

ROBERT BURKE,

Is now landing a fresh Supply of
Fine East-India Sugar, in *Bags*,
New Kent & Brewers Hops, in *Pockets*,
Double Matts.

Sand-quay, Cork, Feb. 10.

NEW BOOKS.

Just published, at *Connor's* Circulating-Library,

AN OLD FRIEND WITH A NEW FACE, a Novel, in Two Vols. written by *Mrs. Parsons*, Author of Ellen and Julia, Voluntary Exile, Woman as she should be, Lucy, *&c. &c.*—Price, 5s. 5d. *sewed.*

THE BEGGAR GIRL, in three vols. by *Mrs Bennet*—Price, 11s. 4½d. *bound.*

THE ROBBERS, a Tragedy, translated from the German of *Frederick Schiller*—Price, 1s. 1d.

A Variety of other *New Publications, Magazines, Plays*, &c. for Circulation.

In the Press, and speedily will be published,
In Two Vols.—Price, 5s. 5d.
THE CELEBRATED ROMANCE OF
GRASVILLE ABBEY.

☞ An APPRENTICE wanted.

A great Variety of
French, Spanish, Portuguese, and other WINES, always for Sale, in Timber and Bottle,

At N. MAHON's Cellars, North-Cook-Street,

Among which are, Claret of first quality, old and in high order; Port; Malmsey, and dry Madeira; Paharete; Frontignac; Sherry; Calcavella; Teneriffe; White Mountain, &c. Feb. 10.

TO BE SOLD,

ON the Exchange of *Cork*, at One o'clock, on Monday, the 12th day of February inst.

Two Sixteenth Parts of an Estate,

in the Island of St. Vincents, and which produce yearly from ten to eleven Hogsheads of SUGAR, one sixteenth thereof held for the life of John Nicholas Wrixon, and the other for ever.

Further particulars at sale, or in the interim, by application to Messrs. Good and Kenifeck, Assignees of John N. Wrixon & Jeremiah Morgan. Feb. 10.

N. B. The above Sale is adjourned to Tuesday, 20th Inst.

Custom-House, Dublin, Jan. 1798.

NEW LIGHT-HOUSE,

Island of Arran, County of Donegal, and North West Coast of Ireland.

THE Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue give notice, that the above Light-House will be lighted on the Night of Thursday, the 1st of March next, and continue thereafter lighted from the expiration of day-light in the evenings until day-light in the mornings.

Description of the said Light-House.

ITS Elevation is about 160 feet above the level of the Sea at half tide. The Light will be from oil-lamps, reflectors and lenses, and will be seen from every point of the visible horizon, like a star of the first magnitude at all times, when observed at a distance, and not affected by fogs or mists.—— Cape Tilling bears from the said Light-House (by the compass) South 53° West distance about 8 leagues. The Sound of Torey, North 73° East distance about 7 leagues. The Stags of Oway and Island of Torey are in one direct line, and bear from the Light, North 66° East. In coming from the East through the Sound of Torey, care must be taken when you have got through the Sound to keep the Light well open on the Larboard Bow, to clear the Shoals of Balleeh Connell, which lie in the direct course about mid-way between the Light and the Sound, and also to clear the Stags of O[illegible] which lie a little further out to Sea, about 5 miles distance from the Light.

By order of the Commissioners,

Feb. 10. ALLAN MAC LEAN.

UNDER THE TONTINE COFFEE-ROOM.

PHILIP PURCELL,

IN addition to his usual extensive supply, has just received from the principal Manufacturers in *England*, a large Assortment of the following, *viz.*

WATER and COFFEE URNS, of the newest Patterns, with patent and Common Cocks. *London made.*
TEA-TRAYS and WAITERS, in their various sizes, shapes and colours.
BREAD-BASKETS and KNIFE-TRAYS.
PATENT PLATE WARMERS, double and single.
COFFEE BIGGINS and TEA-POTS.
CHEESE-WAGGONS.
COASTERS, double and single.
CHAMBER-CANDLESTICKS.
CARD RACKS.
KNIVES and FORKS, of every Description from 5s. to 52s. per Dozen.
PEN-KNIVES & SCISSARS.
RAZORS & LAUNCETS.
BUTTONS, a general Assortment, (some beautiful *Steel* ones.)
SNUFFERS & STANDS.
SPURS, plated & Steel.
STIRRUPS and SNAFFLES.
WATCH-CHAINS,—SEALS, and KEYS.
POCKET-BOOKS, with Silver edging and plain.
TOILETTE GLASSES.

With every Article in his Line, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on as low Terms, as at any *House* in this *Kingdom.*

Carpet and Blanket Ware-House.

THOMAS JONES, at the *Bell* and *Crown*, near the *Exchange, Cork*, has just received a large Assortment of *Brussels, Persia, Kidderminster, Scotch* and *Irish Carpets* and *Carpeting*, entire *new* Patterns: *English* and *Irish Blankets*; *Marseile Quilts*; *Cotton Counterpanes*; *Sheeting* of all sorts: *Tickens*; *Floor-Cloths*; *Hearth Rugs*; Spotted *Beavers*, for Dressing *Gowns*: *Bath Flannel*; *Rattins*; *Saddle-Cloths*; *English, Welch*, and *Irish Flannels* and *Swanskins*; *Furniture Cheques*; *Striped Flannels*, of all sorts, for Servants Jackets: *Table Covers*, and *Card Cloths*: HAIR MATTRESSES, &c.

N.B. The foregoing Articles are purchased from the most eminent Manufacturers in *Great Britain* and *this Kingdom*, for ready Money; and will be sold on more reasonable Terms, than at any other House in *Ireland*.—Any Quantity of *Barrack Bedding* to be had at the shortest Notice. Feb. 10.

SCOTT AND RICHARDSON,

At their STORES, *Maylor-Street, near the Post-Office*,

ARE as usual well supplied with the following WINES, in *Timber* and *Bottle*, viz.—

Claret, } Very old in	*Bucellas.*
Port, } Bottle.	*Lisbon.*
Madeira, of very superiour Quality.	*Carcavella.*
Sherry.	*Malaga*, &c.

Feb. 10.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE REV. P. H. HAMILTON, A.B.

AWARE of the many inconveniences which must of necessity attach to an overcrouded School, has resolved to circumscribe the number of his Pupils to TWENTY-FOUR; to whose Morals and Literary Information, he will continue (as heretofore) to pay the utmost attention. His Plan of Education includes *English, Latin, Greek, French*, (taught by a Native of that Country,) *Geography, Mathematics, Astronomy*, &c. &c. For his Qualifications he refers the Public to the following Testimonial, granted him on taking out his Degree:——

"*We, the undersigned, certify, that we know* Mr. P. H. HAMILTON, A. B. *and believe him to possess those Moral and Literary Qualifications, which render him a proper Person to be entrusted with the Education of Youth.*

R. MURRAY, T. ELRINGTON, R. BURROWES, W. MAGET, J. USHER, J. STOPFORD,
Trinity College, Dublin,.....J. WALKER.
June 21, 1797."

P. S. Mr. H. would accommodate SIX Young Gentlemen with *Board* and *Lodging*, at 40 *Guineas* per Ann. including *all* expences; (each having a seperate Bed) and 5 *Guineas* Entrance: Day Boys, 1*l.* 14*s.* 1½*d.* per Quarter, and 1*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* Entrance.

Marlborough-Street, Feb. 10.

RAGS WANTED.

MESSRS. PERRIERS will give the highest Price for any quantity of RAGS. Apply at their Paper Mills, *Douglas*, or at the Red-Abbey Sugar-House, *Cork.* Feb. 10.

WE, the undersigned Magistrates and Gentlemen, resident in the Baronies of Condons, Clangibbon, Fermoy, and the Vicinity thereof, assembled at KILWORTH,

On MONDAY the 12*th of February inst.*

DO behold with the utmost abhorrence and concern, the inhuman MURDER lately committed upon the Bodies of RICHARD MANSERGH *ST. GEORGE*, Esq. and JASPER UNIACKE, Esq. both deceased, at Carey's Lodge, in the Glen of Araglyn, in this Neighbourhood; and We do hereby pledge ourselves to each other, and to the Public, to exert ourselves as far as possible, to bring the Perpetrators of these horrid Murders to Justice.

And We do farther pledge ourselves to each other, and to the Public, collectively and individually, to be ready upon all occasions, to enforce a due obedience to the Laws of this Kingdom, and to resist as far as possible, all illegal Proceedings.

Henry Johnson	James Millerd
Mount Cashell	James Sentleger, clk.
John Mansergh	Richard Aldworth
Geo. Montgomery	Wm. Tynte Aulten
Peter Carey	John Pyne
John Devonshire	John Sherlock
Wm. Croker	Jer. Campion
Edw. H. Reeves	Wm. Stewart
Kingston Power	Arthur Lucas
John Hyde	Garret Wilton
James Spratt	Peter Carey, jun.
Edm. Morrogh	Richard Nation

A FREEHOLD.

To be Let, for Lives renewable for ever,
From the Twenty-fifth day of March next,
Some HOUSES, in Gallows-hill-street, BANDON.

Apply to *George Kingston*, Esq Bandon, or Mr. *John P. Heard*, St. Patrick-street, Cork.
Feb. 14.

TO BE LET,

For Six Months, from the 13*th Day of January last*,
And for a long Term, if not redeemed by the late Tenant,
THE LANDS OF CLONEEN,
CALLED,
THE LITTLE MOUNTAIN:

About Sixty Acres: near *Carrigtowhill*. Apply to *Mr. Sarsfield.* Feb. 14.

TO BE LET,

From the 25*th of March next*,

FOR Three Lives, or Thirty-one Years, the HOUSE and DEMESNE of DROMBEG, situate in *East Carbery*. The Demesne containing about 80 Acres good Ground, handsomely laid down, and commanding an extensive view of the Ocean. The House is fit for the immediate reception of a Family; the Offices are large and in thorough repair, with an excellent Garden, protected by a Wall fourteen feet high, and the entire calculated for the residence of a Gentleman, wishing to reside in a sporting Country. Application to be made to the Rev. H. JONES, *Kinsale*, or I. T. JONES. Feb. 14.

ABOUT Thirty-eight Acres of the Lands of BALLINASPEGMORE, situate at the Two-Mile Stone, on the BANDON Road, to be LET, and immediate Possession given, or the Interest therein to be SOLD. For particulars apply to DOCTOR BAGNELL. Feb. 10.

County of CORK. } THE next General Sessions of the Peace, and General Goal delivery for said county, and the next Civil-bill Court for the Division of Middleton, will be held at Middleton, in said division and county, on Monday the 26th day of February, Inst.---The above Division contains the Baronies of Barrymore, Condons and Clongibbons, Duhallow, Fermoy, Imokilly, Kinnattaloon, East and West Muskerry, and Orrery and Kilmore.—All Civil Bills must must be entered on, or before the second day of said Sessions, and no Plaintiff will be permitted to prove the service of his own Procets. Feb. 10, 1798.

The Justices appointed to attend (with the Assistant Barrister) are

The Rev. Francis Orpen,
Croston Uniacke, Esq.
Rev. James Hingston,
And *Warham Durdin, Esq.*

JAMES CHATTERTON, Jun.
C. Peace.

The Chief and Sub-Constables of the District of Imokilly, are directed to attend at said Sessions.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

PACKETS
OF THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

LONDON,

FEB. 10.

AN Article of the utmoſt importance appears in the *Moniteur* of the 5th inſtant, only one Copy of which has reached this Country. This Article is from *Hamburgh*, of the date of the 24th ult, and to the following purport.

"The Executive Directory of the French Republic, has cauſe a notification to be made to the Courts of *Pruſſia* and *Denmark*, that it has given orders to a part of its Troops in Germany to march to this City *(Hamburgh)*, if theſe two Powers do not agree to ſhut its Port again Britiſh Merchandize."

This Article we conſider as mighly important, as it proves that the French Directory have not abandoned their views upon *Hamburgh*, which chiefly, no doubt, point to *plunder*, but which the Courts of *Pruſſia* and *Denmark* muſt counteract, if they themſelves do no not mean to become an eaſy and immediate prey to France.

The next *Hamburgh Mails* muſt bring very intereſting intelligence, if the above article in the *Moniteur* has any foundation in fact.

An articcle from *Breſt* ſtates, that the labours to fit out the Expedition for the Deſcent on England are carried on with ſuch activity that the Artificers work during the night, by the light of flambeaux.

A Maſter of a neutral veſſel, arrived at one of the out-ports, declares that he was in St. Maloes about eight days ago, and that a Raft, one quarter of a mile long, proportioned breadth, and ſeven balks deep, mounting a citadel in the centre, covered with hides, was nearly finiſhed; and that a ſe ond upon a much larger ſcale, being near three quarters of a mile long, was conſtructing with unremitting activity.

They ridiculed the idea of employing force of ſuch magnitude againſt Guernſey or Jerſey. Spithead and the Iſle of Wight are talked of there, as the objects of meditated attack, by theſe Quixotic invaders. Deſperate as an expedition of this nature appears, it is not impoſſible that they may attempt it.

A ſeparation has already taken place between the young King of Sweden and his Conſort. They quarrelled the firſt day of meeting; and it is doubted whether the marriage was conſummated.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

The Tragedy of England Preſerved was performed at this Theatre laſt night, and the receipts of the Houſe were very generouſly given by Mr. Harris in aid of the Voluntary Contribution now open at the Bank for the defence of the Country.

The numerous ſentiments of loyalty and patriotiſm with which this production abounds, and which are peculiarly appropriate to the preſent moment, were received with the moſt enthuſiaſtic and reiterated plaudits. Among the perſons of diſtinction who graced the lower circle of boxes, we obſerved.

Duke of Glouceſter	Princeſs S. of Glouceſter
Prince Erneſt	Dutcheſs of Gordon
Prince Wm. Glouceſter.	Dutcheſs of Newcaſtle
Marquis of Saliſbury	Dowager Mar. of Bath
Lord Cathcart	Lady Cathcart
Lord Bridport	Lady Malden
Lord Hood	Lady C. Lennox
Lord Stopford	Lady L. Macdonald.
The Lord Mayor.	Lady Charham
The Sp. of the H. of C.	Dowager Lady Sefton
Hon. T. Onſlow	Lady M. Duncan
General Read	Mrs. Addington
General Lacelles	Mrs. Penn
Major Stanhope	Miſs Penn
Mr. Angerſtein	Mrs Lawhell
Mr. Devaynes	Mrs. Roſe
Mr. Roſe	Mrs. G. Roſe
Mr. C. Long	Mrs. C. Long
Mr. Boyd	Mrs. Boyd
Sir Iſaac Pococke	Mrs. Angeſtein
Captain Andrews	Mrs. Boone
Captain Pakenham	Mrs. Fitzherbert.

A convivial little entertainment was introduced between the Play and Farce, which conſiſted chiefly of loyal ſongs and popular ſentiments. The company in this interlude was compoſed entirely of ſeamen. Their firſt toaſt was, "*Our Gracious Maſter the King.*" which was received by the audience with repeated burſts of applauſe. The next was,

"*The Sailor's Friend, Admiral Lord Bridport.*"

The applauſe which accompanied this toaſt exceeded any thing of the kind we ever before witneſſed: the extacy with which it was received begat an enthuſiaſm which did not ſubſide for a conſiderable time: on the name of Bridport being pronounced, every perſon in the Houſe roſe, and, looking towards his lordſhip, the Gentlemen in the boxes waved their hats ſeveral times, and cheered the Naval Hero with a grateful exaltation, that compelled the Noble Admiral to come forward, and return the compliment with ſeveral venerable and graceful bows. The third toaſt was "*Lord Hood and Lord Duncan,*" which was received in a manner nearly as flattering as the preceding one; and Lord Hood, who was in the ſame box with Lord Bridport, found himſelf under the ſame neceſſity of coming forward to return thanks to the Houſe. The fourth was "*Earl Howe and Earl St. Vincent.*" This toaſt was alſo received with extatic applauſe, but neither of the gallant Admirals being preſent, the manifeſtations were not of very long duration. The entertainments concluded with the muſical farce of the *Poor Sailor*, in which "*the Lord Mayor and the City of London,*" were toaſted with conſiderable effect.

It would be doing an injuſtice to the Performers to omit noticing that their ſervices on this occaſion were gratuitous.

Pope, who in the play performed the part of the Earl of Pembroke, delivered a ſuitable Addreſs to the audience, at the concluſion of the fifth act; and, previous to the play, Holman ſpoke an occaſional Prologue.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Yeſterday in purſuance of an Advertiſement under the ſigniture of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, a very numerous and reſpectable meeting of the Merchants, Bankers, Traders, and other inhabitants of the metropolis, was held at the Royal Exchange, for "Promoting a Voluntary Contribution for the defence of the Country."

The meeting in conſequence of the above notice, was perhaps the moſt numerous ever held upon the ſpot; in point of opulence and reſpectability it is ſcarcely to be expected it will ever be ſurpaſſed.

At one o'clock the Lord Mayor, by the General requſt of the Gentlemen aſſembled, took the chair.

In a conciſe addreſs, his lordſhip expreſſed great ſatisfaction at beholding ſo very numerous and reſpectable an attendance of gentlemen, who from their very extenſive connections in all quarters of the globe, muſt neceſſarily have a moſt important cauſe at iſſue in the preſent criſis of public affairs. His Lordſhip obſerved that the preſent meeting was not called to diſcuſs any political queſtion. The country was threatened with invaſion by an ambitious enemy, and therefore it was a duty incumbent on every Individual to exert himſelf in defence of public and individual ſecurity.

Mr. Boſanquet, without wiſhing to hold out any idea of deſpondency, urged the neceſſity of being prepared to reſiſt any attempt that might be made, by a foe inveterately hoſtile to this country in its ſentiments, and deſperate in all its acts and undertakings. He recommended a unanimous determination to exert every effort to counteract the projects of France, as the beſt means of ſecuring to this country, that commercial pre-eminence which ſhe has hitherto maintained in the ſyſtem of Europe.--He called on all preſent to inſure the bulk of their property by the ſacrifice of a ſmall part of it——The queſtion was not what ſet of Miniſters were to manage the affairs of the Nation, but whether we were any longer to exiſt as a commercial country.

Mr. Boſanquet then propoſed ſeveral reſolutions which were ſeconded by Mr. H. Smith, for promoting the object for which the Meeting had been convened. Theſe reſolutions were not only carried unanimouſly, but each with ſhouts of approbation.

As ſoon at the meeting was diſſolved, four ſeparate Books were opened on the Huſtings: and at the cloſe of the day, the exact ſum ſubſcribed in caſh was 46,534l. 3s. 6d. which, if calculated for the time the Books were opened, is at the rate of 400l. a minute. The numbers of Subſcribers was 218, and the ſubſcription from One Guinea to 3000l. which laſt ſum was the donation of the Houſe of Boyd, Benfield, and Co. with a promiſe of continuing it annually during the war.

Several other ſubſcriptions were alſo ſet down as annual; and the whole are Free Gifts, without any reference to a compoſition in lieu of Taxes.

As the gentlemen were about to diſperſe, Mr. Alderman Watſon ſuggeſted giving one huzza for the honour of Old England; and the ſentiment prevading the aſſembly with the rapidity of electrical fluid, "Three Cheers for Old England" were given, with the moſt heartfelt ſatisfaction by the moſt opulent commercial Aſſemblage, that if not heard, they will be felt from the Banks of the Thames to that of the Seine.

It was agreed, that the Book ſhould remain open this day (Saturday), from twelve till four o'clock on the Royal Exchange. They are then to be taken to the Bank.

The following are amongſt the names, with the Sums reſpectively ſubſcribed by them at the Royal Exchange:

	£.
Ironmongers' Company, - -	1000
Lord Mayor, - - - - - - - -	500
Luſhington and Mayor, - - -	1000
Robert Williams, Son, and Co. -	1000
Phyn and Inglis, - - - - -	1000
Boyd and Benfield, - - - - -	3000
Angerſtein, - - - - - - -	2000
Newnham and Everett, - - -	1000

The ſubſcriptions at the Bank yeſterday morning, before the general meeting in the Royal Exchange, amounted to about 460,000l. Among the lateſt contributors are, Earl Carliſle 4000l. Earl Spencer 3000l. Biſhop of Litchfield 1000l. Lord Boringdon 1000l. and Lord Hood 1000l.

The Benchers of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn have ordered the ſum of 1000l. to be paid into the Bank, out of the funds of the Society, as a voluntary contribution towards the exigencies of the country.

We underſtand, that of the Houſe of Peele and Co. Mancheſter, Mr. Peele *himſelf* ſubſcribes 20,000l. another Partner 15,000l. and a third 10,000l.

The ſervants of the Speaker of the Houſe of Commmons have, we underſtand, ſubſcribed forty guineas.

The voluntary ſubſcriptions of gentlemen's ſervants are becoming very general. We heard of ſeveral yeſterday, and ſome of them to a very reſpectable amount.

Letters from Copenhagen, of the 15th ult. mention the warlike preparations which were carrying on by the Court of Denmark. The object of them is ſtated to be the formation of a Cordon on the Elbe, in order to preſerve the Neutrality of the Daniſh poſſeſſions in Germany.

The progreſs of Revolution in Switzerland appears to be very rapid.

Mr. Pitt, in his new arrangements in the Tax-office, has aboliſhed two patent places, and reduced the number of Commiſſioners from *ſeven* to *five*, thus conſiderably abridging the patronage of the Miniſter, whoever he may be.

The Albion Mills, near Blackfriar's-bridge, which were deſtroyed by fire more than eight years ago, and have been in ruins ever ſince the conflagration, are ſoon to be employed again in the ſame line: a Proprietary having engaged to take the concern, to grind grain for the Public, from a ſingle buſhel up to any quantity.

HARWICH,

FEB. 8.

Government have it in contemplation to erect Telegraphs all along this coaſt, for which purpoſe Capt. Clements, of the Navy, has been here, and given the neceſſary directions and inſtructions.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, FEB. 13.

Right Hon. Mr. CORRY brought up the report of the committee of ways and means of yeſterday. On reading this report, the Chancellor of the Exchequer withdrew his tax on imported iron, and ſaid, that ſo many perſons more than he expected came forward with contributions for a voluntary loan, that he roſe to give notice of his intention to adopt that meaſure as propoſed by an honorable member whom he did not now ſee in his place, (Mr. O'Donnel.)

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14.

Mr. SKEFFINGTON, Chairman of the Roſcommon Election Committe, reported to the Houſe that ſeveral perſons, whom he named, had refuſed to attend the Committee though regularly ſummoned; he therefore, moved that thoſe perſons be taken into the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms. Ordered.

Sir L. PARSONS moved an Addreſs to his Excellency, that he would order the officers to lay before the Houſe the accounts of the nation from Michaelmas laſt to December 1797. Alſo, that the proper officer lay before the Houſe an account of the proceedings which had been taken ſince January, 1797, to recover the ſums of 99,948l. which was ſtated in the Acc. General's papers to be a balance then due by deceaſed and diſmiſſed collectors.

He alſo moved for ſome other papers relating to the public accounts not yet laid before Parliament, all of which motions were agreed to.

Read a third time and paſſed, the Militia Cloathing Bill.

Lord CASTLEREA moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the road leading from Bannbridge to Belfaſt.

CHAN. of EX. preſented the Fire-arm duty bill, which was read a firſt time.

And alſo a bill for regulating bounties on the export of certain merchandize, &c.——Read a firſt time.

CHAN. of EX. moved for a new duty of nine pence per barrel on Malt, and one or two other reſolutions, which were agreed to——The report of committee ordered for to-morrow.

Mr. FRENCH complained that Beere, a Deputy Purſuivant of the court of Exchequer, was waiting in the purlieus of the Houſe to arreſt Mr. Smith, a petitioner to the houſe againſt a ſitting Member. He moved that Beere be ordered to attend forwith at the bar.

This order was made but before Beere was found, Mr French again complained to the houſe that Mr. Smith was actually arreſted by a common bailiff, and was now in cuſtody of the bailiff in ehe lobby.

He moved that the bailiff be taken forthwith into cuſtody—ordered.

The bailiff, Tim. Byrne, was immediately brought in and being examined by the Speaker, acknowledged he had arreſted Mr. Smith, but that the arreſt was made outſide of the houſe—he ſaid he had heard that Mr. S. was a petitioner, but that he had been ſent back a ſecond time by Mr. Beere to make the arreſt.

A motion was now made that Mr. Smith ſhould be diſcharged from the cuſtody of the bailiff, in whoſe keeping he hitherto remained.

Mr. CORRY ſubmitted to the houſe, that this motion was unneceſſary, inaſmuch as any perſon attending this houſe as a petitioner, could not be in the legal cuſtody of any officer. He therefore ſuggeſted that the bailiff ſhould be committed, and that Mr. Smith would of courſe find himſelf at large without any formal declaration of the houſe on the ſubject.

A member in reply obſerved, that though Mr. Smith might not be in legal in cuſtody, yet it appearing that he was in actual cuſtody, it ſeemed neceſſary that the houſe ſhould diſcharge him.

The Speaker ſaid, that it was very true Mr. Smith was not legally in cuſtody——and that was the reaſon why it became neceſſary for the houſe to diſcharge him. It was the vote of the houſe which would juſtify the officer for letting him go at large.

Mr. Smith was then formally diſcharged from the cuſtody of the bailiff—— and the bailiff himſelf was order to attend at the bar to-morrow.

Mr. Beere, the Deputy Purſuivant, now appeared at the bar, and on his examination by the Speaker declared, he had iſſued the warrant againſt Ralph Smith by order of the Court of Exchequer, at the ſuit of the Crown, in conſequence of an attachment againſt him, as Mayor of Drogheda----that he ſent Byrne, the bailiff, to execute the warrant, who told him this day that he had arreſted Mr. Smith, but that he made his eſcape into the Parliament Houſe---he denied having ſent Byrne back again to arreſt Mr. Smith, and ſaid he had never heard he was a petitioner to the houſe or he would never have iſſued the warrant.

On this apology the Houſe diſcharged Mr. Beere out of cuſtody.---Adjourned.

CORK.

TO THE MAGISTRATES OF THE COUNTY OF CORK.

WERE I only to conſider the great reſpectability, and the high conſideration which attaches to you as a body compoſed of the firſt men in this County, this addreſs had been uſeleſs and impertinent.—The power which the conſtitution has depoſited in your hands muſt have inſtructed you in legal knowledge.——The important ſtake which you poſſeſs in the Country muſt have made you reſpectable, and the culture of your minds muſt have taught you—*humanity*.-----Thus concentrated and ſelf-balanced, it would ill become a voice like mine to offer you inſtruction or advice---no ſuch preſumptuous thought actuates me:——But in the peril of the preſent hour new precedents ſpring up, alarming novelties in *ſentiment* and *action* bid defiance to your ſituation as magiſtrates and men, and call on you for local modes of conduct, which even your *legal* knowledge, your *prudence*, or your *humanity* can ſcarcely teach you to meaſure. It is on this ſcore I would offer an opinion, and a few words.---I believe there is no man who is ſo *wilfully blind*, or ſo beſottedly *ſecure*, as to deny that our country is in a moſt alarming and dangerous ſituation: menaced from without by the dictatorial voice of an Enemy inveterately hoſtile to every pacific propoſal---and diſturbed within by the ſanguinary effervescence of, (I hope,) a few bad men, who are laying hold of the prejudices and paſſions of the ignorant, the weak, and the unſuſpicious, and uniting them in one common engine for the ruin of our beloved Country. To this latter point, I need not remark, that 'tis your duty to direct your attention. Collectively, you are the *legiſlative parent* of the County you protect: 'tis yours to *admoniſh*---'tis yours to *prevent*---'tis yours to *puniſh*----but, 'tis yours to *ſpare!*——The Government of this Country, foreſeeing the danger to which this part of the kingdom would in all probability be expoſed, where the inſinuations of the *worſt* men may be artfully inſtilled into the boſoms of the *beſt*, has ſtrengthened your hands with a ſtrong military power; it has given nerve to your exertions, by withdrawing for a time the counteracting power which the regular reſtrictions of the law bound you by---it has made you almoſt *legiſlative* and *executive*, (and I am ſorry to add, the preſſure of

(public danger juſtified the neceſſity) and has given into your hands the ſacred depoſit of the peace, the property, and the *lives of your fellow-ſubjects*. With ſuch a charge in your poſſeſſion, can you be too cautious?—can you be too guarded againſt the attacks of violence or paſſion, which ſo often aſſail the beſt men? Armed with an immenſe military power, who are ready to execute your *fiat*, as you pronounce the verdict of life or death, your Countrymen look up to you with confidence in your *legality*, with reſpect for your *ſituation*, and with a well-founded claim for your *humanity* and forbearance.—It would be an arrogance, perhaps, too groſs, or I would conjure you to be *conſtitutional*—to be *firm*—and yet to be *humane*,—Be temperate even in your chaſtiſements.—Think not for a moment, that the perſon who addreſſes you belongs to the baſe and unworthy *horde* whoſe foul is treaſon, and whoſe arm (maſked as it is) is thick with human blood—*I am an Iriſhman*, but not a United one—would to God I could *unite* with any *moderate* men, who would calm the diſtraction which agitates the public mind of the lower order of my countrymen, and I think I might ſafely add, I ſhould be more their friend than the deep inſtigators of the claſs which is called by that name.

Conſider for a moment, that the unfortunate and miſguided men, who are the moſt likely to become the firſt victims to the power you poſſeſs, are acting under the influence of opinions *artfully inſtilled*, and prejudices *violently inflamed*: men, who from a miſtaken bravery, (for well-directed bravery has till now been our national character,) even dare to commit a bad action, while the cowardly plotter of the miſchief ſculks in concealment, and ſees without relenting the victims of his machinations fall on every ſide.

And here, my Countrymen, permit me to deplore with you in your misfortunes: if *you* have been aggrieved by the Government of this country, I am as likely to ſuffer as yourſelves, for *I am one amongſt you*---but perhaps a little knowledge of the world, and ſome ſmall advantages of education, have given me a power to ſee that which you do not ſuſpect. Aſk yourſelves for a moment the following queſtion—"How does it "happen that when the military are "called out, and they fire upon my "neighbours, or burn their houſes, in "the liſt of the killed, wounded, or "attacked, I never read the name of "any man above the rank of a poor "huſbandman, or labourer?"—Will not your own reaſon and good ſenſe (for I know you poſſeſs both if you will exert them) inform you, that you are made the tools or engines *(brave and manly as you are)* in the hands of deep deſigning men, who, coward-like, dare not face, or ſhare the danger with you, after having urged you on.—I have deviated from my original intention, in ſaying thus much to you—for 'tis *your cauſe* I am about to plead, and I think I ſhall not *plead in vain*, AND I PLEDGE MYSELF TO YOU ALL, BEFORE GOD AND MAN, THAT YOU SHALL HEAR FROM ME AS OFTEN AS I CAN BE THE HUMBLE MEANS OF INSTRUCTING YOU IN THE WAY OF TRUTH OR HAPPINESS.

But to return—the ſituation of the lower claſſes of your countrymen, I have ſaid, demands your *attention*,—it does more, it demands your *commiſeration*, and (as far as public ſafety will permit) it demands your *humanity*.—The poor *automaton* arm of the Iriſh peaſant, ſtrikes at *it knows not what*, is impelled by *it knows not whom*—and when *madneſs* aims a blow, would not *humanity* rather *prevent*, than wiſh to *avenge* it.

The reſpect I have for you, is too great to permit me to ſuppoſe you ſtand in need of *admonition*, but there are moments when reaſon like the rooted oak, is torn from its baſis by a torrent of the paſſions; and the *man* might act what the *Magiſtrate* would condemn.—Take then, to your protection, even the wretched miſguided peaſant—be quick to *prevent*—but be ſlow to *puniſh*——at the ſame time; remember, you have ſworn to do your duty to your country, and when *neceſſity* calls on you to uſe the powerful arm of Law, your *humanity* muſt deplore, but YOUR FIRMNESS SHOULD REMAIN UNSHAKEN.

MODERATO.

Cork, Feb. 14, 1798.

TOBACCO INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a Letter from an eminent Houſe in Glaſgow, to one of the moſt reſpectable Mercantile Houſes in this City, dated the 2d inſtant.

FOR your information, we beg leave to ſtate the quantity of Tobacco in Europe, on 31ſt of December, 1797, with the expectations formed of the quantity of the crop of 1797; being in all 88,000 hhds. *only*, for the conſumption of Europe, America, and the Weſt Indies, for fifteen Months; becauſe the crop of 1798 cannot come into play before March or April, 1799.

	HHDS.
In *Europe*, 31ſt of December, 1797, *ſuppoſed*,	18,000
The Crop of 1797 is expected to be, from *Virginia*,	45,000
Ditto, from *Maryland*,	15,000
Ditto, from *the Carolinas*,	10,000
	88,000

The produce of *Georgia* is uncertain, but cannot exceed a few thouſand Hhds.

When our fellow-ſubjects, the Engliſh, are pouring their treaſures into the coffers of Government, to ſupport the preſent exigency, at the rate of 400 *pounds a minute!* (A calculation, which was certainly a juſt one, made the day of the meeting at the Royal Exchange, London.) Surely there muſt be a number of men in this *wealthy* City, who ſee and lament the neceſſity there is for ſtrengthning the hands of our Government, to protect this Country. And altho', perhaps, Cork might not even raiſe a proportional ſum with the richeſt City in the world, (London,) it would at leaſt ſhew that our exertions keep pace with hers, and that we have a Country as dear to us, as our Engliſh brethern.

The melancholy recital in the pages of this Paper, of the loſs of his Majeſty's Ship Tribune, ſhould be a further warning to nautical men, how they venture to approach a harbour, (without having firſt a Pilot from the ſhore, on board,) with which they are unacquainted.—An anxious deſire to get into port, and a too confident opinion of our own knowledge, have proved fatal to many thouſands on our coaſt.

Mr. Bellamy, of the Theatre Royal, Dublin, has made his *debut* before a Dublin audience, in the character of *Young Meadows*. If his abilities as a ſinger keeps *pace* with his reputation, he muſt be a good one; *certes* it is he poſſeſſes all that a *learned muſical* education can beſtow, and his voice, as we are informed, is of a ſuperior kind. If *nature* after having endowed a man thus, had not, in almoſt every inſtance we can remember, decided that *good ſingers* ſhould be *execrable actors*, we might expect to ſee the delightful *tragic operas* of Italy brought on our boards; where it is difficult to decide between the merits of the *actor* and the *ſinger*. Mr. Bellamy may be an exception to this general rule, and indeed report ſpeaks well of him in this particular.

On Wedneſday laſt was intered at Caſtle-Hyde, the remains of the late Jaſper Uniacke, Eſq. who was murdered in the moſt barbarous manner, on the night of Friday, the 9th inſtant, at his Houſe in Arraglin, near Killworth.

He was, in every ſenſe of the word, a moſt dutiful ſon, a fond huſband, a tender loving father, and truely ſincere friend, and has left an aged and afflicted mother, a diſconſolate widow, and ſix helpleſs children, to deplore his loſs.

55 Cheſts of Teas,

FROM THE LAST SALES,

Per Priſcilla, from London, viz.

BOHEA, CONGOU, BLOOMS, SINGLO AND HYSON,

WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE,

At ISAAC MORGAN's Stores,

On Tueſday next, at One o'Clock.

Feb. 17.

FLOUR,

BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Prime Firſt and Second Quality,

ARRIVED TO

J. EUSTACE, near Clarke's-bridge,

And will be Retailed at reduced Prices.

17th of 2d Month.

*** The Pariſhioners of the Holy Trinity, are Requeſted to attend at the Veſtry Room at 12 o'clock on Tueſday 20th inſt. on buſineſs of the utmoſt importance to the Pariſh.

Feb. 14.

WILLIAM HUGHES, } Church
JOSEPH KING, } Wardens.

County of Cork. } An Adjournment of a General Seſſions of the peace will be holden at Fermoy, in and for the County, of Cork, on Monday, the 19 day of Feb. Inſt.

I. CHATTERTON, Junr. C. Peace,

Feb. 17.

MATHEW CHURCH,

HAS SOME

FINE TOBACCO's

JUST LANDED.

FEB. 17.

PORT NEWS.

COVE, FEBRUARY 14, Wind S. W.

Arrived his Majeſty's Frigate Glenmore, Captain Duff, Plymouth; Ann and Mary, of and from New York, Moſes Smith, flax ſeed, potaſh and ſtaves; Grange, of and from Liverpool, Duncan M'Kenzie, goods for Jamaica; one Collier with coals.

FEB. 15—Wind S. W.

Arrived his Majeſty's Ship Centaur, Captain Markham, from a cruize; Harmony, of and from Boſton, Thomas Dingley, lumber and potaſh; Jane, of Dartmouth, Benjamin Vickers St. Ubes, ſalt, fruit, and reeds.

FEB. 16—Wind S. W.

No ſhip arrived.

TO THE FARMERS AND LABOURERS OF THE COUNTY OF CORK.

My dear Countrymen,

WILL you permit an humble individual, guided ſolely by a ſincere and ardent deſire to promote your welfare, to addreſs you?—I am no Scholar, neither am I ſkilled in Logic, yet I hope that, in the plain and unadorned language of truth, I ſhall be able to convey to you, the honeſt ſentiments of a heart, which beats but with wiſhes for your happines.

To you, the Peaſantry and others the lower orders of the People, I addreſs myſelf; the loyal Gentry of this Country need no ſtimulus to continue in their truly patriotic paths, and the deſigning diſaffected, will not be diverted from their purpoſes by abilities ſo poor as mine.

You are not now, my dear Countrymen, to be told, that a traiterous plan has been formed in this Kingdom, to ſhake off the friendly care of our ſiſter and guardian, England; and, in the mad jargon of modern republicaniſm, to fraternize with the tyrannic rulers of France; to what extent this conſpiracy has been carried, needs only that evidence of the diſmal catalogue of crimes and puniſhments, which have for years paſt ſtained our once happy Country. I ſhall not attempt to trace the origin of thoſe evils, my limits cannot, and my abilities will not allow me; but this much I muſt ſay, that thoſe unnatural ſons of Ireland, who wiſh to deſtroy all order and good government, have hitherto but too well ſucceeded, in ſeducing numbers of you from the honeſt paths of induſtry, to the commiſſion of crimes, which have rendered hundreds of children fatherleſs, and reduced numbers of you, to fly from the juſtly offended laws of your Country.

The firſt ſtep thoſe Revolutioniſts take, is to infuſe the poiſons of Atheiſm and Deiſm into your minds; they tell you that Religion itſelf is uſeleſs, and many of them will endeavour to perſuade you, that death is eternal ſleep: now, let me aſk you, what confidence can you place in the words and promiſes of men, who are governed by no principles of puniſhment hereafter, and who conceive that rapine, plunder, and even murder, ſhall not be taken into any account againſt them, if they eſcape the arm of earthly juſtice?—I aſk you what confidence can you place in them? None—they want your aſſiſtance to obtain thoſe wicked ends they have in view and when (if ever) thoſe ſhould be obtained, then come your days of miſery and repentance; do not, in this reſpect, believe my bare aſſertion, turn your eyes to France—behold the ſituation of that once happy Country—ſee there the melancholy effects of modern Revolution, for nine years paſt the whole of that once delightful Country, has been a continued ſcene of bloodſhed and rapine—of maſſacres—of executions, and of indiſcriminate plunder. Picture to yourſelves the French farmer nine years ago, happy in his family and in his circumſtances, he lived in cheerful plenty—his vineyard grew beneath his foſtering care, and every man beheld his riſing family, the opening images of his better half, growing to manhood and to happineſs like his; when evening came he collected his little charge about him, and happy in himſelf and them, he knew no care—felt no diſquietude; they eat with gratitude the ſweet bread of induſtry, and ſunk into the ſlumbers of the innocent, with grateful oriſons to their benignant Creator. Reverſe the picture—behold the hydra of *Revolution* ſtriding over their fertile vineyards, blaſting with its baneful influence the fruits of honeſt induſtry, with him his ſattelite *requiſition*, that inſatiate monſter, who is only ſatisfied when you have no more to give, he demands your horſes—the ſtate needs them—your cows, your ſheep, your goods, all muſt be given to the uſurping deſpots, and all your little earnings, the ſavings perhaps of years, and the deſigned advancement of your infant family, all, all muſt go, and then you feel what modern Revolution is; does it reſt here? No, the ſtate wants men to fight its battles, you muſt go—your vineyard, your farm, you ſay, muſt go to ruin—let it, *the ſtate wants men*—your children be uneducated, unprotected—*the ſtate wants men*—your wife ——*the ſtate wants men*, and you muſt go, *never to return!*—The wife, the innocents are turned looſe upon the world; wherever they go, moving pictures of their own miſery preſent themſelves, and at length, friendleſs and unprotected, they ſink under the accumulated cruelties of a modern Revolution. Believe me, my Countrymen, this is not a fanciful picture, would it was—ſad, ſad experience ſhews that it has been the fate of many thouſand families, who now no more are reckoned with the living; do, my Fellow-countrymen, bring this home to your own breaſts, and you will not heſitate to chuſe, between your preſent ſecurity, and the certain ills produced by treaſon and rebellion.

Let me turn from this melancholy ſcene, to my own Country, to my own part of it, the South, that happy ſpot, which, until very lately, has been the unvaried ſcene of peace and happineſs; it now preſents a proſpect which I ſhudder to look into; ill deſigning perſons have got amongſt you, they tell you that you are ſlaves; that you are oppreſſed; that your landlords are tyrants; that you have no right to pay rent, and a thouſand other etcetra's, to endeavour to miſ you to their purpoſes—but are thoſe facts? Surely no.——To the payment of rent I ſhall ſay nothing—you ſign leaſes with your eyes open—you promiſe in conſideration of getting certain land, to pay a certain yearly rent, and this, like every other lawful engagement, muſt be fulfilled, or certain penalties, which you yourſelves ſubſcribe to, enforced. But with what horror muſt every man be ſeized, when he hears that not content with refuſing to pay your rent, you murder the man who legally demands it—a very recent inſtance of this now impreſſes every mind. A Gentleman whoſe rents have been two years in arrear, comes to the Country to endeavour to get them; I ſhall ſay nothing of his humanity and virtues—be that as it may, you have "*ſent him to his account:*" this Gentleman, I ſay, comes to the Country, he reſides at the houſe of a reſpectable friend—at night the family retire to reſt, in conſcious ſecurity, hoping to meet the next morning, that man, alas! which your bloody purpoſes doom them never to ſee: you, a band of midnight aſſaſſins, proceed to execute your fell purpoſes, you tear the beloved huſband from his partner's boſom—you drag the unoffending ſtranger from his couch, and the morning's dawn beholds their mangled corſes: think, oh! think upon your crime—a father! a man! a friend! torn, by violence torn from this world—from their families, their friends, and by the relentleſs hands of midnight murder, *plunged into eternity!!*—the ſubject is too horrid.——What, in the name of offended Heaven, do you propoſe to yourſelves—think you, that by ſuch atrocities you will be better, happier, or freed from thoſe natural duties and reſtraints of ſociety? No, indeed—depend upon it painful and diſgraceful deaths muſt be the conſequence, and you will have the heartfelt anguiſh to think, that you have brought miſery and deſtruction upon your unoffending families.—untimely and ignominious deaths upon yourſelves, and that you are baniſhed from the ſcene of life, unpitied and unmourned. Do not think that ſuch crimes can eſcape their deſerved puniſhment, the arm of Government is too ſtrong for you to oppoſe it with effect; ſtrong, both in the affections of the loyal, and in the power which thoſe affections have found neceſſary to put into its hands. If you think for one moment, if you for a moment expel that poiſon which has been adminiſtered to you, you will find that it is not by murder, by rapine, by robbery, by violence, or by diſobedience to the laws, you can expect to be happy, but by living in peace and quiteneſs; by putting thoſe talents, with which Providence has bleſſed you, to lawful and proper uſes; by induſtry, by ſobriety, and by a proper obſervance of your duty to your Creator.

Do not imagine, my dear Countrymen, that I impute thoſe crimes to you all—no, in every community there are as well vicious as good men—to the former I particularly addreſs myſelf, and happy ſhall I be if any repreſentation of mine, can for a moment make even one of them to look around, and ſee and avoid the deep abyſs of miſery which opens to receive him.

Believe me I addreſs you not through any venial motives—intereſted ones I have, for your happineſs is neareſt to my heart: I enjoy no place—receive no penſion—I am not paid rent—I live by honeſt induſtry, and you who feel the ſweets ariſing from it muſt be happy; by honeſt induſtry I mean, not only to labor in that vocation in which Providence has placed you, but our ſtrict obſervance of our duty to ourſelves, and to our neighbours; this has ſtimulated me to addreſs you, and if this Letter proves the means of diſpelling the miſt which now clouds your ſenſes, and of exhibiting to you the perils of your ſituation; if it induces you to look at home to ſee your ſmiling cherubs, and to feel the duty you owe them, I ſhall be happy.

I remain, my dear Countrymen,

Your ſincere Friend,

KILLWORTH, *February* 16, 1798. } A LOYAL IRISHMAN

POETRY.

(Imitated from La Fontaine.)

THE Juſtice ſeated on the bench,
Comes a freſh Wench,
With her complaint, ready to faint:
" An't pleaſe your worſhip,
" Doctor ——— has by force;"
And bluſh'd—" you know the reſt a-courſe."

The Judge, who being moſt exact,
Had enter'd deeply in the fact,
Cries, " how the deuce could he prevail
" 'Gainſt one ſo vig'rous and ſo hale?
" God knows, the Doctor's weak enough,
" And little made for work ſo rough;
" While you, in ſtature like a giant,
" With muſcles and with joints ſo pliant
" Appear to me both ſtout and hearty,
" And able to make good your party;
" In ſhort, 'tis matter of ſurpriſe,
" You did not tear out both his eyes."

" Yes, I confeſs that when in tears,
" I can kick—can ſcratch—can box ears;
" Have a tongue ſhall make the houſe ring,
" And 'gad give as good as they bring;
" Alas! your Worſhip—*when I laugh*,
" I find I'm not ſo *ſtrong by half*.....QUIZ.

LOSS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP LA TRIBUNE.

The melancholy fate of his Majeſty's Ship La Tribune *having for the paſt week occupied the attention of every feeling mind, we conceive it our duty to collect, as far as poſſible, all the circumſtances which attended the fatal diſaſter; not only for the ſatisfaction of the public in general, but particularly for the information of the friends of the unfortunate ſufferers, and of the fortunate ſurvivors. It is a tale replete with woe, and the deſcription given by thoſe who have ſurvived the diſaſter, of the horrors of the cloſing ſcene, and the diſmal night that followed, could we do juſtice in this ſhort narrative, to their deſcription, would harrow up the feelings of the moſt callous heart:*

Halifax, November 30.

LA TRIBUNE was one of the fineſt frigates in his Majeſty's ſervice, mounted 44 guns, and was lately captured by Captain Williams, in the Unicorn frigate. She was commanded by Captain S. Barker, and ſailed from Torbay the 22d of September, as convoy to the Quebec and Newfoundland fleets. In lat. 49. 14. long. 17. 29. ſhe fell in with and ſpoke his Majeſty's ſhip Experiment from this place, out 12 days. She loſt ſight of her convoy October 19, in lat. 46. 16. long. 32. 11. On Thurſday morning laſt, they diſcovered this harbour, about eight o'clock, and the wind bearing E. S. E. they approached it very faſt, when Captain Barker propoſed to the maſter to lay the ſhip to till they could obtain a Pilot; the maſter replied, that he had beat a 44 gun-ſhip into the harbour—that he had been frequently here, and that there was no occaſion for a pilot, as the wind was fair. Confiding in theſe aſſurances, Captain Barker went below, and was for a time employed in arranging ſome papers he wiſhed to take on ſhore with him. The maſter in the mean time taking upon him the pilotage of the ſhip, and placing great dependance on the judgment of a negro man, by the name of John Caſey, (who had formerly belonged here) whom he had placed forward to *con* the ſhip. About 12 o'clock, the ſhip had approached ſo near the Thrum Cap Shoals, that the maſter became alarmed, and ſent for Mr. Galvin, the maſter's mate, who was ſick below. On his coming on deck, he heard the man in the chains ſing out "*by the mark five*," the black man forward at the ſame time ſinging out "*ſteady*." Galvin got on one of the carronades to obſerve the ſituation of the ſhip, the maſter in much agitation at the ſame time taking the wheel from the man who was ſteering, with an intent to wear the ſhip. But before this could be effected, or Galvin able to give an opinion, ſhe ſtruck. Captain Barker inſtantly came on deck, and reproached the maſter for having loſt the ſhip. Seeing Galvin alſo on deck, he addreſſed him and ſaid, (as he knew he had formerly ſailed out of this harbour) that he was much ſurprized he could ſtand by and ſee the maſter run the ſhip on ſhore. Galvin informed the Captain he had not been upon deck long enough to give an opinion. Signals of diſtreſs were immediately made and anſwered by the military poſts and ſhips in the harbour. Boats from all the military poſts, from his Majeſty's ſhips in the dock-yard, proceeded to the relief of La Tribune. The military boats, and one of the boats from the dock-yard, with Mr. Rackum, boatſwain of the ordinary, reached the ſhip, but the other boats though making the greateſt exertions, were not able, the wind being ſo much againſt them, to get on board. The ſhip was immediately lightened by throwing all her guns, except one retained for ſignals, overboard, and every other heavy article, ſo that at about half-paſt eight o'clock in the evening, the ſhip began to heave, and about nine ſhe got off from the ſhoals. She had before at about five or ſix o'clock loſt her rudder, and on examination it was now found ſhe had ſeven feet water in the hold. The chain pumps were immediately manned, and ſuch exertions that they ſeemed to gain on the leaks, and by the advice of Mr. Rackum, the Captain ordered to let go the beſt bower anchor. This was done, but it did not bring her up. The Captain then ordered them to cut the cable, and the jibb and the fore-top-maſt ſtay ſail were hoiſted to ſteer by. All this time the violent gale, which had come on from the S. E. kept increaſing, and carrying them to the weſtern ſhore.

In a ſhort time the ſmall bower anchor was let go, at which time they found themſelves in about thirteen fathom water. The mizen maſt was then cut away. It was now about ten o'clock, the water gaining faſt on the ſhip, little hope remained of their ſaving the ſhip or their lives. At this critical period Lieutenant Campbell quitted the ſhip. Lieutenant Nooth was taken into the boat out of one of the ports. Lieutenant James, of the Royal Nova Scotia Regiment, not being to be found, was ſo unfortunate as to remain, and to the great diſtreſs of his worthy parents and friends, ſhared the general fate. From the period when Lieutenant Campbell quitted the ſhip, all hopes of ſafety had vaniſhed, the ſhip was ſinking faſt, the ſtorm was increaſing with redoubled violence, the rocky ſhore to which they were approaching, reſounded with the tremendous noiſe of the billows which rolled towards it, preſented nothing to thoſe who might ſurvive the ſinking of the ſhip, but the expectation of a more painful death, from being daſhed againſt thoſe tremendous precipices which, even in the calmeſt day, it is almoſt impoſſible to aſcend.

Dunlap, one of the ſurvivors, informs us, that at about half-paſt ten, as nearly as he could conjecture, one of the men who had been below, came to him on the forecaſtle, and told him the ſhip was ſinking; in a few minutes after the ſhip took a lurch, as a boat will when nearly filled with water, and going down; immediately on which Dunlap began to aſcend the fore ſhrouds, and at the ſame moment caſting his eyes towards the quarter-deck, ſaw Captain Barker ſtanding by the gang-way, and looking into the water, and directly after heard him call for the jolly-boat. At the ſame time he ſaw the Lieutenant of Marines running towards the taffrail, he ſuppoſed to look for the jolly-boat, as ſhe had been previouſly let down with four men in her; but inſtantly the ſhip took a ſecond lurch, and ſunk to the bottom; after which neither the Captain nor any other of the Officers were ſeen The ſcene ſufficiently diſtreſſing before, became now peculiarly awful—more than 240 men, beſides ſeveral women and children, were floating on the waves, making their laſt efforts to preſerve their exiſtence. Dunlap, whom we have before mentioned, gained the fore-top. Mr. Galvin, the Maſter's Mate, after incredible difficulty, got into the main-top—he was below when the ſhip ſunk, directing the men at the chain-pump—he was waſhed up the hatchway, thrown into the waiſt, and from thence into the water, and his feet as he plunged ſtruck a rock—on aſcending, he ſwam to gain the main-ſhrouds, when he was ſuddenly ſeized hold of by three men—he was now afraid he was loſt—to diſengage himſelf from them, he made a dive into the water, which induced them to quit their hold—on riſing again, he ſwam to the ſhrouds, and arrived at the main-top, and ſeated himſelf on an arm cheſt, which was laſhed to the maſt.

From the obſervations of Mr. Galvin from the main-top, and of Mr. Dunlap in the fore-top, it appears, that near a hundred perſons were for a conſiderable time *hanging to the ſhrouds*, the top, and other parts of the wreck; but from the extreme length of the night, and the ſeverity of the ſtorm, nature became exhauſted, and they kept at all periods of the night dropping off, and diſappearing. The cries and groans of the unhappy ſufferers, from the bruiſes many of them had received, and as their hopes of deliverance began to fail them, were continued through the night, tho' as morning appeared, from the few that then ſurvived, it became feeble indeed!—the whole number ſaved from the wreck amounting to eight perſons, and ſeveral of them ſo exhauſted as to be indifferent whether they were taken off or not.

Mr. Galvin mentions, that about twelve o'clock the main-maſt gave way; at that time, he ſuppoſes, there were on the main-top and on the ſhrouds upwards of 40 perſons. By the fall of the maſt, the whole were again plunged into the water, and of that number only nine, beſides himſelf, regained the top. The top reſted upon the main-yard, and the whole remained faſt to the ſhip by ſome of the rigging. Of the ten perſons which regained the main-top, four only were alive when the morning appeared; ten were at that time alive on the fore-top, but three of them had got ſo exhauſted, and had become unable to help themſelves, that, before any relief came, they were finally waſhed away; three others periſhed, and four only were alſo finally left alive in the fore-top. The place where the ſhip went down was only about three times her length to the ſouthward of the entrance into Herring Cove. The people came down in the night to the point oppoſite where the ſhip ſunk, and kept large fires, and were ſo near as to converſe with ten people on the wreck. The firſt exertion which was made for their relief was by a boy of thirteen years old, from Herring Cove, who ventured off, in a ſmall ſkiff, by himſelf, about eleven o'clock the next day; and this truly deſerving young lad, with the great exertions, and at extreme riſk to himſelf ventured to approach the wreck, and backed in his little boat ſo near to the fore-top as to take off two of the men, for the boat could not with ſafety hold any more; and here a trait of generous magnanimity occurred which deſerves to be noticed---Dunlap and Munroe had, throughout this diſaſtrous night providently preſerved their ſtrength and ſpirits beyond their unfortunate companions. and they had endeavoured to cheer and encourage them as they found their ſpirits ſinking; they were now both of them able to have ſtepped into the boat, and put an end to their own ſuffering; but their other two companions, though alive, were unable to help themſelves; they lay exhauſted on the top, wiſhed not to be diſturbed, and ſeemed deſirous to periſh as they lay. Thoſe generous fellows heſitated not a moment to remain themſelves on the wreck, and to ſave, though againſt their will, their unfortunate companions; they lifted them up, and by the greateſt exertions got them into the little ſkiff, and the *manly boy* rowed them triumphantly to the Cove, and inſtantly had them conveyed to a comfortable habitation. After ſhaming, by his example, older perſons, who had larger boats, he put off again in his ſkiff, but, with all his efforts, he could not again approach the wreck. His example, however, was ſoon followed by the men in the Tribune's jolly-boat, and by ſome of the boats of the Cove, and, by their joint exertions, the eight men were preſerved, who, with the four that eſcaped in the jolly-boat, make the whole number of the ſolitary ſurvivors of this fine ſhip's company.

Some have been diſpoſed to blame Captain Barker, as exhibiting too much obſtinancy in not abandoning the ſhip, and preſerving his crew, as a violent ſtorm was evidently approaching; but, on examining the men who have ſurvived, we find (though other officers in the ſame ſituation migh have formed a different judgment) that the conduct of Captain Barker, was, throughout the trying ſcene, completely cool and collected. Though, from the manner in which the ſhip had been run aſhore, no blame could attach to him, yet he could not reconcile it to himſelf to loſe ſo fine a ſhip, without making every exertion to ſave her. Having, by the greateſt efforts, conſiderably lightened her, he had reaſon to ſuppoſe ſhe might get off before high water; ſhe made no water while ſhe lay aground—there was therefore great hopes, if ſhe could not that night have been got up the harbour, that ſhe might with ſafety be brought to anchor and have rode out the gale. When ſhe finally got off, univerſal joy was diffuſed throughout the ſhip; every man thought the object of their joint efforts was attained, but the rapid manner in which the water poured into her ſoon damped their joy, and plunged them into deſpair. Had the ſhip been finally ſaved by the great exertions which were made to effect it, every man would have praiſed Captain Baker' and notwithſtanding thoſe exertions failed, we think we may juſtly ſay, in the language of Mr, Addiſon.

" 'Tis not in mortals to command ſucceſs,
" Barker did more; he did deſerve it,"

To his memory, therefore, and that of his brave fellow-ſufferers, the commiſeration of their country-men is juſtly due. From every generous heart they will receive that commiſeration; and while the mind runs over the whole trying ſcene. the tears which involuntarily flow will embalm their memory.

Having cloſed the general ſcene, we think it will not be unacceptable to our Readers if we notice the conduct of ſome individuals. A Quarter-Maſter belonging to the ſhip, by the name of M'Gregor, had his wife on board —— they were a reſpectable couple, and greatly attached to each other. M'Gregor, from his affectionate ſolicitation for the ſafety, endeavoured to perſuade her, while the ſhip lay on the ſhoals, to go aſhore in one of the boats which came off from the iſland, as his mind would be more be more at eaſe could he put in a place of ſafety. To his ſolicitations ſhe replied, " that ſhe would not abandon him; if it was his lot to periſh, ſhe wiſhed not to ſurvive him." Finding it in vain to urge her further, he deſiſted from the attempt, and ſhe afterwards ſhared the common fate. A conſiderable time after the ſhip had foundered, a man was diſcovered ſwimming towards the wreck. On his approaching near, it was found to be M'Gregor; he informed his comrades who were hanging by the wreck, that he had ſwam towards the ſhore; that he had ventured as far as he could with ſafety into the ſurf, and found if he went farther he ſhould be daſhed to pieces; and he cautioned them all to avoid making the like attempt, but, if poſſible, to hold by the wreck. He himſelf gained the main-ſhrouds, and remained there till the maſt gave way, and then met the ſame fate as his unfortunate conſort, whoſe death he was continually deploring while on the ſhrouds.

Dunlap relates another inſtance which occured, which though it may appear ludicrous, after the diſtreſſing ſcene we have noticed, is too deſcriptive of that cool thoughtleſsneſs of danger that ſo often diſtinguiſhes our Britiſh tars, that it would be inexcuſeable to omit it. Daniel Munro, one of the ſurvivors, had, as well as Dunlap, got into the fore-top. After a while he diſappeared, and, it was concluded, he had been waſhed away with many others; after an abſence from the top of about two hours, he ſuddenly popped his head up the lubber-hole, to the ſurpriſe of Dunlap, who enquired where he had been; he ſaid he had been cruiſing for a better birth; and, it appeared, that after ſwimming about the wreck for a conſiderable time, he had returned to the fore-ſhrouds, and had crawled in on the cat-harpins, and had actually been to ſleep there more than an hour, and he ſaid he was, and really appeared to be greatly refreſhed.

Mr. Brennan, of the dock-yard, who had gone on board with Mr. Rackum, after the ſinking of the ſhip, had got on the main-top, and remained there till the mainmaſt gave way, and was never after ſeen.

While noticing the immediate diſaſters of the ſhip, we forbore to mention the fate of one of the boats which had gone from George's Iſland. About nine o'clock, as the ſhip went off, the boat got under the ſhip's bow and was upſet; by this circumſtance a part of the men, conſiſting of a ſerjeant and four privates of the Royal Nova Scotia Regiment, were unfortunately drowned—the the remainder were taken up by the boats belonging to the Eaſtern battery.

Too much praiſe cannot be given to the men who manned theſe boats, and particularly to Serjeant Baker, and the boat's crew, who perſevered in following the ſhip, and finally brought off Lieutenants Campbell and Nooth, of the Royal Fuſileers.

Great praiſe is alſo due to the dock-yard boat, which carried Mr. Rackum on board; they followed the ſhip at a ſhort diſtance, till ſhe foundered, and with extreme difficulty at length reached Herring Cove. We are ſorry to mention, that Mr. Rackum, whoſe exertions on board la Tribune, to ſave the ſhip, were gratefully acknowledged, periſhed with the unhappy ſhip's company.

Having mentioned all the melancholy circumſtances which have attended this diſaſtrous ſcene, it is with pleaſure we now notice the attention which has been paid to the widows and children of the unfortunate ſufferers. His Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, with that uniform generoſity which has diſtinguiſhed him during his reſidence in this Province, directed an immediate proviſion to be made for the bereaved families; and there is reaſon to hope, through his Royal Highneſs's repreſentations, that proviſion will be made permanent.—Actions like theſe dignify even Princes, and add ſplender to the higheſt rank.

Beſides the attention ſhewn by His Royal Highneſs, a liberal ſubſcription has been made by the garriſon for the widows of the ſoldiers who were drowned, and for the men who manned the boats.

There is another inſtance of generoſity, which the occaſion ſeems to require, and it ſeems to be the earneſt wiſh of the men who were ſaved from the wreck; it is, that ſome reward may be beſtowed on the boy who firſt came off to them. They attribute, in a great meaſure, their deliverance to him, and they mention, with the warmeſt gratitude, not only his exertions to ſave them from the wreck, but his kind and hoſpitable attention to relieve them, after they had reached the Cove. Surely, if a ſubſcription were ſet on foot, there is not a man in the country who would not give ſomething to reward and encourage ſuch a remarkable inſtance of humane and heroic magnanimity.

Mr. Club, the Maſter of La Tribune, was Maſter of the Active frigate, when ſhe was run aſhore on the iſland of Anticoſti.

Mr. Fennel, the Firſt Lieutenant, and Mr. Galvin, the Maſter's mate, were formerly priſoners at Guadaloupe with Colonel Wetherall, and were all for a conſiderable time chained by the legs together. Lieut. Fennell declared to Lieut. Campbell, that his only motive in coming out in La Tribune was to have the pleaſure of ſeeing Colonel Wetherall; and ſuch appears to have been the attachment of Galvin to Lieut. Fennell, that though he ſpeaks with becoming feeling of the fate of the ſhip's company, the loſs of Lieut. Fennell ſeems particularly to affect him. On enquiring of him if he ſaw Lieut. Fennell after the ſhip ſunk, he replied, " he did not, for if he had, though he was himſelf in a ſtate of apparent ſecurity, he would again have riſked his life to preſerve him, and would have effected it, or periſhed with him." A ſimilar attachment to each other appears among the men who have ſurvived the wreck, and theſe circumſtances unite to prove that the virtues which render human beings the moſt pleaſing are thoſe they are taught in the ſchool of adverſity.

Tueſday laſt, the body of Lieut. James was found, and brought up to town to his diſconſolate parents, and yeſterday was interred with military honours.

BIRTH, MARRIAGE, BAPTISM, AND CHURCHING!!!

On the 7th inſt. the banns of marriage were publiſhed, for the *third* time, between a young couple in the pariſh of Wigton; and no perſon ſhewing " cauſe or impediment," it was intended that they ſhould " be joined together in holy matrimony" on the following morning. But, behold! the Lady was ſeized with *certain pains*, juſt as ſhe was preparing for the ſolemnization; and, before the evening, was delivered of a *fine* chopping boy. This happened on the Mondaye on the Saturday ſhe *walked* to church with her intended; they were *married*; the child was *baptized*; and ſhe was *churched!!* On their return from theſe *triple* ceremonies, they were joined by a great number of their acquaintance, and the day was ſpent in great feſtivity, enlivened by numerous ſallies of mirth and good humour, incident to, or promoted by—*ſo very ſingular an occaſion.*

CORK: *Printed by* JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)*—☞ *This Paper is publiſhed at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-ſtreet, oppoſite the Poſt-Office, where Adverti ſements, Eſſays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

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The Cork Herald:

OR, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

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LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, that in conſequence of the *Cork Inſurance Company* giving up the Fire Inſurance Buſineſs,

THE CORPORATION
OF THE
Royal Exchange Aſſurance Company,
OF LONDON,

Have appointed me their AGENT,
For the Aſſurance of BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE and FARMING STOCK,
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AND ALSO,
FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES.
Conſtant attendance at the OFFICE.

St. Patrick-Street, } *A. SHINKWIN.*
Cork, *Feb.* 14. }

For Sale, immediately after Condemnation,
NOW LYING AT COVE,
The Ship DU GAY TROUAIN.

LATE a *French* Privateer, prize to his Majeſty's Ship *Shannon*, built at *Nantz*, in 1789, for a Guinea man, double-decked, deep waiſt, pierced for 24 Guns, has 9 ſix pounders mounted, Flush Deck, abundantly found with all kind of Stores and Proviſions for a three month's cruize.

Of the following Dimenſions.

	FT.	IN.
Length aloft, ...	112	0
Breadth of Beam, . . .	31	3
Height between Decks, .	5	4
Depth of Hold, ...	11	6
Whole Depth, ...	17	0

And admeaſures about 460 Tons—is a very handſome Ship, and a remarkable faſt ſailer. —— For Inventory and particulars apply to *J. Roche, Jun.*

For Sale, immediately after Condemnation,
NOW LYING AT COVE,

THE remarkable fine faſt-ſailing Ship, *L'MARS*, (with all her Materials, as ſhe arrived from ſea,) late a French Privateer, prize to his Majeſty's ſhip *Dryad*, Lord Amelius Beauclerk Commander; copper bottom, pierced for 22 guns; has ſixteen 12 and 18 pounders mounted, with ſwivels and ſmall arms complete; abundantly found with ſtores and proviſions for a three months cruiſe—length of deck, 106 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet 8 inches; depth from upper-deck to ſkin, 16 feet 1 inch, and meaſures about 506 tons. For Inventory and particulars apply to JOHN ROCHE, *Junr.*

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FINDING numerous applications for Money ineffectual, has reſolved on confining himſelf henceforward to a Ready Money Trade; and requeſts that all who are indebted to him will order immediate payment of their Accounts. The advantages of a Ready Money Trade being obvious, he is determined that all who favor him with Orders, ſhall have adequate advantages in the Prices and Quality of his WINES.

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HAS ON SALE,

SCALE SUGAR, in Hhds. and Cheſts.
RUSSIAN IRON and MATTS.
HEMP and FLAX.
LONDON HOPS, in Bags and Pockets.
SMYRNA COTTON.
CLARET, in Timber.
TEAS of different kinds.
MALAGA LEMONS, and New RAISINS.

He daily expects a large ſupply of INDIGO.

He takes this opportunity of informing the Dealers in HEMP and IRON, that he is to receive in the courſe of the enſuing Summer, from *Peterſburgh*, three Cargoes of thoſe Articles, which he will diſpoſe of on moderate and accommodating Terms. Feb. 10.

FLOUR,
BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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Prime Firſt and Second Quality.
ARRIVED TO
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And will be Retailed at reduced Prices.
17th of 2d Month.

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French, Spaniſh, Portugueſe, and other WINES, always for Sale, in Timber and Bottle,
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Among which are, Claret of firſt quality, old and in high order; Port; Malmſey, and dry Madeira; Paharete; Frontignac; Sherry; Calcavella; Teneriffe; White Mountain, &c. Feb. 10.

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ON the Exchange of *Cork*, at One o'clock, on Monday, the 12th day of February inſt.

Two-Sixteenth Parts of an Eſtate,

in the Iſland of St. Vincents, and which produce yearly from ten to eleven Hogſheads of SUGAR, one ſixteenth thereof held for the life of John Nicholas Wrixon, and the other for ever.

Further particulars at ſale, or in the interim, by application to Meſſrs. Good and Kenifeck, Aſſignees of John N. Wrixon & Jeremiah Morgan. Feb. 10.

N. B. The above Sale is adjourned to Tueſday, 20th Inſt.

The above Sale is further Adjourned to Tueſday next, the 27th inſt. Feb. 21.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Dublin, Jan. 1798.

NEW LIGHT-HOUSE,

Iſland of Arran, County of Donegal, and North Weſt Coaſt of Ireland.

THE Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Revenue give notice, that the above Light-Houſe will be lighted on the Night of Thurſday, the 1ſt of March next, and continue thereafter lighted from the expiration of day-light in the evenings until day-light in the mornings.

Deſcription of the ſaid Light-Houſe.

ITS Elevation is about 160 feet above the level of the Sea at half tide. The Light will be from oil-lamps, reflectors and leniſes, and will be ſeen from every point of the viſible horizon, like a ſtar of the firſt magnitude at all times, when obſerved at a diſtance, and not affected by fogs or miſts.——Cape Tilling bears from the ſaid Light-Houſe (by the compaſs) South 53° Weſt diſtance about 8 leagues. The Sound of Torey, North 73° Eaſt diſtance about 7 leagues. The Stags of Oway and Iſland of Torey are in one direct line, and bear from the Light, North 66° Eaſt. In coming from the Eaſt through the Sound of Torey, care muſt be taken when you have got through the Sound to keep the Light well open on the Larboard Bow, to clear the Shoals of Balleeh Conneil, which lie in the direct courſe about mid-way between the Light and the Sound, and alſo to clear the Stags of Oway which lie a little further out to Sea, about 5 miles diſtance from the Light.

By order of the Commiſſioners,
Feb. 10. ALLAN MAC LEAN.

UNDER THE TONTINE COFFEE-ROOM.

PHILIP PURCELL,

IN addition to his uſual extenſive ſupply, has juſt received from the principal Manufacturers in *England*, a large Aſſortment of the following, *viz.*

WATER and COFFEE-URNS, of the neweſt Patterns, with patent and Common Cocks. *London made.*
TEA-TRAYS and WAITERS, in their various ſizes, ſhapes and colours.
BREAD-BASKETS and KNIFE-TRAYS.
PATENT PLATE WARMERS, double and ſingle.
COFFEE BIGGINS and TEA-POTS.
CHEESE-WAGGONS.
COASTERS, double and ſingle.
CHAMBER-CANDLESTICKS.
CARD RACKS.
KNIVES and FORKS, of every Deſcription, from 5s. to 52s. per Dozen.
PEN-KNIVES & SCISSARS.
RAZORS & LAUNCETS.
BUTTONS, a general Aſſortment, (ſome beautiful *Steel* ones.)
SNUFFERS & STANDS.
SPURS, plated & Steel.
STIRRUPS and SHAFFLES.
WATCH-CHAINS,—SEALS, and KEYS.
POCKET-BOOKS, with Silver edging and plain.
TOILETTE GLASSES.

With every Article in his Line, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on as low Terms, as at any *Houſe* in this *Kingdom.*

Carpet and Blanket Ware-Houſe.

THOMAS JONES, at the *Ball* and *Crown*, near the *Exchange*, *Cork*, has juſt received a large Aſſortment of *Bruſſels, Perſia, Kidderminſter, Scotch* and *Iriſh Carpets* and *Carpeting*, entire *new* Patterns: *Engliſh* and *Iriſh Blankets*; *Marſeils Quilts*; *Cotton Counterpanes*; *Sheeting* of all ſorts: *Tickens*; *Floor-Cloths*; *Hearth Ruggs*; Spotted *Beavers*, for Dreſſing *Gowns*; *Bath Flannel*; *Rattoons*; *Saddle-Cloths*; *Engliſh, Welch*, and *Iriſh Flannels* and *Swanſkins*; *Furniture Cheques*; *Striped Flannels*, of all ſorts, for Servants Jackets: *Table Covers*, and *Card Cloths*; HAIR MATTRESSES, &c.

N.B. The foregoing Articles are purchaſed from the moſt eminent Manufacturers in *Great Britain* and *this Kingdom*, for ready Money; and will be ſold on more reaſonable Terms, than at any other Houſe in *Ireland.*—Any Quantity of *Barrack Bedding* to be had at the ſhorteſt Notice. Feb. 10.

SCOTT AND RICHARDSON,

At their STORES, *Maylor-Street, near the Poſt-Office,*

ARE as uſual well ſupplied with the following WINES, in *Timber* and *Bottle*, viz.—

Claret, } Very old in
Port, } Bottle.
Madeira, of very ſuperiour Quality.
Sherry.
Bucellas.
Liſbon.
Carcavello.
Malaga, &c.

Feb. 10.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE REV. P. H. HAMILTON, A.B.

AWARE of the many inconveniences which muſt of neceſſity attach to an overcrouded School, has reſolved to circumſcribe the number of his Pupils to TWENTY-FOUR; to whoſe Morals and Literary Information, he will continue (as heretofore) to pay the utmoſt attention. His Plan of Education includes *Engliſh, Latin, Greek, French*, (taught by a Native of that Country,) *Geography, Mathematics, Aſtronomy*, &c. &c. For his Qualifications he refers the Public to the following Teſtimonial, granted him on taking out his Degree:——

"*We, the underſigned, certify, that we know* Mr. P. H. HAMILTON, A. B. *and believe him to poſſeſs thoſe Moral and Literary Qualifications, which render him a proper Perſon to be entruſted with the Education of Youth.*

R. MURRAY, T. ELRINGTON, R. BURROWES, W. MAGEE, J. USHER, J. STOPFORD,
Trinity College, Dublin,.....J. WALKER.
June 21, 1797."

P. S. Mr. H. would accommodate SIX Young Gentlemen with *Board* and *Lodging*, at 40 *Guineas* per Ann. including *all* expences; (each having a ſeperate Bed) and 5 *Guineas* Entrance: Day Boys, 1*l.* 14*s.* 1½*d.* per Quarter, and 1*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* Entrance.

Marlborough-Street, Feb. 10.

RAGS WANTED.

MESSRS. PERRIERS will give the higheſt Price for any quantity of RAGS. Apply at their Paper Mills, *Douglas*, or at the Red-Abbey Sugar-Houſe, *Cork.* Feb. 10.

WE, the underſigned Magiſtrates and Gentlemen, reſident in the Baronies of Condons, Clangibbon, Fermoy, and the Vicinity thereof, aſſembled at KILWORTH,

On MONDAY the 12th of February inſt.

DO behold with the utmoſt abhorrence and concern, the inhuman MURDER lately committed upon the Bodies of RICHARD MANSERGH *St.* GEORGE, Eſq. and JASPER UNIACKE, Eſq. both deceaſed, at Carey's Lodge, in the Glen of Araglyn, in this Neighbourhood: and We do hereby pledge ourſelves to each other, and to the Public, to exert ourſelves as far as poſſible, to bring the Perpetrators of theſe horrid Murders to Juſtice.

And We do farther pledge ourſelves to each other, and to the Public, collectively and individually, to be ready upon all occaſions, to enforce a due obedience to the Laws of this Kingdom, and to reſiſt as far as poſſible, all illegal Proceedings.

Henry Johnſon	James Mullerd
Mount Cathell	James Bentleger, clk.
John Manſergh	Richard Aldworth
Geo. Montgomery	Wm. Tynte Auſten
Peter Carey	John Pyre
John Devonſhire	John Sherlock
Wm. Croker	Jer. Campion
Edw. H. Reeves	Wm. Stewart
Kingſton Power	Arthur Lucas
John Hyde	Garret Wilſon
James Spratt	Peter Carey, jun.
Edm. Morrogh	Richard Nalon

A FREEHOLD.

To be Let, for Lives renewable for ever,
From the Twenty-fifth day of March next,
Some HOUSES, in Gallows-hill-ſtreet, BANDON.

Apply to *George Kingſton*, Eſq. Bandon, or Mr. *John P. Heard*, St. Patrick-ſtreet, Cork.
Feb. 14.

TO BE LET,

For Six Months, from the 13th Day of January laſt,
And for a long Term, if not redeemed by the late Tenant,
THE LANDS OF CLONEEN,
CALLED,
THE LITTLE MOUNTAIN:

About Sixty Acres; near *Carrigtwohill*. Apply to *Mr. Sarsfield.* Feb. 14.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March next,

FOR Three Lives, or Thirty one Years, the HOUSE and DEMESNE of FROMEIG; ſituate in *Eaſt Carbery*. The Demeſne containing about 80 Acres good Ground, handſomely laid down, and commanding an extenſive view of the Ocean. The Houſe is fit for the immediate reception of a Family: the Offices are large and in thorough repair, with an excellent Garden, protected by a Wall fourteen feet high, and the entire calculated for the reſidence of a Gentleman, wiſhing to reſide in a ſporting Country. Application to be made to the Rev. B. JONES, *Kinſale*, or I. T. JONES. Feb. 14.

ABOUT Thirty-eight Acres of the Lands of BALLINASPEGMORE, ſituate at the Two-Mile Stone, on the BANDON Road, to be LET, and immediate Poſſeſſion given, or the Intererest therein to be SOLD. For particulars apply to DOCTOR BAGNELL. Feb. 10.

County of CORK. } THE next General Seſſions of the Peace, and General Goal delivery for ſaid county, and the next Civil-bill Court for the Diviſion of Middleton, will be held at Middleton, in ſaid diviſion and county on Monday the 26th day of February, Inſt.—The above Diviſion contains the Baronies of Barrymore, Condons and Clongibbons, Duhallow, Fermoy, Imokilly, Kinnattaloon, Eaſt and Weſt Muſkerry, and Orrery and Kilmore.—All Civil Bills muſt muſt be entered on, or before the ſecond day of ſaid Seſſions, and no Plaintiff will be permitted to prove the ſervice of his own Proceſs. Feb. 10, 1798.

The Juſtices appointed to attend (with the Aſſiſtant Barriſter) are

The Rev. Francis Orpen,
Croſton Uniacke, Eſq.
Rev. James Hingſton,
And *Warham Durdin, Eſq.*

JAMES CHATTERTON, JUN.
C. Peace.

The Chief and Sub-Conſtables of the Diſtrict of Imokilly, are directed to attend at ſaid Seſſions,

THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

PACKETS

OF SUNDAY, TUESDAY, & THIS DAY.

LONDON

FEBRUARY 11, 12, 13, AND 14.

VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Yeſterday his Royal Highneſs Prince William of Gloucester was a ſubſcriber at the Bank, towards the contributions.

The city of London yeſterday ſubſcribed 10,000l. towards the contributions at the Bank.

Thomas Walker, Eſq. the Receiver-General for Oxfordſhire, has ſubſcribed 500l.

The total ſubſcription at the Royal Exchange, at the cloſe of the books yeſterday exceeded 86,000l.

The whole amount of the bank ſubſcription, under all its heads, amounted yeſterday afternoon to 592,000l.

A ſubſcription toward the voluntary loan is now putting about amongſt the corps forming the garriſon at Plymouth; each man, both officer and private, is about to ſubſcribe a week's pay.

Mr. Collins, Manager of the Portsmouth Theatre, gives a play, free of all expences, in the courſe of this week in aid of the ſubſcription for the defence of the country, which no doubt will be numerouſly attended.

At a corporation aſſembly, held at Yarmouth, it was agreed NEM. CON. to give to government for the proſecution of the war, 500l. and that books be opened to receive ſubſcriptions from the inhabitants, which is expected there to amount altogether between three & four thouſand pounds.

That reſpectable veteran, General Tottenham of Wakefield, the Colonel of the 55th regiment, has ſent 500l. to the Bank, as the voluntary contribution towards the defence of theſe kingdoms. The General's many friends and acquaintances know this to be of a piece with all the other actions of his liberal mind.

Among the laſt ſubſcriptions at the Bank are Lord Loughborough, 600l. per annum during the war; the Society of the Inner Temple, 1000l. Meſſrs. Goldſmid, 1500l. Mr. Coutts 1000l. Mr. Child, 1000l. Mr. Drummond, 1000l. Mr. Hoare, 1000l. Mr. Williams, - 1000l. Mr. Newman, 1000l. Mr. Moffatt, - 1000l. Sir George Preſcott, 5000l. Mr. Hankey, 500l. Mr. Stevenſon, 500l. a gentleman, 500l. and his two daughters 200l. each, during the war; the gentlemen of the Navy Pay-office, 500l. the Purſers of the ſhips at Plymouth, 20l. each; the Corporation at Reading, 500l. the Officers and ſervants of the Foundling Hoſpital, 35l. 12s. 9d. —Mr. Roſe, 1500l. Mr. Nepean, 1300l. the Biſhop of Durham, 3000l. the Biſhop of Bath and Wells, 1200l. the Biſhop of Lincoln, 1000l. Lord Bolton, 15000l. Lord Arden, 4000l. in caſh; the Hon. Society of Barnard's Inn, 250l. Corporation of Northampton, 500l. the Houſe of Meux and co. of Liquor-pond ſtreet, 1000l. a year, to be paid annually during the war. The Queen 5000l. A ſubſcription formed at Edinburgh, which in two hours after being opened, raiſed 10,000l. Sir William Langham, 1,000l. Prince Erneſt, 300l. Duke of Marlborough, 5000l. and Marquis Townſend 1200l. per annum, during the war. The Earl of Carliſle, 4000l. and the Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, 1000l. The Goldſmith's Company 1000l. Mr. Claude Scott, 1000l. The Houſe of Claude, Scott, Son, and Co. 1000l. Mr. Mills, of Streatham, 400l. Mr. Nicholſon, Cornhill, 250l. - Navy Pay Office, 500l. The Wandſworth Volunteers one month's pay. The Oxfordſhire Militia, two days pay. The Weſtminſter Militia, quartered at Sunderland, two days pay.—Beſides innumerable ſmaller ſums from boarding-ſchools, ſervants, labourers, &c. Lord Weſtmoreland's ſervants, 30l. 10s. 6d.

A very large ſubſcription is forming among the Ladies, of which her Majeſty has given the example.

This morning Mr. Ruſſel, of Frith-ſtreet, Agent of the Royal North Britiſh Dragoons (Scots Greys), paid into the bank, for the voluntary contribution fund, the ſum of Four Hundred Pounds, being the amount of one week's full pay of the Officers, Non commiſſioned Officers and Privates, of that very loyal and reſpectable regiment.—The corps came unanimouſly to this reſolution on the 1ſt inſtant.—An example of this ſort will no doubt be general.

We wiſh it were within our power to ſtate daily the amount of the voluntary ſubſcriptions collecting in every part of the kingdom. They ought to be advertiſed both in the London and Provencial papers; for the influence of example would go a great way with many niggardly people, who will keep back merely from the circumſtance of their neighbours not being to learn whether they have ſubſcribed or not. Unleſs the advertiſing mode be adopted, it is impoſſible the newſpapers can ever give that publicity to the ſubſcription which it ought to have.

LORD BRIDPORT.—His Lordſhip, a few days ſince, talking on the ſubject of the threatened invaſion by the French, ſimply obſerved, that they might come as they could; for his own part, he only undertook to ſay, that by G—they ſhould not come *by water*.

HARWICH

FEB. 12.

The maſter of a collier arrived here, which had been taken by a French privateer, and carried into Dunkirk. This man reports, that unremitting preparations were making at Dunkirk, for the intended invaſion; and that he, all the time he was the there, was obliged to work at forge in blowing the bellows. He ſays the French are extremely in want of coals. They uſe char wood, but cannot procure it in ſufficient quantities to anſwer their conſumption. Several privateers have been fitted out for the expreſs purpoſe of capturing colliers bound from Newcaſtle to London; and we are ſorry to ſtate, that on Friday laſt two colliers were taken a few miles from Harwich by one of theſe privateers, and immedeately conducted to Dunkirk

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer on board his Majeſty's ſhip Sans Pareil, of 80 guns, dated at ſea, February 7, four leagues eaſt of Uſhant: "You have been much impoſed upon in the reports that the French were fitting out a large fleet at Breſt, for the purpoſe of the invaſion. On Monday the 5th inſt. we were ſent, with the St. Fiorenzo, to look into Breſt water. At day-light on Tueſday morning we found ourſelves no more than five miles from the batteries, and took a ſloop laden with brandy. The wind blew out of the harbour; the St. Fiorenzo, however worked ſo cloſe up as to compel two large frigates to get under way from the outer road towards the inner harbour. In the harbour were ſeen ſix ſrigates fitting out, and ſome ſmaller veſſels. Not a ſingle ſhip of the line was to be ſeen. There were in the outer road only the two ſrigates which left it on our approach, though it was reported that ſixteen ſail of the line were lying there ready for ſea. The day was clear and fine. We did not make ſail to join the fleet until the evening. The Admiral is preparing to ſend off a cutter with this intelligence.

"P. S. The repeated mention of the rafts is meer nonſenſe. The French, I am inclined to think, never entertained ſuch an idea."

Extract of a letter from on board the Maleagar frigate cruiſing off Cadiz, dated Jan. 2. "We went cloſe under the batteries yeſterday with a flag of truce, having ſome priſoners to deliver up in this ſituation: we ſaw compietely into the harbour, and counted twenty-ſix ſail of the line, and ten frigates ready for ſea, and about twenty more ſhips of different rates, in a ſtate of preparation. All the merchants ſhips, of which there was an immenſe number, were laid up with their ſails unbent, and yards and top-maſts ſtruck. A few days ago we captured a packet, on her paſſage from South America, and were informed by the crew, that a very alarming inſurrection had broken out in that quarter; the particulars of which were contained in the diſpatches ſhe had on board when we firſt chaced her, but were not generally known."

The Admiralty, we underſtand, have come to the reſolution of employing fifteen Poſt Captains and ſeventy-five Maſters and Commanders, who are to be ſtationed along the coaſt for the purpoſe of commanding the men enrolled as *Sea Fencibles*.

The three priſon ſhips, each having ſix hundred priſoners on board, regularly guarded by a ſubaltern's party of Marines at Plymouth, are juſt moved much higher up Hamoaze, from the mouth of the harbour.

The floating batteries for the defence of the harbour of Waterford, Kinſale, Limerick, Galway, Wexford, and other ports in Ireland, have all arrived ſafe at their ſtations. Some of theſe are of 50 guns each, which, with the numerous gun-boats and the diſpoſition of the military forces on or near the ſea-coaſt, leave no reaſon to fear any attempt of an enemy's invaſion.

A number of Telegraphs are preparing to be erected on ſeveral parts of the Iriſh Coaſt, to be in readineſs to give alarm, ſhould an enemy preſume to attempt an invaſion upon any part of that country.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COLONEL TATE.

WE preſent our Readers with a very ſingular curioſity:—an authentic Extract from the Official Orders of Colonel Tate, delivered to him by General Hoche, preparatory to his landing in Wales.

It is not our deſign to enter into an examination of theſe Inſtructions. If we did not know that the French had conſtantly ſucceeded, more by the baſeneſs and treachery of their opponents, than by their own courage and conduct, we ſhould be inclined to treat them with levity; but when we recollect that more than half the States of Europe have been convulſed by means totally inadequate to the end propoſed, we cannot too ſeriouſly call the attention of our Countrymen to the great leſſon afforded them, by the termination of this extraordinary event.

They will find that the enemy placed their chief reliance on the aſſiſtance they expected to derive from the inhabitants. Experience on the Continent, unfortunately, had convinced them that this was no improbable ſpeculation. But they had now to contend with Britons! with men attached to their Country, and reſolute in its defence. The conſequence was inevitable—"*La Seconde Legion des Francs*,"—"all determined men,"—"who were to undertake every thing;"—to ſpread death and deſolation through the Country, to burn our dock-yards, to annihilate our commerce, and to diſarm our military; finding that no one repaired to their ſtandard, laid down their arms without firing a ſingle ſhot, to about three hundred militia, haſtily aſſembled.

Inſtructions for Colonel Tate.

"There will be placed under the command of Colonel Tate, a body of troops, completely organized, to the number of One Thouſand and Fifty, all reſolute, determined men, with whom he may undertake any thing:—they are to be called "*La Seconde Legion des Francs.*

"The deſtruction of Briſtol is of the very laſt importance, and every poſſible effort ſhould be made to accompliſh it.

"For this purpoſe, it will be proper to reconnoitre the mouth of the Severn in the day-time, and to ſail up the Avon at night-fall, within five miles of the town, where the landing ſhould be made, on the right bank, in the greateſt ſilence, and the troops being ſupplied with conbuſtible matter, Colonel Tate is to advance rapidly in the dark, on that ſide of Briſtol which may be to windward, and immediately to ſet fire to that quarter. If the enterprize be conducted with dexterity, it cannot fail to produce the total ruin of the Town, the Port, the Docks and the Veſſels, and to ſtrike terror and amazement into the very heart of the Capital of England.

"The Expedition under the Command of Colonel Tate has in view *three* principal objects; the *firſt* is, if poſſible, to raiſe an Inſurrection in the Country; the *ſecond* is, to intercept and embarraſs the Commerce of the Enemy; and the *third* is, to prepare and facilitate the way for a Deſcent, by diſtracting the attention of the Engliſh Government.

"In all Countries, the Poor are the Claſs moſt prone to Inſurrection; and this diſpoſition is to be forwarded by diſtributing money and drink, by inveighing againſt the Government, as the cauſe of the public diſtreſs; by recommending and facilitating a riſing, to plunder the Public Stores and Magazines, and the Property of the Rich, whoſe affluence is the natural ſubject of envy to the Poor.

"It is, notwithſtanding, to be obſerved, that however defective may be the Morality of the Engliſh People, they have ſtill a reſpect for the Laws and their Magiſtrates, even in the moment of Inſurrection; it will be therefore adviſable to ſpare, as much as poſſible, the Property of thoſe who may be in any Civil Function, and even of the Country Gentlemen: and all impoſitions ſhould be laid on the Peers, the Men of Rank and High Fortunes, the Clergy, thoſe who ſerve as Officers in the Army, Navy, and eſpecially in the Militia; of all ſuch, the Country Seats, Farms, Woods, Cattle and Corn, ſhould be given up to be plundered by the people. Theſe predatory excurſions ſhould be made in different, and even diſtant quarters, by detachments of two or three hundred men each.

"The Commerce of the Enemy in the country, is to be interrupted, by breaking down bridges, cutting dykes, and ruining cauſeways, which is, at the ſame time, eſſentially neceſſary for the preſervation of the Army;—by plundering all Convoys of ſubſiſtence, the public ſtages and waggons, and even private carriages;—the cutting off the ſupplies of proviſions from the principal towns, burning all veſſels and boats on the rivers and canals, deſtroying Magazines, ſetting fire to Dock and Coal-yards, Rope-walks great Manufactories, &c. &c.—It is to be obſerved likewiſe, that by theſe means a crowd of Artiſans will be thrown out of employment, and, of courſe, ready to embark in any meaſure which holds out to them ſubſiſtence and plunder without labour or fatigue.

"The ſucceſs of the Expedition will likewiſe be materially forwarded by diſarming the Militia, by burning the Arſenals in the ſea-ports, by ſtopping the Couriers of Governments, by ſeducing the Enemy's Troops to deſert, and by the terror which the ſucceſs of the *Legion*, and the progreſs of the inſurrection, will carry into the boſoms of the unwarlike citizens.

"In order to ſpread the panic as generally as poſſible, the *Legion* is to be devided into ſeveral Columns, having ſettled a common rendezvous where they are to aſſemble every four, ſix or eight days.—The inhabitants muſt be obliged to ſerve as Guides, and any who refuſe, are to be puniſhed on the ſpot; the Magiſtrates, or ſome of their families, are always to be employed in preference, on this ſervice, that they may not accuſe or puniſh the others.

All denunciations againſt thoſe who join the *Legion*, are to be puniſhed with death. Wherever the *Legion*, or any of its columns, is poſted, if the neighbouring Pariſhes do not give inſtant notice of the approach of the enemy, whether by ring of bells or otherwiſe, they are to be given up to fire and ſword.

"Colonel Tate will not omit to obſerve, that there are in England numbers of French, who will be eager to join him, ſuch as priſoners of War, Soldiers and Sailors, Privates in the Emigrant Regiments, and a crowd of others, whom want and the deſire of vengeance, will draw to his Standard. He may admit ſuch Frenchmen into the Legion; but he will obſerve to be on his guard, that the new comers may not raiſe cabals of factions, eſpecially if there ſhould be among them any Nobles or Prieſts, whoſe ambition is only to be exceeded by their cowardice; ſhould any ſuch attempt be made, he will take care to puniſh it moſt ſeverely.

"Colonel Tate will encourage all deſerters and priſoners to enter into the new companies before mentioned; ſhould ſuch Priſoners refuſe, he will ſhave their heads and eye-brows; and if they are taken again in arms, they are to be ſhot.

(Signed) "L. HOCHE."

To Colonel Tate, on his military operations and marches.

"With boldneſs and intelligence combined you may eaſily poſſeſs yourſelf of *Cheſter* or *Liverpool*, which you will ruin, by burning the Magazines, filling up the Ports, or at leaſt you may cut off all communication between thoſe cities and the interior. There is another object which ſhould likewiſe decide you to enter thoſe Countries, as you will be joined there by two other columns of French Troops, to which you will unite that under your command, if the General commanding the Expedition in chief ſhall deſire it.

"In order to ſpread the conſternation and aſtoniſhment as wide as poſſible, after the deſtruction of *Liverpool* (for this point is capital), you muſt follow your blow, ſeize upon ſome ſmall Town, or ſea-port on the Coaſt, which you will lay under contribution.

"Your ſoldiers are to carry nothing with them but their arms, ammunition, and Bread; they will find every where clothes, Linen and Shoes; the inhabitants muſt ſupply your wants and the ſeats of the Gentry are to be your Magazines.

"In caſe your Poſition ſhould be, at leaſt no longer tenable, or that ſuperior Force ſhould force you to quit the country bordering on the channel, you muſt not loſe an inſtant to join two French parties ſent into the counties of *York*, *Durham*, and *Northumberland*. In that caſe, you muſt ſend me notice into *Ireland*, that I may be enabled to execute a diverſion in your favour. An officer in diſguiſe may reach me, either by ſeizing a fiſhing boat on the coaſt of *Wales*, or elſe by the route of *Scotland*.

(Signed) "L. HOCHE."

By the letter of our Plymouth Correſpondent received this morning, it appears that another of the Bourdeaux fleet, bound to Breſt, has been taken by the Amelia frigate, the hon. captain Herbert; but we are ſorry to ſtate, that a ſerious mutiny which broke out on board that veſſel, prevented captain Herbert from capturing or deſtroying more of them. The veſſel laſt captured had on board a quantity of ſaddles, which ſeems to indicate that the French are collecting cavalry in the neighbourhood of Breſt, for the purpoſe of invading this country or Ireland. Intelligence brought by the Amelia ſtates, that the French have at Breſt about two hundrd veſſels of different kinds, including ſhips of war.

We are happy to learn, that the mutiny on board the Amelia was fortunately checked in time to prevent fatal conſequences, and the ring-leaders have been ſecured, and will no doubt meet with that puniſhment which they ſo juſtly deſerve.

With pleaſure we announce that a change of ſyſtem has been adopted in Ireland. We underſtand that it originates in the opinion given by General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who has been making the tour of Ireland, and inſpecting the different military poſts. Conciliatory meaſures are now to be adopted, and we hope that this lenient diſpoſition of Government will have its effect in quieting the minds of the people of that country, and in reſtoring tranquility. Lord *Camden* adopts the ſentiments of General Abercrombie, in oppoſition to thoſe of the Lord Chancellor *Clare*, who is reported to be come over to England to repreſent the danger of a change of ſyſtem. We hope his interference will not be ſo ſucceſsful as it was on a former occaſion, when a venerable Nobleman was diſplaced from the Government of Ireland.

CORK.

As ſeveral Gentlemen, Subſcribers to this Paper, have complained of diſappointment in the delivery of it, the Propietor (whoſe *duty*, whoſe *intereſt* and *inclination*, muſt all incline him to punctuality and general accommodation) will make a ſtrict enquiry into the cauſe of ſuch neglect, and have it remedied in future.

☞ Some *regular* Men, who can be recommended, wanted for to deliver this Paper.

We underſtand a new ſilver coinage is to be iſſued immediately, and that, in preſent circulation called in.

Tueſday a man of the name of Sullivan was taken up, for adminiſtering the United Iriſhman's oath to a Soldier of the County Dublin Militia. We underſtand the Soldier had been drinking in his company the evening before, when Sullivan propoſed to the Soldier (who was drunk) the *oath of ſecreſy*, which he immediately acceded to. The next morning, during parade, Mr. Sullivan, we ſuppoſe, wiſhed to *fraternize* with his new apoſtate, and walking down the ranks to diſcover him, he was immediately recognized by the Soldier, who pointed him out, and he was apprehended.

IT is much to be lamented that the public mind is ſo inflamed, that moderate men will hardly be allowed to walk a middle path, without being elbowed and joſtled out of their moderation. Every newſpaper which does not copy its political creed from the Preſs, or the Courier: the Freeman's Journal, or the Sun, is ſet down by the parties as an enemy to both; and however the maxim may hold good in war, which ſay. that "*they who are not for us, are againſt us*," we cannot ſo readily aſſent to ſuch a violent poſtulatum in the formation of our political opinions, or in the ſteady ſober reſearch, which reaſon ſhould make after truth.

SIR,

WE requeſt you will be ſo good as to call a Meeting of the Merchants, Bankers, Traders and other Inhabitants of this City, in order to promote a Voluntary Contribution, for the defence of the Country at this preſent critical and alarming period.

High Sheriff of the City of Cork,
19 *February* 1798.

John Pedder	Charles H. Leſlie
Wm. Coppinger, Barry's court	John Moore Travers
	John Leſlie
Dominick Waters	Thomas Harding
John Anderſon	George Jack
Iſaac Morgan	Simon Dring
P. O'Conor	Thomas Dunſcombe
Samuel M'Call	D. G. and A. Perrier
Richard Perry	Simon Low
Charles Caſey	Julius Beſnard
John Cotter	John Geo. Newſom
Michael Wood	Henry Milward
Bryan Sheehy	Henry Oſburne
Thomas Walker	Wm. Lane
Thomas Harding	Henry Mannix
A. T. Sm. Payo	John Litchfield
Chris. Cole	E. H. Morgan
John Power, jun.	F. Orpen
John Callanan	John Wily
Phin. Bury	R. Gibbings
Thomas Woodward	M. R. Weltropp
James Merrogh	J. Gillman
Thomas Gibbings	Wm. Halloran
Richard Kellett, jun.	Robert Deane
Daniel Callaghan	John Forſter
Edward Pope.	Thomas M'Call
George Shee	Wm. Kelloch
John Shaw	Wm. Maxwell
Henry Bagnell	Wm. Leyceſter
Charles Evanſon	F. A. White
Strettell Jackſon	E. R. Kinſelagh
Henry Forteſcue	John P. Heard
Hugh Baker	George Stevelly
Rich. Hare	John Franklin
Luke O'Shea	

*** In conſequence of this Requiſition---We entreat a Meeting of the Bailiwick, at the Tholſel, on Friday the 23d Inſt. at two o'clock, for carrying into effect the above truly laudable purpoſe.

ROBERT HARDING,
JOHN CUTHBERT, the younger. } Sheriffs.

Cork, Feb. 21, 1798.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Cork, Feb. 19, 1798.

AT a Meeting of the principal Officers of his Majeſty's Revenue, in the Port of Cork, held this Day at the Cuſtom-Houſe, for the laudable purpoſe of promoting a Subſcription, for the exegencies of the State, during the continuance of the War.

BERNARD SHAW, *Eſq. Collector, in the Chair.*

THE following Gentlemen ſubſcribed the Sums annexed to their reſpective Names; each Sum to be paid Annually during the War.

Bernard Shaw, Eſq. *(Collector,)* - -	£. 200
John Cuthbert, Eſq. *(Surveyor-General,)* -	100
Henry Davis, Eſq. *(Port Surveyor,)* - -	100
Edward Wilmot, *(Surveyor of the Stores and Regiſter of Seizures,)* - - - - - -	80
Strettle Jackſon, }	40
Hugh Lawton, } *(Land Waiters)* -	40
George Knapp, } -	40
Samuel Man, } - - -	40
Frederick Clarke, *(Land Waiter outwards,)*	40
Simon Douglas, *(Pro Collector,)* - - -	40
Edward Jameſon, *(Jerquer,)* - - - -	40
Robert Johnſon, *(Clerk of Land Permits,)* -	30
Alexander Jack, *(Clerk of Informations,)* -	50
P. Ryder, } *(Clerks to the Collector,)* -	10
T. Oliver, Sen. } -	10
Thomas Jones, *(Clerk of the Iron Yard,)* -	20
COVE DISTRICT.	
John Drury, *(Tide Surveyor)* - -	50
William Colthurſt, do. do. - -	50
Charles Cole, do. do. - - -	50
PASSAGE.	
R. N Parker, *(Tide Surveyir)* - -	50
Jacob Lemyn, - *(Do.)* - -	50
EAST PASSAGE.	
Richard Smith, *(Tide Surveyor.)* - -	9
	1139

N. B. The intimation of this Meething was not made untill this morning, which prevented more numerous Subſcriptions, but the liſt remains in the Collector's Office for ſrther ſignatures.

On Friday night laſt a moſt atrocious and daring outrage was committed by two Officers, one of the 89th Regiment, and the other of the County Clare Militia, in the Guard-room at Fermoy. Catherine Fynn, late a Servant to the unfortunate Jaſper Uniacke, of Arroglin, after having undergone an examination, by the Coroner for this County, on the inqueſt held on that melancholy occaſion, and not being able to find ſufficient ſurities for her appearance to proſecute, was committed to the charge of the Officers on guard, as the propereſt place of ſecurity. We are ſorry to add, that this truſt was violated, and the unfortunate Woman treated in a moſt inhuman and barbarous manner, by men whoſe duty and humanity ſhould have urged them to protect her. The Officers of the 89th Regiment refuſing protection to delinquents of ſuch magnitude, have offered ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS for the apprehenſion of the perſon who belongs to their corps, and it is not doubted but the Clare Regiment will follow ſo praiſe worthy an example.

(See the Advertiſement in this Paper.)

MARRIAGES.

Laſt week in Carleville, Garrett Maume, Eſq. to Miſs Ruſſell, daughter of Michael Ruſſell, Eſq. with a fortune of 5000l.---Laſt Sunday, in Chriſt-Church, Mr. John Rourke, Printer, to the agreeable Miſs Oliffe; both of this City.

DEATHS.

On Wedneſday laſt was intered at Caſtle-Hyde, the remains of the late Jaſper Uniacke, Eſq.

On Saturday laſt died, after a very ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Cummins, wife of Mr. Nicholas Cummins, Camden-place.

Committed to the County Goal by John Hyde Eſq. Timothy Hickey, John Hoy, Michael Power, John Hickey, Michael Hickey, and Thomas Donnoghue, charged with being concerned in the Murder of Richard St. George Manſergh St. George, and Jaſper Uniacke, Eſqrs. at Cary's-lodge, in the glen of Araglyn, in this county.---By Edward H. Reeves, Eſq. Dennis Keefe, charged with being concerned in robbing Arthur Hyde, Eſq.---By Michael Green, Eſq. John Fitzgerald, charged with feloniouſly ſtealing ſeveral articles of wearing apparel.---By Richard Bowden, Eſq. Owen Dawley, charged with pig ſtealing.---By James Sealy, Eſq. William Looney, Michael Looney, John Looney, and Dennis Looney, charged with a burglary and felony in the dwelling houſe of Thomas Long.---By Redmond Uniacke, Eſq. John Collins, charged with ſedition.---On a Capais forth of the Crown Office, Daniel Carthy, charged with a murder.---By Hugh Hutchinſon, Eſq. Michael Burke, charged with ſheep ſtealing.

GOODS EXPORTED from 10th to 16th Feb. 1798.

1183 barrels, 375 half do. and 234 tierces beef; 50 ankers and 2 kits beef; 736 brls, 303 half do. and 33 tierces pork; 2 tons potatoes; 1992 brs. 4 hhds. 11 puncheons 286 bags oats; 20 tierces flour; 90 bags bread; 10 tons flax; 15 hhds. ſalt; 4 brs. ox cheeks; 36 bags juniper berries; 140 bundles ſtaves; 140 do. hoops; 16 kegs palates; 54 do. tripes; 300 firkins 100 kegs and 2 caſks lard; 15 hampers cheeſe; 183,490 cod-fiſh; 25 bundles ling; 1 caſk 2 half brs. and 153 kegs ſalmon; 9 firks. and 31 kegs tallow: 2 kegs and 1 fir. greaſe; 76 half bts. 33 fir. and 12 kegs tongues; 53 puncheons rum; 7278 firk. 213 kegs and 1406 caſks butter; 280 boxes ſoap; 644 boxes candles; 1739 bars. and 183 caſks herrings; 6 hhds. bottled wine; 12 puncheons bottled porter. 5 bundles ſkins; 4 caſe chimney-pieces; 29 bales linen.

IMPORTS

A parcel ſalt in bulk, do. in cane reeds 64 bxs. lemons and oranges; 24 tons oak bark; 27 caſks train oil, and 31 do. dregs; 1½ ton old junk; 300 brs. and 10 hhds. beer; 41 hhds. tobacco; 20 pockees hops; 300 bags ſugar; 10 tierces alum; 266 cheſts tea; 20 caſks and 13 hhds. paieter's oils; 12 bags and 6 half do. pepper; 4 hhds. madder: 30 bundles rags; 5 tons flax; 3 tons logwood; 1 bale berries; 5 bales ſhumac; 19 ſacks ſeeds; 4 bundles and 1 hampier mats; 50 bundles hoops; 90,300 wood do.; 1 hhd. ivory black; 1 parcel wrought iron; 8000 bricks.

Exports, from 16th to 19th July.

286 barrels and 79 half ditto Beef; 497 barrels and 55 half ditto Pork; 20 ditto and 75 do. Herrings; 1,822 firkens and 113 kegs of Butter; 5 hhds. Ling Fiſh; 4 hhds. Hams; 200 boxes of Candles and 40 ditto of Soap; 28 barrels and 6 firkens of Tongues; 2 tons of Potatoes; 1 tierce of Runnets; 6 firkins of Lard; 2,146 barrels and 60 hhds. of Oats; 55 barrels of Wheat and 5 ditto Barley; 2 bales of Sacking; 431 Hides; 20 dozen of ſalted Veals, and 19 Kid Skins.

IMPORTS.

A parcel of Salt in bulk; 64 boxes of Lemons and Oranges; 24 tons Oak Bark; a parcel of Cane Reeds; 27 caſks of Train Oil and 31 dozen of Dregs; 12 tons old Junk; 300 barrels and 10 hhds. of Beer; 41 hhds. Tobacco; 20 pockets of Hops; 300 bags of Sugar; 10 tierces Allum; 266 cheſts of Tea; 20 caſks and 13 hhds. Painter's Oil; 12 bags and 6 half ditto pepper; 4 hhds. Madder; 30 bundles of Rags; 5 tons of Flax; 3 tons of Logwood; 1 bale of Berries; 5 bales of Shumac; 19 ſacks of Seeds; 4 bundles and 1 hampier of Mats; 50 bundles of Hoops; 1 hhd. Ivory Black; 1 parcel wrought Iron; 800 Bricks.

PORT NEWS.

Feb. 16.---Wind N. W.

No ſhip arrived.

Sailed---His Majeſty's Frigate, Dryad, Lord A. Beuclark, on a cruize; His Majeſty's Frigate Shannon, Cap. Fraſer, Plymouth; William of Chicheſter, Harrington, Portſmouth proviſions---Friends of Plymouth, Oldrieve, Plymouth do. Friends of do. Previt, do. butter and oats;---Egyptian of Southampton, Jones, Dartmouth proviſions; Maria of Newport, Lewis, Plymouth do.---Riſing Sun of Southampton, Batchela, Falmouth butter; Recovery of Southampton, Wright, Southampton oats; Betſey of Hull Tranſport, Roberts, Chatham troops; Active of Jerſey, King, Jerſey proviſions; Hiccobite of Briſtol, Lord Petre of Yarmouth, Trutt. London;---17 ſhips with proviſions for London.

PATRIOTIC SPIRIT.

We have it from good authority, that the Gentlemen of the Revenue have *given up their ſallaries during the war*, amounting to nearly FIFTEEN HUNDRED POUNDS A YEAR. And we have no doubt that every well affected *body of men*, as well as *private individuals*, will find themſelves ſtimulated by motives of equal purity *---the ſalvation of a beloved Country.*

IT is with much ſatisfaction we announce to the public, that a Gentleman in this City, with an ardour *truly patriotic*, and a liberality becoming *an Iriſhman*, has contributed the ſum of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, to the Subſcription which is to be ſet on foot for the defence of this Country. So noble an example of patriotiſm we hope will be eagerly followed, by the Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants of this City, who have certainly their *happineſs*, their *property*, and their *liberty* at ſtake.

It is with the moſt heartfelt ſatisfaction that we can aſſure the public, that a number of the Merchants, and other Inhabitants of this City, are coming forward with a voluntary contribution for the defence of our Country: that Country which is marked as the firſt victim of an imperious enemy, and which the breath of Providence ſo wonderfully preſerved, in the year 1796. *Ye, Iriſhmen*, the defence and ſalvation of your Country is a cauſe worthy of you; it is a cauſe unattached to *any party---to any Adminiſtration*, or to *any Miniſter*. Thoſe are but puerile diſtinctions, and the terms of *right* and *wrong* are relative only, they may attach to *either* party, they may attach to *both*. But on a queſtion of the preſent kind there can be but one opinion, one reſolve: that of giving our aſſiſtance *unequivocally*, and uniting in a band to furniſh means for the defence of Ireland.

The patriotic Gentleman, who ſo nobly ſubſcribed the princely ſum of *One Thouſand Pounds* for the defence of this Country, was actuated by the nobleſt motives. We cannot pay him a higher compliment, than to give the public the ſentiment which we are informed accompanied the gift.---"I feel," ſaid he, "that my COUNTRY is in danger, and the queſtion is no longer "*religious* or *political*, I know no difference now "between a *Proteſtant*, or a *Catholic*, a *Democrat*, or an *Ariſtocrat, my Country is in danger*, "and I bleſs God who has given me the means of "applying this ſum to her ſervice." We will venture to aſſert that ſo noble a ſentiment muſt bear an internal evidence of its value, on the heart of every man who hears it, and we ſhall be pround to record in the pages of the *Herald* ſo princely an act, and tell poſterity it was done by an *Iriſhman.*

Laſt Saturday, three men were apprehended and brought to town by Sir Henry Mannix---one of whom a Smith, is charged with having made pikes for United Iriſhmen; the others with having them in their poſſeſſion, and this day four more were brought in by Sir Henry, charged with having pikes found in their poſſeſſions, tendering unlawful oaths, and carrying meſſages to Captain Juſtice. It's to be hoped, that the exertions of this active Magiſtrate will bring the people of that part of the country to a proper ſenſe of their duty, and induce other Magiſtrates to follow his very laudable example.

To be Sold by Auction, for the Payment of Rent,

On Tueſday next, at the Houſe lately inhabited by *John Corker*, corner of Tuckey's-ſtreet, Grand-Parade, a great variety of Houſehold Furniture, conſiſting of Beds, Bedſteads, Chairs, Tables Looking Glaſſes, Carpets, China, Earthen Ware, ſome good Prints, a handſome Clock, &c.

The Sale to begin at 12 o'Clock. Feb. 21.

THE next Sheriff's Court for the County of CORK, will be held on Saturday, the 24th Inſtant. Feb. 21.

MATHEW CHURCH,
HAS SOME
FINE TOBACCO's
JUST LANDED.
FEB. 17.

TOBACCO.

FOR SALE,
At Jameſon's Stores, Morriſon's-Iſland,
An aſſortment of beſt Quality
TOBACCO,
With which the Dealers ſhall be ſupplied, on the moſt moderate Terms.
Feb. 21.

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majeſty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and THADY LAWLER, Lieutenant in the Clare Light Company attached to the ſaid Regiment, ſtand charged on oath with having forcibly and violently committed a rape on CATHERINE FYNN, a priſoner in charge of the guard whereof the ſaid LAWLER was officer.

WE, the underſigned Officer of the 89th Regiment at Head-Quarters, deſirous of teſtifying to the Country our abhorrence and deteſtation of ſuch inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the ſaid WILLIAM VENNILL to juſtice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any perſon or perſons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majeſty's goals within the ſpace of Six Months from the date hereoff, which Reward ſhall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of ſaid Regiment.

Said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face ruddy complexion fair hair and rather Inkneed.

William Steward Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
William Hilliard, Captain.
Bernard Stawell, Captain.
William N. Long, Captain.
John T. Perry, Captain.
John L. Meſurier, Captain Lieutenant.
Jordan Roche, Surgion.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant.
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
Jo[illegible] Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Richard Butler, Lieutenant.
Robert M'Keand, Lieutenant.
William Percivall, Lieutenant.
Charles Pm. Roddy, Enſign.
William Cowell, Enſign.
John Grant, Enſign.
Henry Eyre Evans, Enſign.
John Campbell, A Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18, 1798.

Guildhall, City of Cork,
The 19th February. 1798.

At a General Seſſions of the Peace, held the 11th Day of January, 1798---and continued by adjournments to this day:

THE Mayor and Juſtices did ſet and aſcertain the following, to be the Rates and Prices at which *White Salt* ſhall be ſold by Retail in the ſaid City, and the Suburbs and Liberties thereof, viz.

8s.	0d.	Per Hundred Weight,
4	0	Per Half do. do.
2	0	Per Quarter do. do.
1	0.	Per Stone or Peck.
0	6	Per Half do. 7lb.
0	3	Per Quarter do.
0	1	Per Pound.
0	0½	Per Half do.

☞ RETAILERS are to obſerve, that ſelling at higher rates than the above ſet, ſubjects them to a Penalty of £. 10 for every offence, which cannot be mitigated.---It is found, that a Pint meaſure heaped, weighs but three quarters of a pound; thoſe perſons therefore, who choſe to prevent the trouble of weighing every pound and half pound, may provide meaſures, which, when ſtruck even at top, will then contain a pound or half pound weight; but they are not to attempt ſelling with any ſuch, until firſt tried and approved of by the Mayor, and ſtamped by him,

By the Court,
W. JONES,
Clerk of the Peace.

Engliſh China, Glaſs, and Staffordſhire Ware-Houſe,

No. 2, South-Main-Street, near Chriſt-Church.

A. FULHAM AND COTTRELL,

RETURN ſincere Thanks to their *Friends* and the *Public*, for the Encouragement they have experienced, ſince their commencement in Buſineſs. They beg leave to inform them, that in addition to their former Stock, they have juſt laid in a great Variety of the above Articles; together with *printed* and *enamelled* TABLE SERVICES; with many other Articles too numerous to mention, which they will Sell at the loweſt Prices.

N. B. They are, as uſual, well ſupplied, with a large Aſſortment of *Youghall Ware*. Orders from the Country duly attended to.

☞ Unfurniſhed *Lodgings* to be let.

Feb. 21.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,
BY ORDER OF
The Rt. Worſhipful KINGSMILL BERRY, Esq. MAYOR.

The middle Price of Wheat 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per Quarter; with an allowance to the Baker of 12*s.* on the White and Wheaten, and 10*s.* on the Houſehold.

Cork, Feb. 18, 1798.

WHITE.			WHEATEN.			HOUSEHOLD.		
	lb.	*oz.* *dr.*		*lb.*	*oz.* *dr.*		*lb.*	*oz.* *dr.*
1 *pen.*	0	5 4	1 *pen.*	0	8 3	1 *pen.*	0	10 6
2 *pen.*	0	11 2	2 *pen.*	1	0 6	2 *pen.*	1	5 5
3 *pen.*	1	0 6	3 *pen.*	1	9 1	3 *pen.*	2	0 4
4 *pen.*	1	6 3	4 *pen.*	2	1 4	4 *pen.*	2	11 3
6 *pen.*	2	1 5	6 *pen.*	3	2 2	6 *pen.*	4	1 0

KINGSMILL BERRY, MAYOR.

POETRY.

SONNET,
TO POVERTY.

PARENT of guilt! whose chilly limbs refuse,
The maze of pleasures flowry path to tread,
Under the pent-house stretch'd, where night's cold dews
Distill upon the wretched wanderers head.

Why freeze the *tide* of merit on its way!
Why pierce the head which throbs for other's woe?
Why mark the generous for thy ruthless prey?
Whose pitying breasts have taught their tears to flow.

Hence tyrant! hence! to *guilty* bosoms fly,
Where VICE or FOLLY midnight vigils keep;
Oppress not generous worth, for sure that eye
Where pity *glistens*, ne'er shou'd learn to *weep*.

Freed from thy iron grasp the GOOD and WISE,
On VIRTUE'S wing in thy despight shall rise.

MODERATO.

EPIGRAM.

A YOUNG man, who much wanted to settle for life,
Ask'd his friend where he thought he could get a good wife?
"A *good* wife," cried the other, "why surely you jest,
"If you wed get a *bad* one, for *bad* is the *best*."

QUIZ.

To the Editor of the Cork Herald.

SIR,

TO whatever person or party your private wishes may incline, I persuade myself your liberality will never withhold from merit its due reward. Upon this principle I venture to hope, that you will not refuse a place to the following humble tribute of admiration and applause, which the letters of Vindex (lately published in Mr. Flyn's paper) so richly deserve. The object of that able Writer is to refute the reasoning, and remove the unfavourable impressions, a letter signed "an Elector" appears to have made upon the public mind. It is by no means my intention to take any part in a controvesy already sufficiently discussed, and to which, were it otherwise, I feel not the smallest inclination. It must be owned that the Elector's letter is plausible, and carries with it an *appearance* at least of argument which is very imposing. There are also some terms of pleasantry, which, though they may not *convince*, never fail to *entertain*. *Vindex* stands upon different ground, and from disdain, I suppose, of his opponent, rejects the use of similar implements. But if he neither tickles the fancy with *wit*, nor courts the judgment with *reasoning*, he makes ample amends by overwhelming the senses with declamation. The plain language of one runs smoothly along like a post-chaise on a fair road, making much way with little noise; the broad-wheeled waggon of the other, rumbles over the pavement, obstreperous, if not rapid. *Elector* resembles a light horseman, master of his sword and skilled in the exercise; *Vindex* launches his random shafts like an Indian warrior, on the back of an elephant. Excessive eagerness to wound often renders an assailant regardless of his safety, who in his rage not only strikes wide, (as Shakespeare says) but also frequently exposes his own vulnerable parts. *Vindex* has observed that the Elector's letter was circulated with great industry, though he obtained only a transient glance: in this appear two trifling inconsistencies. If it was circulated with such industry, so considerable a person might surely have obtained more than a *transient* glance, and if he really obtained no more than a transient glance, how comes it that he is so very copious and particular in his animadversions? I mean this as a friendly hint to restrain the exuberance of his future effusions, being much less disposed to censure than admire; and having quoted one passage as somewhat reprehensible, I will now gratify myself and my Readers by producing another, the singular beauties of which can never be sufficiently extolled. Speaking of that shocking proclamation, which in a time of universal ferment, by forbidding people to meet in unusual numbers upon any pretext whatsoever, in all probability prevented the horrors of civil war, he uses the following words:—"At *that* moment I conceived *that* I "heard the curfew TO extinguish constitutional "freedom, *that* I then became confident, *that* a "contest for a seat in parliament was unworthy "of an honest and a virtuous man." It is unnecessary to comment upon a passage, the sublimity of which, as well as the elegant repetition of the word *that*, must strike the most ordinary reader: for my own part I was so enraptured with its beauties, that I actually fancied myself listening to the celebrated Demosthenes, when with a pebble in his mouth to assist articulation, he conned his speeches on the sea-beat shore, and outroared the raging ocean!

But I am chiefly obliged to *Vindex* for his generous interference, to rescue Carbery Squires from an imputation equally unhandsome and undeserved. Indeed he appears to know them so intimately, that I almost suspect he is, or *has been* one. The idea of their vassals descending from the mountains, or issuing out of caverns at the sound of the horn, is conceived in the true spirit of poetical rhapsody, being altogether found upon————*fiction.*

To the favoured race of Squires the bounty of his panegyric is profuse. The poor Parsons have experienced a very different treatment. In the bitterness of resentment he has even stepped out of his way, to violate the asylum of the tomb, and calumniate the dead! Perhaps he thought, and very consistently no doubt with that prudence he so highly commends, that one *living* Parson at a time, was quite as much as he was equal to. It might not be amiss too, had that favourite virtue been accompanied by another less estimable in his eyes perhaps, but at least equally dignified and important. The suggestions of *justice* would have taught him, that to fix an anonymous publication upon a particular Gentleman, on the vague ground of suspicion or surmise, and then to make that ground a handle for acrimonious invective, is not fair dealing. The "doggrels" of that Gentleman (as he calls them) may be fair game, to those who have ever smarted under their severity; I do not so well understand what he means by "lullabies." A critical friend of mine considers the word as a sort of expletive, thrown in like many others of high sound and little sense, to round off a pompous period. But that *Vindex* has exempted the reverend Gentleman from any *clerical drudgery*, I might suppose it meant *Sermons*. I have heard indeed of his silencing an Antagonist, but not by *putting him to sleep*.

Among the reproachful appellations so liberally bestowed upon the supposed author of "an Elector," by *Vindex* and his coadjutors, is one which I defy him with all his ingenuity to retort, an hireling; whether the imputation be well or ill founded I do not pretend to say, nor do his revilers probably care. But I will confidently undertake to acquit my friend *Vindex* of any such charge. Besides the liberality of sentiment he so justly claims, there is in his letters an internal testimony of *innocence*, on the credit of which I hesitate not to affirm, that he never received a single six-pence for his compositions.

After calling in question the penetration of *Vindex*, it becomes me to be diffident of my own. I cannot, however, help hazarding a conjecture that the address or letter, whence all this strife arose, was not the genuine and unmixed production of the respectable person, whose signature it bore. Methinks I perceive in the stile of *Vindex* some traits of resemblance, and can trace in his angry anxieties for its fame, the fond workings of a parent's heart towards his known, but unacknowledged *bantling*. I have, indeed, another cause of suspicion, more satisfactory to myself, because founded upon the opinion I have been used to entertain of the Gentleman alluded to—*I think it unworthy of him.* I believe that if the lines which were traced by his pen, had been dictated by his head, the letter of an Elector would never have appeared; *Vindex* would have missed a happy opportunity of displaying his talents; and you, Sir, would have been spared the trouble now given you, by

A CARBERY SQUIRE.

SKIBBEEN, }
February 14, 1798. }

THE BISHOP OF LANDAFF'S PAMPHLET.

(Continued from our paper of Wednesday, Feb.14)

I have heard of a Dissenter in Yorkshire, (a man of great wealth and estimation), who, on the last rejection of the petition for the repeal of the test-act, declared that he would go all lengths to carry his point—but I consider this declaration as made during the irritation of the moment, and as opposite to the general principles of that body of men. The Dissenters have on trying occasions shewn their attachment to the house of Brunswick and the principles of the revolution; and I should think myself guilty of calumny, if I should say that they had in any degree abondoned either their attachment or their principles, or were disposed to join the invaders of their country.

There is another set of men whom it seems the fashion of the day to represent as enemies of the state, to stigmatize as republicans, levellers, jacobins. But vulgar traduction of character, party coloured representation of principle, make no impression on my mind; nor ought they to make any impression on yonrs. The most respectable of those who are anxious for the reform of Parliament have not, in my judgement, any views hostile to the constitution. They may, perhaps, be mistaken in believing an effectual reform practicable, without a revolution; but few of them, I am persuaded, would be disposed to attain their object with such a consequence accompanying it; and fewer still would wish to make the experiment under the auspices of a French invader.

There may be some real republicans in the kingdom; their number, I am convinced, is extremely small; and they are probably, republicans more in theory than practice; they are, probably, of the same sentiments with the late Dr. Price, who, being asked a few months before his death, whether he really wished to see a republic established in England, answered in the negative, "He preferred,' (he said) "a Republican to a "monarchial form of government, when the "constitution was to be formed anew, as in Ame-"rica: but, in old established governments, such "as England, he thought the introduction of a "republic would cost more than it was worth, "and would be attended with more mischief than "advantage."

I have a firm persuasion that the French will find themselves disappointed, if they expect to be supported in their expedition by the discontented in this country. They have already made a trial, the event of it should lower their confidence; the Welch, of all denominations, rushed upon their Gallic enemies, with the impetuosity of ancient Britons; they discomfited them in a moment; they covered them with shame, and led them into captivity. The common people in this fortunate island, enjoy more liberty, more consequence, more comfort of every kind, than the common people of any other country; and they are not insensible of their felicity; they will never erect the tree of liberty. They know it by its fruit; the bitter fruit of slavery, of contempt, oppression and poverty to themselves, and probably to their posterity.

If Ireland is the object of invasion, France may flatter herself, perhaps, with the expectation of being more favourably received there than in Great Britain: but I trust she will be equally disappointed in both countries. I mean not to enter into the politics of Ireland; but considering her as a sister kingdom, I cannot wholly omit adverting to her situation.

I look upon England and Ireland as two bodies which are grown together, with different members and organs of sense, but nourished by the circulation of the same blood: whilst they continue united they will live and prosper: but if they suffer themselves to be separated by the force or cunning of an enemy; if the quarrel and tear themselves asunder, both will instantly perish. Would to God, that there were equity and moderation enough among the nations of the earth, to suffer small states to enjoy their independence! but the history of the world is little else than the history of great states sacrificing small ones to their avarice or ambition; and the present designs of France, throughout Europe, confirm the observation. If Ireland so far listens to her resentment (however it has originated) against this kingdom; if she so far indulges her chagrin against her own legislature, as to seek for redress by throwing herself into the arms of France, she will be undone, her freedom will be lost, she will be sunk in the scale of nations; instead of flourishing under the protection of a sister that loves her, she will be fettered as a slave to the feet of the greatest despot that ever afflicted human kind—to the feet of French democracy.

Let the mal-contents in every nation of Europe look at Holland, and at Belgium. Holland was an hive of bees; her sons flew on the wings of the wind to every corner of the globe, and returned laden with the sweets of every climate. Belgium was a garden of herbs, the oxen were strong to labour, the fields were thickly covered with the abundance of the harvest.—Unhappy Duchmen! You will still toil, but not for your own comfort; you will still collect honey, but not for yourselves; France will seize the hive as often as your industry shall have filled it. Ill judging Belgians! you will no longer eat in security the fruits of your own grounds; France will find occasion, or will make occasion to participate largely in your riches; it will be more truly said of yourselves than of your oxen, "you plough the fields, but not for your own profit!"

France threatens us with the payment of what she calls a debt of indemnification; and the longer we resist her efforts to subdue us, the larger she says this debt will become; and she tells us, that all Europe knows that this debt must be paid one time or other—And does she think that this flourishing will frighten us? It ought to move our contempt, it ought to fire us with indignation, and, above all, it ought to instruct every man amongst us what we are to expect, if through supineness, cowardice, or division, we suffer her mad attempt to prove successful. She may not murder or carry into slavery the inhabitants of the land; but under the pretence of indemnification, she will demand millions upon tens of millions; she will beggar every man of property; and reduce the lower orders to the condition of her own peasants and artificers—*black bread, onions*, and *water*.

(To be continued.)

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Bourdeaux to his Friend in Cork.

Bourdeaux, Jan. 3, 1798.

Dear Benjamin,

I SUPPOSE you will seem surprized, and with some justice, at the sight of this letter, dated as above, conceiving that before this time I was safely landed on the American *terra firma*. Indeed, so confused are my thoughts, and my spirits so hurried, that I much fear I can give you but a desultory account of my voyage. It is unnecessary to inform you, that on the 17th of last month we sailed from Cove with a very fair wind, and had begun to form pleasing hopes of a successful continuation of our voyage, when the tri-coloured flag appeared in view. Every exertion to escape her was tried, we shifted with every breeze, and tacked hither and thither to elude our pursuant—but every effort proved useless, and on the 21st we struck to a Republican Privateer, or rather Pirate, Citizen *Dumoin* of this port. You are, or rather *were*, (for *tempera mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis*) acquainted with my political sentiments, and therefore I felt not those agonizing sensations annexed to slavery; considering I was likely to fraternize with the objects of my former eulogies. We were boarded by a few lusty fellows, and amongst them *two Irishmen*, the one named ——— the other ———, who proceeded without ceremony to strip us of all our fluttering appendages—off went my hat, great-coat, and shoes, my watch, and what I prized above all, the small ring which I received from you at our parting.—To remonstrate I saw would be useless, though I wished tacitly, that the Irishmen had not been thus engag'd—my country rush'd into my mind, and all my mother came into my eyes. Seeing the Officer, I applied to him for my great-coat, and the better to sooth him, I called him *Citoyan*; he shrugged and gave a grin, made no reply, but left me shivering on the deck. My name being taken down, I was put on board the Privateer with the rest, and after every thing of value was removed, our brig was scuttled and sunk.

In four days we were landed here: and marched up (comically enough) to the prison; we proceeded in pairs, my right hand man was an old junk of a Sailor, who (the d.....l take him!) persecuted me with singing to the merriment of the little monkies in the street. On the 30th we were inspected by a Citizen, who ordered me to a seperate prison from our own crew; 'till that time I had scarcely opened my lips, when I once more applied for my clothes, &c. to the Inspector, and assured him I would write to the Convention, and complain of the robbery; next morning I was put in irons—recollecting to have heard of a Mr. G.—— in the town, I prevailed on a Soldier, for a shilling, to take a penciled note to him; he came, and by his interceſſion I was liberated from my manacles. He sent me a present of some little necessaries on the following morning, amongst which was a shirt. By this time I found my regards to my old friends considerably abated, and I really thought I could neither discover in Bourdeaux, the refinements or sincerity of the Athenian and Roman Republics. The next day I dined with Mr. G——, and his amiable family—Benjamin, they are Irish; after the cloth was removed we drank our Wine in solemn silence, and only one toast was given; it went down with sincerity, and as *a renegado apostate* to my Sovereign, I drank it, begging forgiveness in my own mind for my former ingratitude and folly; it was the *King of Great Britain and Ireland, long may he sway the sceptre of his forefathers, and safely transmit it to his posterity.* May ruffian phrenzy never deprive him of it, nor the hand of innovation fully the laws of *our Country*. Ireland, and not America, is *my Country*, thither will I repair when my captivity is expired, and to defend it from foreign foes and domestic traitors, my feeble arm shall be exerted. God bless you and yours, and believe me, Dr. Benjamin, your's,

R. M——.

P. S. I send this by a trusty friend going to Antwerp; in my next I shall mention to you whatever remarks I could make, and information receive touching those things you will like most to hear—once more adieu.

DUBLIN.

High Sheriffs for 1798.

County of Cork, Samuel Townsend, of White-Hall, Esq.

County of Down, The Right Hon. Charles Fitz-Gerald, commonly called Lord Charles Fitz-Gerald.

County of Tipperary, Thomas Judkin Fitz-Gerald, of Liskeen, Esq.

County of Galway, Giles Eyre, of Eyrecourt Castle, Esq.

County of Westmeath, Dillon Pollard, of Castle-Pollard, Esq.

LIMERICK.

LAST Wednesday Sir Vere Hunt, Bart. was elected a Member, to serve in Parliament for the Borough of Askeaton, in the room of J. Stewart, Esq. who has made his election for the Borough of Bangor, in the County of Down.

Last night a man of the name of Russel, from Kilrush, fell into the river at the Long Dock, and was unfortunately drowned.

CORK: Printed by JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)*——☞ *This Paper is published at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-street, opposite the Post-Office, where Advertisements, Essays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

THE LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The Cork Herald:

OR, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.——*No.* 5.] *SATURDAY*, FEBRUARY 24, 1798. [*Price, Three-Pence.*

TOBACCO.

FOR SALE,

At Jameson's Stores, Morrison's-Island,

An assortment of best Quality

TOBACCO

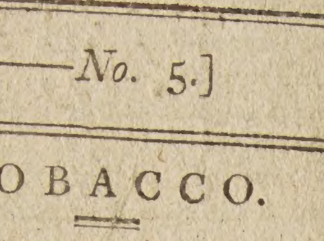
With which the Dealers shall be supplied, on the most moderate Terms.

Feb. 21.

To be Sold by Auction, for the Payment of Rent,

On Tuesday next, at the House lately inhabited by *John Corker*, corner of Tuckey's-street, Grand-Parade, a great variety of Household Furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables Looking Glasses, Carpets, China, Earthen Ware, some good Prints, a handsome Clock, &c.

The Sale to begin at 12 o'Clock. Feb. 21.



For Sale, immediately after Condemnation,

NOW LYING AT COVE,

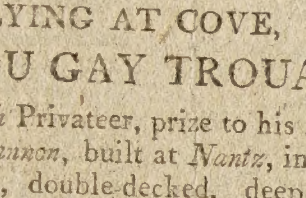
The Ship DU GAY TROUAIN,

LATE a *French* Privateer, prize to his Majesty's Ship *Shannon*, built at *Nantz*, in 1789, for a Guinea-man, double-decked, deep waist, pierced for 24 Guns, has 9 six pounders mounted, Flush Deck, abundantly found with all kind of Stores and Provisions for a three month's cruize.

Of the following Dimensions.

	FT.	IN.
Length aloft, ...	112	0
Breadth of Beam, . . .	31	3
Height between Decks, .	5	4
Whole Depth, ...	17	0

And admeasures about 460 Tons—is a very handsome Ship, and a remarkable fast sailer.——For Inventory and particulars apply to *J. Roche, Jun.*



For Sale, immediately after Condemnation,

NOW LYING AT COVE,

THE remarkable fine fast-sailing Ship, *L'MARS*, (with all her Materials, as she arrived from sea,) late a French Privateer, prize to his Majesty's ship *Dryad*, Lord Amelius Beauclerk Commander; copper bottom, pierced for 22 guns; has sixteen 12 and 18 pounders mounted, with swivels and small arms complete; abundantly found with stores and provisions for a three months cruise—length of deck, 106 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet 8 inches; depth from upper-deck to skin, 16 feet 1 inch, and measures about 506 tons. For Inventory and particulars apply to JOHN ROCHE, *Junr.*

JOSEPH SPEARING, JUNR.

FINDING numerous applications for Money ineffectual, has resolved on confining himself henceforward to a Ready Money Trade; and requests that all who are indebted to him will order immediate payment of their Accounts. The advantages of a Ready Money Trade being obvious, he is determined that all who favor him with Orders, shall have adequate advantage in the Prices and Quality of his WINES.

He has on Sale at his Stores, Marlborough-street, *Best Old Red Port*, received by the Good Intent, in *Pipes, Hhds.* and *Quarter-Casks: a Variety of Wines*, of the finest Quality, and in high Order, in *Bottle: Devonshire Cyder*, in quantities of two Dozen, and *new London Porter*, up in Bottle, in quantities of four Dozen. Feb. 10.

ISAAC MORGAN,

HAS ON SALE,

SCALE SUGAR, in Hhds. and Chests.
RUSSIAN IRON and MATTS.
HEMP and FLAX.
LONDON HOPS, in Bags and Pockets.
SMYRNA COTTON.
CLARET, in Timber.
TEAS of different kinds.
MALAGA LEMONS, and NEW RAISINS.

He daily expects a large supply of INDIGO.

He takes this opportunity of informing the Dealers in HEMP and IRON, that he is to receive in the course of the ensuing Summer, from *Petersburgh*, three Cargoes of those Articles, which he will dispose of on moderate and accommodating Terms. Feb. 10.

FLOUR,

BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Prime First and Second Quality,

ARRIVED TO

J. EUSTACE, near Clarke's-bridge,

And will be Retailed at reduced Prices.

17th of 2d Month.

NEW BOOKS.

Just published, at *Connor's* Circulating-Library,

AN OLD FRIEND WITH A NEW FACE, a Novel, in Two Vols. written by *Mrs. Parsons*, Author of Ellen and Julia, Voluntary Exile, Woman as she should be, Lucy, &c. &c.—Price, 5s. 5d. *sewed*.

THE BEGGAR GIRL, in three vols. by *Mrs Bennet*—Price, 11s. 4½d. *bound*.

THE ROBBERS, a Tragedy, translated from the German of *Frederick Schiller*—Price, 1s. 1d.

A Variety of other *New Publications, Magazines, Plays*, &c. for Circulation.

In the Press, and speedily will be published,

In Two Vols.—Price, 5s. 5d.

THE CELEBRATED ROMANCE OF

GRASVILLE ABBEY.

☞ An APPRENTICE wanted.

A great Variety of

French, Spanish, Portuguese, and other WINES, always for Sale, in Timber and Bottle, [illegible] *Street*,

Among which are, Claret of first quality, old and in high order; Port; Malmsey, and dry Madeira, Paharete; Frontignac; Sherry; Calcavella; Teneriffe; White Mountain, &c. Feb. 10.

TO BE SOLD,

ON the Exchange of *Cork*, at One o'clock, on Monday, the 12th day of February inst.

Two Sixteenth Parts of an Estate,

in the Island of St. Vincents, and which produce yearly from ten to eleven Hogsheads of SUGAR, one sixteenth thereof held for the life of John Nicholas Wrixon, and the other for ever.

Further particulars at sale, or in the interim, by application to Messrs. Good and Kenifeck, Assignees of John N. Wrixon & Jeremiah Morgan. Feb. 10.

N. B. The above Sale is adjourned to Tuesday, 20th Inst.

The above Sale is further Adjourned to Tuesday next, the 27th inst. Feb. 21.

Custom-House, Dublin, Jan. 1798.

NEW LIGHT-HOUSE,

Island of Arran, County of Donegal, and North West Coast of Ireland.

THE Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue give notice, that the above Light-House will be lighted on the Night of Thursday, the [illegible] from the expiration of day-light in the evenings until day-light in the mornings.

Description of the said Light-House.

ITS Elevation is about 160 feet above the level of the Sea at half tide. The Light will be from oil-lamps, reflectors and lenses, and will be seen from every point of the visible horizon, like a star of the first magnitude at all times, when observed at a distance, and not affected by fogs or mists.——Cape Tilling bears from the said Light-House (by the compass) South 53° West distance about 8 leagues. The Sound of Torey, North 73° East distance about 7 leagues. The Stags of Oway and Island of Torey are in one direct line, and bear from the Light, North 66° East. In coming from the East through the Sound of Torey, care must be taken when you have got through the Sound to keep the Light well open on the Larboard Bow, to clear the Shoals of Balieeh Connell, which lie in the direct course about mid-way between the Light and the Sound, and also to clear the Stags of Oway which lie a little further out to Sea, about 5 miles distance from the Light.

By order of the Commissioners,

Feb. 10. ALLAN MAC LEAN.

UNDER THE TONTINE COFFEE-ROOM.

PHILIP PURCELL

[illegible] extensive supply, has just received from the principal Manufacturers in *England*, a large Assortment of the following, *viz.*

WATER and COFFEE-URNS, of the newest Patterns, with patent and Common Cocks. *London made.*
TEA-TRAYS and WAITERS, in their various sizes, shapes and colours.
BREAD-BASKETS and KNIFE-TRAYS.
PATENT PLATE WARMERS, double and single.
COFFEE BIGGINS and TEA-POTS.
CHEESE-WAGGONS.
COASTERS, double and single.
CHAMBER-CANDLESTICKS.
CARD RACKS.
KNIVES and FORKS, of every Description, from 5s. to 52s. per Dozen.
PEN-KNIVES & SCISSARS.
RAZORS & LAUNCETS.
BUTTONS, a general Assortment, (some beautiful *Steel* ones.)
SNUFFERS & STANDS.
SPURS, plated & Steel.
STIRRUPS and SNAFFLES.
WATCH-CHAINS,—SEALS, and KEYS.
POCKET-BOOKS, with Silver edging and plain.
TOILETTE GLASSES.

With every Article in his Line, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on as low Terms, as at any *House* in this *Kingdom*.

Carpet and Blanket Ware-House.

THOMAS JONES, at the *Ball* and *Crown*, near the *Exchange, Cork*, has just received a large Assortment of *Brussels, Persia, Kidderminster, Scotch* and *Irish Carpets* and *Carpeting*, entire *new* Patterns: *English* and *Irish Blankets*; *Marseils Quilts*; *Cotton Counterpanes*; *Bath Flannel*; *Rattenes*; *Saddle-Cloths*; *English, Welch*, and *Irish Flannels* and *Swanskins*; *Furniture Cheques*; *Striped Flannels*, of all sorts, for Servants Jackets: *Table Covers*, and *Card Cloths*; HAIR MATTRESSES, &c.

N.B. The foregoing Articles are purchased from the most eminent Manufacturers in *Great Britain* and *this Kingdom*, for ready Money; and will be sold on more reasonable Terms, than at any other House in *Ireland*.—Any Quantity of *Barrack Bedding* to be had at the shortest Notice. Feb. 10.

SCOTT AND RICHARDSON,

At their STORES, *Maylor-Street, near the Post-Office,*

ARE as usual well supplied with the following WINES, in *Timber* and *Bottle*, viz.—

Claret, } Very old in
Port, } Bottle.
Madeira, of very superiour Quality.
Sherry.

Bucellas.
Lisbon.
Carcavel[illegible]*.*
Malaga, &c.

Feb. 10.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE REV. P. H. HAMILTON, A.B.

AWARE of the many inconveniences which must of necessity attach to an overcrouded School, has resolved to circumscribe the number of his Pupils to TWENTY-FOUR; to whose Morals and Literary Information, he will continue (as heretofore) to pay the utmost attention. His Plan of Education includes *English, Latin, Greek, Geography, Mathematics, Astronomy*, &c. &c. For his Qualifications he refers the Public to the following Testimonial, granted him on taking out his Degree:——

"*We, the undersigned, certify, that we know* Mr. P. H. HAMILTON, A. B. *and believe him to possess those Moral and Literary Qualifications, which render him a proper Person to be entrusted with the Education of Youth.*

R. MURRAY, T. ELRINGTON, R. BURROWES, W. MAGEE, J. USHER, J. STOPFORD,
Trinity College, Dublin,..........................J. WALKER.
June 21, 1797."

P. S. Mr. H. would accommodate Six Young Gentlemen with *Board* and *Lodging*, at 40 *Guineas* per Ann. including *all* expences; (each having a seperate Bed) and 5 *Guineas* Entrance: Day Boys, 1*l.* 14*s.* 1½*d.* per Quarter, and 1*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* Entrance.

Marlborough-Street, Feb. 10.

RAGS WANTED.

MESSRS. PERRIERS will give the highest Price for any quantity of RAGS. Apply at their Paper Mills, *Douglas*, or at the Red-Abbey Sugar-House, *Cork*. Feb. 10.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

[illegible] respectfully [illegible] in consequence of the *Cork Insurance Company* giving up the Fire Insurance Business,

THE CORPORATION

OF THE

Royal Exchange Assurance Company,

OF LONDON,

Have appointed me their AGENT,

For the Assurance of BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE and FARMING STOCK,

From Loss or Damage by Fire,

AND ALSO,

FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

Constant attendance at the OFFICE.

St. Patrick-Street, } *A. SHINKWIN.*
Cork, *Feb.* 14.

WE, the undersigned Magistrates and Gentlemen, resident in the Baronies of Condons, Clangibbon, Fermoy, and the Vicinity thereof, assembled at KILWORTH,

On MONDAY the 12th of February inst.

DO behold with the utmost abhorrence and concern, the inhuman MURDER lately committed upon the Bodies of RICHARD MANSERGH ST. GEORGE, Esq. and JASPER UNIACKE, Esq. both deceased, at Carey's Lodge, in the Glen of Aragiyn, in this Neighbourhood: and We do hereby pledge ourselves to each other, and to the Public, to exert ourselves as far as possible, to bring the Perpetrators of these horrid Murders to Justice.

And We do farther pledge ourselves to each other, and to the Public, collectively and individually, to be ready upon all occasions, to enforce a due obedience to the Laws of this Kingdom. [illegible]

Mount Cashell	James Sentleger, clk.
John Mansergh	Richard Aldworth
Geo. Montgomery	Wm. Tynte Austen
Peter Carey	John Pyne
John Devonshire	John Sherlock
Wm. Croker	Jer. Campion
Edw. H. Reeves	Wm. Stewart
Kingston Power	Arthur Lucas
John Hyde	Garret Wilson
James Spratt	Peter Carey, jun.
Edm. Morrogh	Richard Nason

A FREEHOLD.

To be Let, for Lives renewable for ever,

From the Twenty-fifth day of March next,

SOME HOUSES, in Gallows-hill-street, BANDON.

Apply to *George Kingston*, Esq. Bandon, or Mr. *John P. Heard*, St. Patrick-street, Cork.

Feb. 14.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March next,

FOR Three Lives, or Thirty-one Years, the HOUSE and DEMESNE of DROMBEG; situate in *East Carbery*. The Demesne containing about 80 Acres good Ground, handsomely laid down, and commanding an extensive view of the Ocean. The House is fit for the immediate reception of a Family; the Offices are large and in thorough repair, with an excellent Garden, protected by a Wall fourteen feet high, and the entire calculated for the residence of a [illegible] Application to be made to the Rev. H. JONES, *Kinsale*, or I. T. JONES. Feb. 14.

County of } THE next General Sessions of the
CORK. } Peace, and General Goal de-
——— } livery for said county, and the next Civil-bill Court for the Division of Middleton, will be held at Middleton, in said division and county, on Monday the 26th day of February, Inst.—The above Division contains the Baronies of Barrymore, Condons and Clongibbons, Duhallow, Fermoy, Imokilly, Kinnattaloon, East and West Muskerry, and Orrery and Kilmore.—All Civil Bills must must be entered on, or before the second day of said Sessions, and no Plaintiff will be permitted to prove the service of his own Process. Feb. 10, 1798.

The Justices appointed to attend (with the Assistant Barrister) are

The Rev. Francis Orpen,
Crofton Uniacke, Esq.
Rev. James Hingston,
And *Warham Durdin, Esq.*

JAMES CHATTERTON, Jun.
C. Peace.

The Chief and Sub-Constables of the District of Imokilly, are directed to attend at said Sessions.

THE LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

THE CORK HERALD.

TO BE LET,

A NEW COMMODIOUS HOUSE,

No. 3, opposite Parliament-Bridge,
Fit for Grocery or Liquor Business, and very convenient to accommodate Lodgers.
Application to be made to Mrs. *Baker*, at said House. Feb. 24.

East-India SUGAR & New HOPS.

ROBERT BURKE,

Is now landing a fresh Supply of

Fine East-India Sugar, in *Bags*,
New-Kent & Brewers Hops, in *Pockets*,
Double Matts.

Sand-quay, Cork, Feb. 14.

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majesty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and THADY LAWLER, Lieutenant in the Clare Light Company attached to the said Regiment, stand charged on oath with having forcibly and violently committed a rape on CATHERINE FYNN, a prisoner in charge of the guard where-of the said LAWLER was officer.

WE, the undersigned Officer of the 89th Regiment at Head-Quarters, desirous of testifying to the Country our abhorrence and detestation of such inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the said WILLIAM VENNILL to justice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any person or persons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majesty's goals within the space of Six Months from the date hereoff, which Reward shall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of said Regiment.

Said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face ruddy complexion fair hair and rather Inn-kneed.

William Steward Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
William Hilliard, Captain.
Bernard Stawell, Captain.
William N. Long, Captain.
John T. Perry, Captain.
John L. Mesurier, Captain Lieutenant.
Jordan Roche, Surgion.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant.
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
John Macdonald, Lieutenant,
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Richard Butler, Lieutenant.
Robert M'Keaud, Lieutenant.
William Percival, Lieutenant.
Charles Fm. Rolly, Ensign.
William Cowell, Ensign.
John Grant, Ensign.
Henry Eyre Evans, Ensign.
John Campbell, A Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18, 1798.

Custom-House, Cork, Feb. 19, 1798.

AT a Meeting of the principal Officers of his Majesty's Revenue, in the Port of Cork, held this Day at the Custom-House, for the laudable purpose of promoting a Subscription, for the exegencies of the State, during the continuance of the War.

BERNARD SHAW, *Esq. Collector, in the Chair.*

THE following Gentlemen subscribed the Sums annexed to their respective Names; each Sum to be paid Annually during the War.

Bernard Shaw, Esq. *(Collector,)* - - £.	200
John Cuthbert, Esq. *(Surveyor-General,)* -	100
Henry Davis, Esq. *(Port Surveyor,)* - -	100
Edward Wilmot, *(Surveyor of the Stores and Register of Seizures,)* - - - - - -	80
Strettle Jackson, *(Land Waiters)* - - -	40
Hugh Lawton, *(Land Waiters)* -	40
George Knapp, *(Land Waiters)* -	40
Samuel Man, *(Land Waiters)* - - -	40
Frederick Clarke, *(Land Waiter outwards,)*	40
Simon Douglas, *(Pro Collector,)* - - -	40
Edward Jameson, *(Jerquer,)* - - - -	40
Noblet Johnson, *(Clerk of Land Permits,)* -	30
Alexander Jack, *(Clerk of Informations,)* -	50
P. Ryder, *(Clerks to the Collector,)* -	10
T. Oliver, Sen. *(Clerks to the Collector,)* -	10
Thomas Jones, *(Clerk of the Iron Yard,)* -	20
COVE DISTRICT.	
John Drury, *(Tide Surveyor)* - -	50
[illegible] Colthurst, [illegible]	[illegible]
PASSAGE.	
R. N Parker, *(Tide Surveyor)* - -	50
Jacob Lemyn, - *(Do.)* - -	50
EAST PASSAGE.	
Richard Smith, *(Tide Surveyor.)* - -	9
	1139

N. B. The intimation of this Meeting was not made untill this morning, which prevented more numerous Subscriptions, but the list remains in the Collector's Office for further signatures.

Custom-House, Cork, 24th Feb. 1798.

Amount Voluntary Subscriptions received £.	1139
Edward Green, *(Clerk of ships entries)* -	30
Alexander Bradford, *(Quay Surveyor)* -	20
Henry Ivie, *(Land-carriage Officer)* - -	10
Matthias Smith, *(Tide-Surveyor, Blackrock,)*	50
Edward Hegerty, *(Jerquers Clerk,)* - - -	10
John Welstead, *(Debenture Officer,)* - -	10
Michael Foord, *(Revenue Ship Builder, Passage,)* - - - - - - - -	25
£.	1294

Guildhall, City of Cork,

The 19th February. 1798.

At a General Sessions of the Peace, held the 11th Day of January, 1798—and continued by adjournments to this day:

THE Mayor and Justices did set and ascertain the following, to be the Rates and Prices at which *White Salt* shall be sold by Retail in the said City, and the Suburbs and Liberties thereof, viz.

8s. 0d.	- - -	Per Hundred Weight,
4 0	- - -	Per Half do. do.
2 0	- - -	Per Quarter do. do.
1 0	- - -	Per Stone or Peck.
0 6	- - -	Per Half do. 7lb.
0 3	- - -	Per Quarter do.
0 1	- - -	Per Pound.
0 0½	- - -	Per Half do.

RETAILERS are to observe, that selling at higher rates than the above set, subjects them to a Penalty of £.10 for every offence, which cannot be mitigated.——It is found, that a Pint measure heaped, weighs but three quarters of a pound; those persons therefore, who chose to prevent the trouble of weighing every pound and half pound, may provide measures, which, when struck even at top, will then contain a pound or half pound weight; but they are not to attempt selling with any such, until first tried and approved of by the Mayor, and stamped by him,

By the Court,
W. JONES,
Clerk of the Peace.

PACKETS
OF THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

LISBON,

JANUARY 31.

We are assured that the Minister of State, Pinto, has by order of the Court, sent an Official Note to all the Ministers and Envoys of Foreign Powers here, on account of the arrest of M. D'Araujo. This Note is couched in very firm language: all the Foreign Ministers at Paris have, it is said, assembled to deliberate on this extraordinary outrage, which exposes them all to the same fate. The Directory alledge, in justification of their conduct, and in reply to the Portugueze, that, after the rupture of the Peace, M. D'Araujo received an order to quit the Territory of the Republic, and that he is therefore at present to be considered in no other light than as an individual, and not in any public capacity. The Minister, Pinto, however, in his Official Note, designates him as Plenipotentiary of the Court of Portugal. This circumstance has had the effect of convincing the Portugueze that it is their interest to unite their fortune with that of the English, whose magnanimity and public spirit they highly admire.

It is said that the English Government require that the Portugueze Fleet should act in concert with theirs. This will it is expected, be attended with very useful effects, as we have good Sailors.

Lord St. Vincent's Fleet is an admirable protection against Privateers. There is seldom a week passes in which two of them are not brought in.

We just received intelligence here that Truguet, the French Commissary of Marine, is at Cadiz, equipping the Fleet of Spain with the utmost dispatch.

The King of Spain has made an official communication to the Prince of Brazils, the substance of which is, that the French have requested leave to march an army through the Spanish Territories to attack Portugal, a measure which, His Catholic Majesty adds, it is not in his power to prevent.

LONDON,

FEBRUARY 17 AND 19.

We yesterday announced the arrival of a Mail from Lisbon, brought to Falmouth by the Prince of Wales Packet, Capt. Harris, in twelve days. By it we have received a letter from Lisbon, dated on the 31st ult. the contents of which do not agree with the reports yesterday in circulation, of a Peace having been concluded between France and Portugal.

It appears that, so far from this being the case [illegible] had complained, in an official Note, to the several Foreign Ministers at Lisbon, of the gross infraction of the Law of Nations by the French, in the imprisonment of M. D'Araujo, it is added too, that a communication has been made by the Court of Madrid to the Prince of Brazils, of the request of the Directory to march an army through the Spanish Territory, to attack Portugal.

Captain Herbert, of the Amelia Frigate, arrived at Plymouth, fell in with Vice-Admiral Thompson's Fleet on Monday last, at which time the ships were all in fine condition.

Letters from Gibraltar, dated on the 30th December last, state that the garrison had been fortified in the most complete manner.——The batteries were put into the most perfect repair, and twenty-four pounders and 13 inch mortars mounted on the top of the Rock. A Levant battery, and a large magazine have been raised at the back, which battery can fire into Catilina Bay and fort Barbary. A new 64 gun battery was erected at Europa Point. The utmost attention is paid by the governor to the conduct of the works, which were carried on with the greatest spirit.

The following beautiful lines were presented to *Miss Wilkes*, a few years since, by her father, the late Chamberlain, together with his Picture, on the occasion of her birth-day.

> The noblest gift you could receive,
> That noblest gift this day I'd give;
> A *father's heart*, I would bestow,
> But that you *stole it* long ago!

VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION.

THE LION of ENGLAND is roused——The spirit of patriotism which prevades all ranks of Britons, from the Prince to the Peasant, proves, that however the Subjects of this envied Island may differ in Politics, they are united in determination to defend their Domestic Comforts, their Religious Liberties, and their ancient and glorious Constitution.

The Subscription to the Free and Voluntary Contributions, for the Defence of the Country, received at the Royal Exchange, are already very considerable: It is presumed that in the course of another week, there will be few, if any houses of mercantile repute but will appear in the Patriotic List,

The Prince of Wales subscribes 10,000

His Royal Highness the Duke of York has subscribed *Five Thousand Pounds* to the Fund for the Public Defence, and in a manner, if we were permitted to state all the circumstances, so noble and honourable, as reflects the highest credit upon the character of the Noble Personage we have mentioned.

Their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia and Amelia, have each subscribed One Hundred Pounds; which is to be annual during the War.

It has been said, that Prince Ernest has subscribed 300l. as a *fourth* part of his income; but this representation is erroneous, for his Royal Highness, on subscribing that sum at the Bank, stated it to be the *tenth* and not a fourth of his income.

The Duke of Gloucester, 2000l.
Prince William, 400l.
Phœnix Fire Office, 3000l.
The Wheelwright's Company, 100l,

The most Patriotic subscription we have hitherto seen, is from Lord Somerville, which is so highly creditable to him, that we have transcribed it from the books *verbatim:*

"Lord Somerville gives annually, until the end of the war, the fifth of his clear Income, in full confidence that when such a period shall arrive, the people of England will see the good policy of having applied the fifth of all ascertained income to the relief of the Assessed and other Taxes, partial in their operation, because they touch not the niggard or the disaffected."

Lieut. John Harriot, on the Invalid list, has subscribed 24l. per annum during the war, being a fifth part of his income- with which he has a family to support. He concludes his Advertisement with these animating words:—"Englishmen, "exert yourselves—be liberal to support a war "abroad, to prevent its being brought to your "own doors—be firm and unanimous—in fact, "be Englishmen."

A letter from the country, remitting 40l. by way of Voluntary Contribution, concludes in this manner: "Besides my King and Country, I have "a Wife and eight Children to contend for."

At a meeting held at Portsmouth yesterday, the sum of 1500l. was subscribed in half an hour. The Volunteer Corps of Portsea have also subscribed upwards of 300l. and all classes of people seem anxious to contribute.

The Chamber of Exeter has subscribed 300l.

The Corporation of Derby have voted the sum of 500l.

The Corporation of Gloucester have also subscribed 500l.

The Mayor and Corporation of Worcester have subscribed 500l. which is more than the amount of their income.

The Bishop of Worcester has subscribed 500l. and the Dean and Chapter 300l.

The Officers, Quarter-Masters, Non commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, and Privates of the First, or Royal Regiment of Dragoons quartered near Birmingham, have subscribed Two full days pay for the use of Government, and have likewise agreed to subscribe one day's pay in every month during the continuance of the war.

Messrs. Cox and Greenwood paid in to the Bank [illegible] being part of the subscription of the Officers and soldiers of the Royal regiment of Artillery and corps of captains Commissiaries in Great Britain.

The non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates, of the Fifeshire Fencible Infantry, commanded by Colonel Durham, have contributed two days' pay each to assist his Majesty in carrying on this just and necessary war.

Captain Towry, of his Majesty's Ship Diadem, his officers and Crew, reserving themselves *to the Anniversary of their Engagement with the Spanish Fleet*, have signified to the Lords of the Admiralty their desire to contribute to the defence of the Nation, a subscription of one month's pay.

Captain Gregory, of his Majesty's ship Veteran, together with the commission, Warrant, and Petty officers of the said ship, have subscribed ten days pay towards the exigencies of the state.

The Proprietors and Performers of Drury-lane Theatre, emulating the example of the other House, have resolved to subscribe towards the defence of the Country. Books were opened in the Green-room on Thursday evening, when the following sums were immediately entered:

The Proprietors - - - £.	200	0
Mrs. Jordan - - - - -	50	0
Mr. Wroughton - - - - -	20	0
Mr. Kemble - - - - - -	20	0
Mr. Bannister, jun. - - -	20	0
Mr. Kelly - - - - - -	20	0
Mrs. Crouch - - - - - -	20	0
Mrs. Powell - - - - - -	5	0
Mr. Barrymore - - - - -	5	0
Mr. Suett - - - - - -	5	0
Mr. Dignum - - - - - -	5	0
Mr. Trueman - - - - - -	5	0

A liberal subscription for the same purpose has also been entered into at the King's Theatre.

The Duke of Gloucester's Household have subscribed at the Bank as follows:

The Pages, - - - - £.	100	0
The Women Servants, - -	13	10
The Livery Servants, - - -	21	0

Mr. Boyd's Servants have subscribed 10*l.* 10s. for the defence of the country.

Mr. Dundas's Servants, 40 guineas.

Mr. Rose's Servants, 25*l.*

Mr. E. P. Solomons has subscribed 1000*l.* to the voluntary contribution on 'Change.

Letters from Edinburgh received yesterday, state the amount of the contribution in that city at 31,000.

By the arrival of the Prince of Wales packet, Captain John Harris, from Lisbon, in twelve days we learn, that the following British ships of war were in the Tagus, viz.

Ville de Paris, Princess Royal, Hector, Colossus, Majestic, Gibraltar, Goliah, Emerald, Meleager, Camel, Gorgon, Serapis, Dolphin, L'Aigle, Mercury frigates, and Pluto armed ship.

The fleet of British ships, under convoy of the following ships of war, would sail for England about the 5th instant

Meleagar -	32 guns,	Captain	C. Ogle.
L'Aigle -	38 ——	——	C. Tyler.
Mercury -	28 ——	——	T. Rogers

And the Pluto, armed ship, of 14 guns.

It is said to be a very richly laden fleet, having a great quantity of cotton and wines on board for this country.

There was a French National corvette, of 22 guns brought into Lisbon some days previous to the sailing of the Prince of Wales, taken by a Portuguese frigate, after a short action. The French Captain declared, after he had struck, and was brought on board the Portuguese frigate that he never would have struck to him, but he really thought, as did all his officers, that it was an English sloop of war.

Letters received by the above Mail from Lisbon state, that the Truguet, the French Commissary for Marine Affairs, is at Cadiz, equipping the Spanish fleet with utmost dispatch.

A letter received from a respectable house in Leith, dated the 13th instant, says, "An order has been issued at North Bergen, and at the other ports in Norway, from the French Directory, ordering all the British vessels lying captured to be entirely stript to the hull, and set on fire, allowing 60 livers per ton to the captors for each ship distroyed."

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the Andromache frigate of 32 guns, dated off Cadiz, Jan, 1, 1798: "In convoying a fleet of merchantment from Lisbon to Gibraltar, we were becalmed, and drifted down under the fort of Algeziras, which fired upon us, and did considerable damage with shot and shells; and with the assistance of their gun-boats (which were commanded by Frenchman), injured one ship so much that we were obliged to sink her, to prevent her falling into their hands; but a breeze springing up we soon got out of their reach. The Spaniards must have sustained great loss, as we were not sparing in our exertions to return their favour with the greatest vigour. At present we are provoking the Spaniards to come out, but all to no purpose, as they have not spirit enough to hazard an engagement, although they have 37 sail of the line ready for sea, and we only 16 and four frigates. A few days previous to our going to Gibraltar, we recaptured a large American vessel, which had been taken by the French, she is very richly laden, and the prize money, it is supposed, will amount to 70l. or 80l. per man."

[illegible] last, Sir James Marriott, Knt. Judge of the Admiralty court, made his report to his Majesty of George Jay convicted at the Admiralty session held at the Old Bailey, on the 18th of December, for aiding and assisting his Majesty's enemies on board a French privateer when his Majesty was pleased to order the law to take its course, and the Lords of the Admiralty have ordered the execution at the usual place (Execution Dock) on Monday the 5th of March next.

We do not learn that the Earl of CLARE has yet arrived here, if he has any intention at all of coming hither at present.

A Duel was fought near Plymouth, on Monday last, between Lieutenant Couch and Lieutenant Young, of the East Devon Militia. The first fire from Lieutenant C. wounded Lieutenant Y. in the right shoulder, when the seconds interfering, the affair was settled; the ball is not yet extracted, but no danger is apprehended.

The Print shops, which, like the Conjurers, have a view of all things, past, present, and to come, exhibit not only the Rafts upon which the French are to make their attacks on this country, but they have also given us a view of the manner in which those Machines *sink*, when attacked by a British seventy-four.

THE CORK HE[illegible]D.

CORK.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have mislaid the paper of PHILO AMICUS, *and shall thank him if he will favor us with another copy, and it shall appear in course.*

Need we repeat to N. L, *that we have determined no religious controversy shall have a place in our pages. Why should such wretched distinctions exist?*

We thank VERIDICUS *for his valuable favor; but as its present aspect is too* sombre *for the pages of a newspaper, if he will permit us, we shall occasionally give it to the public under different forms, which may give it popular recommendation.*

R. M's *letter is received.—We do not think the style so light, or the subject so entertaining, as his former one.*

☞ It is requested, that the Inhabitants of this City, who are good enough to favor the Cork Herald with their Advertisements, will send their Orders to the Office as early as possible, on the day of Publication, which will prevent a considerable delay in the delivery of the Paper.

CITY MEETING.

In consequence of a Requisition signed by the High-Sheriffs of the City, for the purpose of setting on foot a Voluntary Contribution for the defence of the Country, this day, at an early hour a very full and respectable meeting of the Merchants and Inhabitants took place at the Tholsel. At a quarter past two,

R. HARDING, Esq. opened the Meeting, by reading the Requisition.—In a cool and moderate speech he remarked, that however we were situated as to domestic politics, he hoped every member of the community would shew an open and avowed resistance to the insolent interference of a [illegible]eign Enemy; that for this purpose the meeting [illegible] been called and *for this purpose only*, he there[illegible] hoped to find that generous unanimity, and [illegible]atriotic emulation, which the high necessity [illegible] measure imperiously called for.

[illegible] CHAS. COLE then rose, and addressed the [illegible]—He stated, in a manly and nervous speech [illegible]e length, that if there ever was a moment [illegible] good men should *unite* for the purpose [illegible] defence; when men of every religious [illegible] should forget the animosities attached to, [illegible]nded on a particular creed; when private piques, or party prejudice, should be buried deep in oblivion—it was the present. The stake we had to adventure for, was a deep one; it was nothing less than the general interests of society, and the welfare and mutual security of every member in the community—it was not now a question [illegible] politic[illegible] *just* or an *unjust* one; it was not an inflamed prejudice of religious distinction, of Protestant Ascendancy, or Catholic Emancipation—but it was simply this, shall we become a colony of France, or remain a nation attached to England. He hoped that the inhabitants of this Country were few, who wished so unnatural a change; and he did not hesitate to say, that he believed the greater part of the Irish nation would unite and rescue her, or perish in her ruins!

He next adverted to the wretched state of the proclaimed parts of this County, and in a very masterly manner, contrasted them with their former flourishing and happy condition; he lamented the revolutionary Banditti, under the name of United Irishmen, who had breathed their poison into the mind of the industrious husbandman, who had torn him from his peaceful home, and led him to midnight assassination, who taught him to think that *plunder* was his *right*, and that *murder* was *justice*: who, for the completion of his wicked designs, divided Protestant against Catholic, and Catholic against Protestant, for the infernal purpose of destroying both.

He continued,—it may be asked from whence proceed these evils? Is not the war the occasion of the distractions that have been enumerated?—To this he should answer, this was not the moment to let a cold and frigid scrupulosity measure the past actions of Government, threatened as we were, from without by an insulting enemy, and attacked from within by the masked batteries of treason and disaffection, we should rouse to a sense of our dangerous situation, and shew by our united efforts, that there was still strength in our hands, and animation in our hearts, to repel the external enemies of Ireland, and to punish the daring plotters of such unnatural treason.

JOHN ANDERSON, Esq. then rose, and moved the following Resolutions, which were seconded by RD. LANE, Esq. and on being repeated from the Chair, they were unanimously agreed to. [*For which see Advertisement.*]

After the Resolutions were put and carried, Col. ROCHE, of Trabolgan, rose, and after a preparatory speech, in which he declared he came unprepared to speak on the subject, as he had but recently heard of the meeting, was proceeding to state some circumstances which would account for his *not subscribing* on the present occasion, when R. HARDING, Esq. interrupted him, by observing, that the meeting was called for the sole purpose of obtaining subscriptions, and as he had at first declared, for *no other*; he therefore hoped that Col. ROCHE, for whom he entertained the highest personal respect, would not be offended, if he confined the subject matter of debate to *that purpose only*.

Col. ROCHE replied, that he would be the last man living to offer any sentiment against the [illegible] or Constitution, that he revered both, that [illegible] must of consequence feel a warm attachment to a Country in which he had a considerable stake; but what he had to offer was by no means irrevelant to the present question, it was of consequence to every man in the country, and known only to a few. He then proceeded to state, that the Forts about Cove, and the entrance of the Harbour, were in such a defenceless state, that the French Fleet might, (if they ventured the expedition) sail into the Harbour of Cork, and when once they had *got in*, he defied all the power that could be brought against them to get them *out* again: for this reason, he said, *he would not subscribe on the present occasion.*

Mr. PEDDER rose, and asked Colonel ROCHE whether he thought his objection would be the means of *forwarding* the Subscription?—It now became evident that the object of the meeting was warmly expected to be brought forward without further delay; when BERNARD SHAW, Esq. Collector was named as one of the Committee, who immediately nominated the Right Rev. Doctor MOYLAN, titular Bishop of Cork, the MAYOR, the BISHOP OF CORK, and the Hon. and Rev. DEAN ST. LAURENCE, were proposed as additional members of the Committee, which consisted of the Merchants and Gentlemen, who had signed the Requisition to the High Sheriffs. Immediately after those arrangements had taken place, MICHAEL R. WESTROPP, Esq. stepped forward, and in the name of the Corps he commands, the Royal Cork Volunteers, offered SIX HUNDRED POUNDS per annum, during the war.

A Gentleman (whose name we have not been able to hear) subscribed a sum of some consequence.

LUKE SHEA, Esq. with a liberality which does him honor, subscribed the *interest* of a *Thousand Pounds* yearly, during the continuance of the war;—and we have no doubt, that as Books lie open at the *Council Chamber*, THIS DAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY next, we shall be able in our next, to give the public a flattering account of the loyalty and the liberality of the *Citizens of Cork*.

The present popular measure of Voluntary Contributions, for the defence of the country, is surely the most rational one that prudence ever suggested—what is it more than a *system of insurance?*—Every man becomes the underwriter of his own property, in proportion to its value, and the risque he runs in losing it; and sure no man can be weak enough to suppose a predatory army will shew any preference to either party, or that he will practice forbearance with the man who tells him he was a friend to—*Parliamentary Reform!*

We understand that a Gentleman in a very [illegible] he would give a Thousand Pounds to the voluntary Subscription—BUT, there must first be a change of *men* and *measures*. If his generosity to his country is fettered by such a wretched condition, when its enemies are hourly expected, we cannot believe that his political *measures* are as *staunch* as his —BUTTS.

We are happy to give the Public an extract of a letter from London, which, as it may be of much consequence to our Country, in the present alarming and critical situation, we doubt not will prove acceptable.—It is needless perhaps to observe, that the measures which Sir Ralph Abercrombie have recommended are *moderate* ones.

"The Minister and the Duke of Portland have been for some days very much occupied with the affairs of Ireland, from which it is augured that some new measures are to be adopted, in consequence of the recommendation, it is said, of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, the new Commander in Chief in that Kingdom.

His Majesty's ship Leviathan, Captain Duckworth, yesterday made the signal for sailing, and the Line of Battle Ships will sail the first favorable wind, on a cruize.

Last night the Anacreontick Society held their first meeting in the assembly-room. The Performance opened with a concert, after which the performers sat down to *play their parts* with a good supper, and some Catches and Glees crowned the Hilarity of the Evening.

Yesterday three men were brought in from Cove, they went from Castlemartyr to that place for the purpose of purchasing arms and ammunition, we are sorry to add that one of them is a member of a *Yeoman Corps* in this neighbourhood. [illegible] ferry Passage boat, was brought here a prisoner and committed to Goal for having threatened to murder Mr. Drury of Cove.

B. O'DONNOGHUE,

Will Let, from the 25th of March next,

His extensive WINE VAULT,

And other Concerns, on Lavit's-Quay,

Any Person desirous of carrying on the *Wine Business*, cannot enter on a more convenient or immediate Establishment.—With his present Stock of capital old *Bottled Wines*, 6 Months Credit, on approved Security, will be given.

Feb. 24.

DANIEL CALLAGHAN,

WILL SELL BY AUCTION,

Without Reserve, for whatever they may fetch,

At his New Stores, South-Mall,

At 12 o'Clock, on *Monday*, the [illegible]th of March next

41 *Casks of Cashoo Ashes:*

A large Assortment of fine Oak Plank

Six Months Credit. Feb. 24.

[Volun]tary Contributions FOR THE DEFEN[CE] OF THE COUNTRY.

Cork, Feb. 23, 1798.

At a Numer[ous] [and] Respectable Meeting of the Merchants, [Trad]ers, Traders, and other Inhabitants of [C]ork convened this day in the *City Tholsel*, in [consequ]ence of public notice from ROBT. HAR[DING] and JOHN CUTHBERT, Jun. Esqrs. *High*-[Sheriffs], the following Resolutions having been [mov]ed by JOHN ANDERSON, Esq. and secon[ded by] RICH. LANE, Esq. were unanimously ag[reed to]:

I. That at a [ti]me when the War is obstinately persisted in, [by an] insulting and ferocious Enemy, for the av[owed] purpose of utterly destroying, not only the [Con]stitution, the Religious and Civil Rights, but [t]he National Independence of these Kingd[oms] [illegible] [for]ward, with all his Zeal and Energy, to d[efeat t]he Hostile Designs of so inverate a Foe.

II. That Books be im[media]tely opened to receive Subscriptions, for V[olunta]ry Contributions in Defence of the Country [at] this critical and alarming Period.

III. That every exertion [be] made to render those Subscriptions as produc[tive] as possible, being fully convinced that nothi[ng w]ill tend more than the general success of su[ch a] measure, to defeat the Projects of the Ene[my,] to maintain Public Credit, and to accelerate [the] Return of Peace, upon safe and honourable [ter]ms.

IV. That the Gentlemen who [req]uested the HIGH SHERIFFS to call this [Me]eting, together with those now named, viz.

The Mayor,
High Sheriffs,
The Bishop of Cork,
Dean St. Laurence,
The Right Rev. Doctor Moylan,
And Collector Shaw (who was appointed Treasurer)

be appointed a Committee to carry these resolutions into Effect; (*nine* to be a *quorum*) and that said Committee be empowered to take such measures as may appear to them best calculated to promote the complete Success of Voluntary Contributions for the Defence of the Country.

The Sheriffs having quitted the chair, and John Pedder Esq. being called thereto.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Meeting be, and are hereby given to the High Sheriffs of the city for their proper conduct in the chair.

The Committee having adjourned to the council chamber, and having elected JOHN ANDERSON, Esq. [illegible] shall be given and Books kept open in the *Council Chamber*, from 12 till 3 o'clock, on SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY next, to receive from their Fellow-Citizens such sums as they shall be inclined to contribute.

(Signed by Order,)

W. M. PHILIPS, *Sec.*

THOMAS & ANDREW LAFFAN,

NURSERY AND SEEDSMEN,

No. 11, *Grand-Parade,*

HAVE just received, per the PRISCILLA and other Vessels, from LONDON, their general Assortment of *Garden, Grass and Flower Seeds; Vetches; Split and Whole Boiling Peas; Bass Matts; Garden Tools; Durham Mustard, &c.*

They have also received, per the NANCY, from BRISTOL, a large Parcel of the different Kinds of *English Cheese*, all of the best Quality.

At their Nurseries in Blackpool, they have a large and choice Collection of *Forest and Fruit Trees; Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs; Green-House and Herbaceous Plants; Early Cauliflower and Cabbage Plants*, and the remarkable large *Cork Asparagus*, all which they will Sell on the most reasonable Terms. Feb. 24.

CORNELIUS SULLIVAN,

SOUTH MAIN-STREET.

INTENDING to decline totally the retail Grocery business, will let his shop and a convenient house adjoining, for a long term to be agreed on.—His Stock and Trade adapted for the above business is well assorted and lately laid in, and will be sold to the Tenant at a fair [illegible].

N.B. C. Sullivan requests that those who are indebted to him will as soon as possible order a settlement of their accounts, and also those who may have any claim on him will furnish him with their accounts immediately.

Feb. 24.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE, IN GEORGE'S-STREET,

Which Mr. MANN at present occupies,

Together with the Offices and Cellars thereunto belonging.

All of which are in thorough Repair, and fit for the reception of a Family; particularly one in the *Wine Business*; and may be seen after Two o'Clock every Day. Application for Terms to be made to Mr. LEYCESTER, at said Office.

Feb. 24.

TO BE LET,

On the Black-Rock Road, within fifteen Minutes walk of this City,

A WELL-ENCLOSED FIELD;

And immediate Possession will be given, by applying to WILLIAM MERCER, No. 3, Patrick-street, who has lately received an Assortment of *Duncan Anchor Ear-rings, Necklaces, Neck-Chains* and some *Green-Silk Umbrellas, &c.*

Feb. 24.

Six Prizes of £. 20,000!!

On Monday the 26th Inst. the Drawing Commences:

WHOLE TICKETS,

HALVES, QUARTERS, | EIGHTHS and SIXTEENTHS,

Of Tickets:

In the greatest Variety of Numbers, and at the most Reduced *Dublin Prices*;

NOW ON SALE,

At No. 6, New Buildings, Castle-Street,

For *Ready Money* only.

Feb. 24.

TO BE LET,

[illegible] From the 25th [of March,] [or as may] be agreed on together or in L[ots,] the House and Demesne of Bridge-Mount containing about 65 acres.—Application to be made to Edward Synge Townsend Esq, at Bridge-Mount.

Feb. 24.

To be Let from the 25th of March,

And immediate Possession given,

HELENVILLE, *on the Blackrock Road*;

CONSISTING of a House, every necessary Office, a Field, a large wall'd-in Garden, well stocked with Fruit Trees of different kinds; a Hot-House and Turret, its situation is eligible, from its convenience to the City and Bathing-place.—Also, a convenient House on Sullivan's-Quay, facing the Parade, to be Let.

*** Apply to JAMES DAUN, at his *Wine Stores*, George's-Quay, where he has some remarkable fine MADEIRA, with a variety of other Wines of the first quality, in Bottle and in every kind of Cask called for, at reduced prices.

Feb. 24.

PRICES CURRENT.

WHEAT—Prime from 24s. to 30s. per barrel, of 20 stone, of 14lb. the stone.

Do.—Milling and Common from 18s. to 22s. [per] barrel, [illegible]

BARLEY—Superior sort from 25s. to 28s. and 30s. per barrel of 36 stone.

Ditto—Milling and Indifferent from 18s. to 23s. per [illegible]

OATS—from 16s. to 17s. per barrel, [illegible] stone, at Merchant's Cellars.

[illegible]

Shipping price of Oats hundred and [illegible], free on board, from 8s. to 8s. 6d. per 14 [illegible]; bounty of [illegible] and [illegible] to the seller.

POTATOES—from 4½d. to 5d. per 21lb.

PORK—from 24s. to 26s. per cwt.

BUTTER—in fullbound firkins, 60s. 58s. and 54s. to the country, from Butter Merchants who provided the firkins—and 70s. 68 & 64s. per cwt. to the Exporting Merchant.

EXCHANGE on LONDON—for bills at 21 days sight, 6½ per Ct. by Bankers—and 7½ to 8 per Ct. by private takers.

IMPORTS,

From 20th to the 24th of Feb.—each Days inclusive.

6,000 staves; 9,600 bushels of rock salt; 1,323 barrels of herrings; 2 bales of coloured woollens; 2 firkins and 2 kegs mustard; 8 crates and 1 hamper of earthen-ware; 2 case of hose; 1 bale of spun cottons; 3 brooms and 1 iron plate-warmer; 4,000 bricks; 2 casks of litharge lead; 100 bundles of hoops; 3 crates of bellows; 2 hhds. of refined sugar; 2 tierces and 3 casks of apothecary's ware; 1 puncheon of bottled castor oil; 3 bottles oil of vitriol; 6 boxes of tobacco pipes; 5 bales of short dyed cloths; 2 casks and 1 ceroon of Indigo; 1 cask tin-ware; 2 casks and 2 boxes haberdashery; 409 bars of unwrought iron; 2 sacks of garden seeds; 4 bags of lead-shot.

EXPORTS,

From 20th to the 24th of Feb.—each Days inclusive.

3 bales of linen; 610 raw hides; 123 bundles of salted calf skins; 1 horse; 25 firkins, 11 [illegible]

PORT NEWS.

February 21—*Wind N. N. E.*

Arrived, Ruby of Southampton, Robert Tarbert, thence herrings.—King David of Bristol, John Skelton, thence, goods for Tortola.—Mary of Greenock, John Gault, thence, goods for Jamaica.—Endymion of Glasgow, William Ewing, thence, do. for do.—Cardiff of London, John Cox, Dublin, ballast.—Venus of Campletown, Archibald Anderson, thence, herrings. One collier with coals.

Sailed, Prince of Wales of Newport, Owen Davis, Liverpool, oats, butter, &c.—Diamond of Langsound, Hans Muller, Malaga, ballast.—Two Friends of Prosground, Amon Wille, Hamburg, dry fruit, &c.

February 22.—*Wind N. W.*

Mary of and from Belfast, Robert Jamesor, provisions and dry goods for Jamaica, Mohawk of and from Bristol, James Kempthorn, dry goods for Naples. Two colliers with coals.—No ship sailed.

POETRY.

To the Editor of the Cork Herald.

SIR,

So much of the public attention has been beſtowed on the intended Deſcent on this Country on *Rafts*, that I ſubmit the following *Parody* on Hamlets Soliloquy on that ſubject:---I can only obſerve, that if there is any rationality among the Invaders, they will be cautious how they entruſt themſelves to ſuch a wretched mode of conveyance.

To *Raft*—or, *not to Raft?*—that is the queſtion—
Whether tis better in us French to ſuffer
The cruel perſecutions of a proud Directory
Or for them, turn our arms againſt the Engliſh Hofts,
And by attacking end them—to *eat*—to *drink*
Enough—and by the *Engliſh Beef* to lay we end
The hunger, and the thouſand empty qualms
The foodleſs Breaſt is Heir to:—Tis a *feaſt*
Devoutly to be wiſhed—to *eat*—to *drink*;
To Drink—perhaps to Gorge—aye, there's the Rub,
For in our *drunken fit*—what Foes may come,
When we lie ſnoring in the fumes of *Porter*,
Muſt give us pauſe:—There's the reſpect
That makes us wiſh to go:
Yet who the dire Directory will brave,
The *bloody rops*—the *empty* ſtomach,
The pangs of appetite unſatisfied—the lack of pay
The fous-leſs pockets—and the ſtripes
The patient *Sans Culottes* of Buonaparte takes
When he himſelf is *equal* born with him—
Without a Breeches!!—Who would Boots and Pouches wear,
To groan and ſweat beneath their cumbrous weight,
But that the dread of *Monſieur* GUILLOTINE
(That fatal port, from whoſe devouring jaws
No viſitor returns,) terrifies the will,
And makes us rather *venture on the Rafts*
Than ſtay and ſatisfy his craving appetite;
—Thus, Terror is the *Order of the Day*
And thus, the embattled fronts of thouſand ſtarving French,
Are driven from their native ſoil,
To enterprizes of great pith and momot;
Where *floating Towers*, by Engliſh Tars attacked,
Will ſink them in the action.

YOUGHALL,
Feb. 20th 1798. *TOM TICKLE.*

REFORM OR RUIN:
TAKE YOUR CHOICE!

A Pamphlet under a ſimilar Title with this has been publiſhed in England, and has already run through ſeveral Editions. It is moſt admirably calculated to produce the greateſt good in that Kingdom, but is, in many parts, totally inapplicable to this; the Editor, therefore, hopes that he will have rendered an eſſential ſervice to the public, and at the ſame time extended the views of the truly Chriſtian Author, if, inſtead of reprinting it from the London Edition, he has procured a perſon perfectly adequate to the taſk to give it an Iriſh dreſs, and accommodate it to the circumſtances of this Country.

I AM a free born Iriſhman, and an independent man. I am attached to my native land beyond any other ſpot on the earth. I am ready to ſacrifice my life for its intereſts, and to ſpend the little property I poſſeſs in ſecuring its happineſs. I therefore feel myſelf warranted to call upon all true Iriſhmen, to lend, at leaſt, a patient attention to what I have to propoſe to them. I think for myſelf, and write as I think; I wiſh them to read and to judge for themſelves.

It is agreed on all hands that our affairs are in a moſt deſperate ſtate; our difficulties and diſtreſſes multiply from day to day. War has been long afflicting us from abroad: heart-burnings, and diſcontents, and inſurrections, from within. Numbers of our countrymen have periſhed by ſea and land. The ſword has cut off its hundreds, and diſeaſe its thouſands; millions, and millions of money are daily expending; trade and manufactures languiſh; public credit was never more deeply ſhaken than we have lately ſeen it; Government ſecurities never at a lower ebb; our national debt encreaſes, and we begin to feel, what our patriots have often talked to us of, the preſſure of taxes. Our very tars, among whom it was our pride to count ſo many Iriſhmen, ſuffered themſelves to be deluded for a moment, and made our hearts ake. Some would even make us call in doubt the fidelity of our national troops, and labour to excite our fears, where we ought chiefly to place our reliance. Religious aſperities, after a ſleep of one hundred years, are once more awakened, and made inſtruments of ambition and deſign to divide and inflame us againſt each other, and to renew the miſeries which they have ſo often entailed upon this country. The wicked, the ſeditious and the deluded provoke, and the law puniſhes; and between the horrid exceſſes of the one, and the neceſſary rigour of the other, a great part of the kingdom is filled with fire and blood. The war, of which hitherto we have only felt the diſtant effects, appears now to be approaching to our doors, and to the ſeats of our family comforts and enjoyments. The French bully, and vapour, and threaten, and their emiſſaries and ſupporters, who no longer conceal themſelves, repeat their threats, and exaggerate their power, and are a thouſand times more virulent, and vindictive, and ſanguinary than even our ancient and natural enemies—all is alarm, and terror, and diſmay, and deſpondency.

It is indeed true, that we are not without ſomething to put to the other ſide of the account. We have had many ſignal ſucceſſes in the courſe of the war—we have taken many fine iſlands and colonies from our enemies—we have never ſeen their fleets without beating them—we have taken the round of them, and all in their turns have vaniſhed before the ſuperior ſkill and conduct of our Admirals, and the bravery of our ſeamen; and, what never could have been ſaid on any other occaſion, ſcarce a ſhip of war of ours has been taken, and not one foot of Britiſh land has been loſt in any part of the world.

It muſt alſo be allowed, that our enemies are ſtill in a worſe ſtate than we are. There is not under the ſun, a more wretched people than the French: their King, their Queen, many of the royal blood; the beſt of their nobility, of their clergy, of their gentry, of their wealthy and reſpectable merchants, and even of their honeſt mechanics, and farmers, and labourers have ſhed their blood on the ſcaffold, or been ſhot, ſtabbed, drowned, or poiſoned. Numbers of all theſe deſcriptions have fled to other countries, deſtitute and helpleſs, and of thoſe who remain, a great part have been plundered of their property, and deprived of all the comforts and conveniencies of life. Religion, law, order and good government are at an end among them. Even they who ſubmit to the preſent rulers, and ſwear allegiance to the preſent power, cannot hope, for a day, to be ſafe from the general oppreſſion: if they eſcape either death or baniſhment, they are ſtill liable to be plundered and pillaged on every wanton pretext, and to be ſacrificed to the neceſſities of the army, of which their uſurpers are afraid, and which muſt be fed and paid at all events, let who will ſuffer and be reduced to miſery.

In Spain the caſe is not much better. Being divided into two parties, one betrayed the other to the French, who compelled them to make war againſt us, though contrary to their known intereſts, and the conſequence is, that they have been beat moſt dreadfully; that their dear friends and good allies are become their tyrants, and treat them with ſuch haughtineſs and inſolence, that, if they dared, they would cut the throats of every Frenchman in their country.

The Dutch are ſtill worſe off; their trade is deſtroyed; their colonies are in our hands; the French have drained them of their money, their goods, and almoſt every thing they had; they have an army in the midſt of them, and in all their ſtrong towns, dragooning them into all their meaſures, baniſhing, impriſoning, and pillaging even thoſe who were at firſt the moſt forward and active in giving up the country to them, and forcing them to fit out ſhips to fight againſt us, when (although they think themſelves obliged to behave like men, let who will be their opponents) they are much more inclined to fight for us. But what are we the better for all this? In ſpite of the dreadful things that have happened to our enemies, in ſpite of all the conqueſts we have made, and all the ſhips we have taken, what is our ſtate at this hour? We are threatened with invaſions; we are divided and weakened by parties and factions; we are ſinking into gloom and deſpair. And yet the French fleet that was intended to invade us was diſperſed, by the breath of Providence, and the object of the expedition completely defeated. The ſeditious ſpirit in the North ſeems fait to ſubſide; numbers of the deluded have availed themſelves of the proclamation, and have returned to their allegiance, and to their uſual occupations, and induſtrious purſuits. Our credit has not only not loſt ground of late, but is looking up again; a moſt plentiful harveſt and mild ſeaſon have reduced the prices of all the neceſſaries of life, below what they have been long remembered. Travel from one end of the iſland to the other, and except in thoſe diſtricts where the arts and miſrepreſentations of incendiaries are, at the moment, goading the deluded peaſants into outrage and violence, you will ſee every mark of the greateſt plenty, and proſperity the land has ever enjoyed. The linen markets in the North were never more flouriſhing, never more crowded with buyers, or diſtinguiſhed by higher prices. Every where agriculture and tillage are improving, and every field producing more than ever it did before. Yet ſhut your eyes, and open your ears, and liſten to our orators, and our newſpaper writers, and our pamphleteers, and we ſhall hear of nothing but grievances, and oppreſſion and cruelty, and perſecution, and ruin.

Now what is the meaning of all this? How comes it to paſs, after all our wonderful eſcapes, after all our glorious victories, in the midſt of ſo much plenty and ſeeming proſperity, that we not only think ourſelves upon the brink of ruin, but perhaps really are ſo? The anſwer is plain and ſhort: *We are not Reformed—a thorough Reform* would ſet all right, and reſtore us to peace and happineſs. But what is that *Reform* that would, do all this good? To anſwer this queſtion is my object in writing. Some think a Reform in Parliament will alone be ſufficient, and that Reform to conſiſt only in Members being choſen in a different manner. Some are for what they call Catholic Emancipation;—ſome for leſſening the power and influence of Government;—ſome for aboliſhing Tythes;—ſome for making an immediate peace with France;—ſome for eſtabliſhing a Republic on the French plan. The laſt would, indeed, be a deciſive meaſure, and do its own work completely; but as for the reſt, they are all, to my mind, paltry, partial Reforms, which can do little good, and may do much miſchief.

(To be continued.)

THE BISHOP OF LANDAFF'S PAMPHLET.

(Continued from our paper of Wedneſday, Feb. 21.)

France wiſhes to ſeparate the people from the throne; ſhe inveighs, in harſh language, againſt the King, and the cabinet of St. James'; and ſpeaks fairly to the people of the land. But the people of the land are too wiſe to give heed to her profeſſions of kindneſs. If there be a people in Europe on whom ſuch practices are loſt, it is ourſelves. All our people are far better educated have far juſter notions of government, far more ſhrewdneſs in detecting the deſigns of thoſe who would miſlead them, than the people of any other country have, not excepting Switzerland itſelf. There is no cauſe to fear that French hypocriſy ſhould be ſuperior to Britiſh ſagacity. Let France approach us with the courage of a lion, or with the cunning of a fox, we are equally prepared to meet her; we can reſiſt her arms, and we can expoſe her artifice.

France reproaches us with being the tyrants of the ocean; and we all remember the armed neutrality, which was entered into by the maritime ſtates of Europe during the American war. It originated, as was ſaid, from our aſſuming a dominion on the ſeas, which the law of nations did not allow. I cannot enter into the diſcuſſion of this queſtion here; and it is leſs neceſſary to do it any where, as it has been ably diſcuſſed many years ago. I ſincerely hope the accuſation againſt us is not juſt; for no tyranny either can be, or ought to be laſting! I am an utter enemy to all dominion founded in mere power unaccompanied with a juſt regard to the rights of individuals or nations. Conſiſtental ſtates, however, ought to make ſome allowance for our zeal in claiming, and our energy in maintaining, a ſuperiority at ſea; our inſular ſituation gives us a right which they cannot plead; they have fortreſſes for their defence againſt their enemies; but fleets are the the fortreſſes of Great Britain.

We wiſh to preſerve our ſuperiority at ſea for our own advantage, but other nations are not unintereſted in our doing it. If by the voluntary aſſiſtance of Spain and Holland, by the conſtrained concurrence of what was Venice, by the improvident acquieſcence of Ruſſia, Sweden, Denmark, and the other naval powers of Europe or America, the trident of the ocean (for ſome one nation muſt poſſeſs it) ſhould be transferred from Great Britain to France, they will all have cauſe to lament its having exchanged its maſter. They may at preſent think otherwiſe, and be pleaſed with the proſpect of our humiliation (I ſpeak not this as if I thought that humiliation would happen, for no man has an higher confidence in our navy than I have) but I ſpeak it with a prophetic warning to thoſe nations, that they may ſee the error of their politics before it becomes impoſſible to retrieve it. If France becomes as great by ſea as ſhe is become by land, Europe will have no hope, but that her chains may be light.

The channels of commerce, were they open alike to the enterprize of all nations, are ſo numerous and copious in the four quarters of the globe, that the induſtry of all the manufacturers in Europe might be fully employed in ſupplying them. America is doubling her numbers, and will for many years want ſupplies from the manufactories of Great Britain. Africa will in time civilize her millions, and afford for centuries a market for the commodities of all Europe. What folly is it then in civilized, what wickedneſs in chriſtian ſtates, to be engaged every ten or twenty years in deſtroying millions of men, for the protection or the acquiſition of arbitrary monopolies?

There ſtill remains another ſubject which I am moſt anxious to recommend to your ſerious conſideration—the attempts of bad men to rob you of your religion.

It is now ſomewhat more than ſeventy years, ſince certain men who eſteemed themſelves philoſophers, and who, unqueſtionably, were men of talents, began in different parts of the continent, but eſpecially in France and Germany, to attack the chriſtian religion. The deſign has been carried on by them and others, under the various denominations, from that time to the preſent hour. In order to accompliſh their end, they have publiſhed an infinity of books, ſome of them diſtinguiſhed by wit and ridicule, unbecoming the vaſt importance of the ſubject, and all ſtuffed with falſe quotations and ignorant or deſigned miſrepreſentations of ſcripture, or filled with objections againſt human corruptions of faith, and for which Chriſtianity cannot be accountable.

A ſimilar attempt, I have reaſon to believe, has for ſome years been carrying on amongſt ourſelves, and by the ſame means. Irreligious pamphlets have been circulated with great induſtry, ſold at a ſmall price, or given away to the loweſt of the people, in every great town in the kingdom. The profane ſtyle of theſe pamphlets is ſuited to the taſte of the wicked, and the confident aſſertions which they contain are well calculated to impoſe on the underſtanding of the unlearned; and it is among the wicked and the ignorant that the enemies of religion and government are endeavouring to propagate their tenets.

It is here ſuppoſed that the enemies of religion are alſo the enemies of government; but this muſt be underſtood with ſome reſtriction. There are, it may be ſaid, many deiſts in this country, who are ſenſible of the advantages of a regular government, and who would be as unwilling as the moſt orthodox believers in the kingdom, that our own ſhould be overturned—this may be true—but it is true alſo, that they who wiſh to overthrow the government are not only, generally ſpeaking, unbelievers themſelves, but that they found their hopes of ſucceſs in the infidelity of the common people. They are ſenſible that no government can long ſubſiſt, if the bulk of the people have no reverence for a ſupreme Being, no fear of perjury; no apprehenſion of futurity, no check from conſcience; and foreſeeing the rapine, deva ſtation & bloodſhed, which uſually attend the laſt convulſions of a ſtate ſtruggling for its political exiſtence, they wiſh to prepare proper actors for this dreadful cataſtrophe, by brutalizing mankind; for it is by religion more than any other principle of human nature, that men are diſtinguiſhed from brutes.

The maſs of the people has, in all ages and countries, been the means of effectuating great revolutions, both good and bad. The power or ſtrength of the bulk of the nation is irreſiſtible, but it is incapable of ſelf-direction. It is the inſtrument which wiſe, brave, and virtuous men uſe for the extinction of tyranny, under whatever form of government it may exiſt; and it is the inſtrument alſo, which men of bad morals, deſperate fortunes, and licentious principles uſe for the ſubverſion of every government, however juſt in its origin, however equitable in its adminiſtration, however conducive to the ends for which ſociety has been eſtabliſhed among mankind. It is againſt the machinations of theſe men, ſecret or open, ſolitary or aſſociated, that I wiſh to warn you; they will firſt attempt to perſuade you that there is nothing after death, no heaven for the good, no hell for the wicked, that there is no God, or none who regards your actions; and when you ſhall be convinced of this; they will think you properly prepared to perpetrate every crime which may be neceſſary for the furtherance of their own deſigns, for the gratification of their ambition, their avarice, or their revenge.

(To be continued.)

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, FEBRUARY, 12.

IN addition to the many patriotic examples ſhewn by the public at large, it gives us great pleaſure to mention, that of the recruiting officers, and parties in the Edinburgh diſtrict, who Friday, at their parade, unanimouſly, agreed to ſubſcribe to the voluntary contribution at preſent going on, in the following proportion: Inſpecting field officer, three months' pay; captains, one month; ſubalterns, 14 days; non-commiſſioned officers, drummers, and privates, two days each; and the officers, non-commiſſioned officers, privates, &c. whoſe regiments are abroad, at the ſame time expreſſed their deſire of being employed in any manner that ſhould ſeem beſt calculated to aſſiſt the other forces in the kingdom, in caſe of an invaſion; and requeſted Colonel Ferrier to tranſmit the ſame to Major-General Fox, Inſpector-General of the recruiting ſervice.

The Society of Solicitors of the Supreme Courts of Scotland have authorized their Treaſurer to ſubſcribe from their funds One Hundred Guineas in aid of Government; and, ſhould the exigencies of the State render it neceſſary, they have reſolved to grant a ſimilar aid in the month of March, 1799.

The Naval Officers in Greenock have, at this period, when every good ſubject is called upon to contribute all in his power to the aſſiſtance of Government, liberally ſubſcribed as follows:

D. Ramſay, Reg. Captain, R. N. R.	52	10	0
Lewis Gellit, Captain, R. N. - - -	52	10	1
John Wilby, Lieut. Polly tender, R. N.	10	10	0
Theophilus Tyre, Lt. rendezvous, R. N.	10	10	0
John Greig, Lieutenant, ditto, R. N	10	10	0
J. Walker, Lt. Peggy Tender, R. N.	10	10	0
Charles Livingſton, Maſter of do. R.N.	5	5	0
Thomas Ritchie, M. of Polly Tr. R. N.	5	5	0

CORK: *Printed by* JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)*—☞ *This Paper is publiſhed at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-ſtreet, oppoſite the Poſt-Office, where Advertiſements, Eſſays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The Cork Herald:

Or, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.——*No.* 6.] *WEDNESDAY*, FEBRUARY 28, 1798. [*Price, Three-Pence.*

Engliſh China, Glaſs, and Staffordſhire Ware-Houſe,

No. 2, South-Main-Street, near Chriſt-Church.

A. FULHAM AND COTTRELL,

RETURN ſincere Thanks to their *Friends* and the *Public*, for the Encouragement they have experienced, ſince their commencement in Buſineſs. They beg leave to inform them, that in addition to their former Stock, they have juſt laid in a great Variety of the above Articles; together with *printed* and *enamelled* TABLE SERVICES; with many other Articles too numerous to mention, which they will Sell at the loweſt Prices.

N. B. They are, as uſual, well ſupplied, with a large Aſſortment of *Youghall Ware*. Orders from the Country duly attended to.

☞ Unfurniſhed *Lodgings* to be let.

Feb. 21.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March next,

FOR Three Lives, or Thirty-one Years, the HOUSE and DEMESNE of DROMBEG; ſituate in *Eaſt Carbery*. The Demeſne containing about 80 Acres good Ground, handſomely laid down, and commanding an extenſive view of the Ocean. The Houſe is fit for the immediate reception of a Family; the Offices are large and in thorough repair, with an excellent Garden, protected by a Wall fourteen feet high, and the entire calculated for the reſidence of a Gentleman, wiſhing to reſide in a ſporting Country. Application to be made to the Rev. H. JONES, *Kinſale*, or I. T. JONES. Feb. 14.

N. B. The Houſe, with 27 Acres, will be ſet if more pleaſing.

For Sale, immediately after Condemnation,

NOW LYING AT COVE,

The Ship DU GAY TROUAIN,

LATE a *French* Privateer, prize to his Majeſty's Ship *Shannon*, built at *Nantz*, in 1789, for a Guinea-man, double-decked, deep waiſt, pierced for 24 Guns, has 9 ſix pounders mounted, Fluſh Deck, abundantly found with all kind of Stores and Proviſions for a three month's cruize.

Of the following Dimenſions.

	FT.	IN.
Length aloft, ...	112	0
Breadth of Beam, ...	31	3
Height between Decks, .	5	4
Depth of Hold, ...	11	6
Whole Depth, ...	17	0

And admeaſures about 460 Tons—is a very handſome Ship, and a remarkable faſt ſailer.——For Inventory and particulars apply to *J. Roche, Jun*

For Sale, immediately after Condemnation,

NOW LYING AT COVE,

THE remarkable fine faſt-ſailing Ship, *L'MARS*, (with all her Materials, as ſhe arrived from ſea,) late a French Privateer, prize to his Majeſty's ſhip *Dryad*, Lord Amelius Beauclerk Commander; copper bottom, pierced for 22 guns; has ſixteen 12 and 18 pounders mounted, with ſwivels and ſmall arms complete: abundantly found with ſtores and proviſions for a three months cruiſe.

Dimenſions as follows:

Length Aloft, - - - 114 FEET.
Breadth extreme, - - 32F. 8 IN.
Depth from Deck to Skin, 16F. 4 IN.
And Admeaſures about 510 Tons.

For Inventory and particulars apply to JOHN ROCHE, *Junr.*

CORNELIUS SULLIVAN,

SOUTH MAIN-STREET.

INTENDING to decline totally the retail Grocery buſineſs, will let his ſhop and a convenient houſe adjoining, for a long term to be agreed on. —His Stock and Trade adapted for the above buſineſs is well aſſorted and lately laid in, and will be ſold to the Tenant at a fair valuation.

N. B. C. Sullivan requeſts that thoſe who are indebted to him will as ſoon as poſſible order a ſettlement of their accounts, and alſo thoſe who may have any claim on him will furniſh him with their accounts immediately.

Feb. 24.

FLOUR,

BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Prime Firſt and Second Quality,

ARRIVED TO

J. EUSTACE, near Clarke's-bridge,

And will be Retailed at reduced Prices.

17th of 2d Month.

NEW BOOKS.

Juſt publiſhed, at *Connor's* Circulating-Library,

AN OLD FRIEND WITH A NEW FACE, a Novel, in Two Vols. written by *Mrs. Parſons*, Author of Ellen and Julia, Voluntary Exile, Woman as ſhe ſhould be, Lucy, *&c. &c.*—Price, 5s. 5d. *ſewed.*

THE BEGGAR GIRL, in three vols. by *Mrs Bennet*—Price, 11s. 4½d. *bound.*

THE ROBBERS, a Tragedy, tranſlated from the German of *Frederick Schiller*—Price, 1s. 1d.

A Variety of other *New Publications, Magazines, Plays*, &c. for Circulation.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed,

In Two Vols.—Price, 5s. 5d.

THE CELEBRATED ROMANCE OF

GRASVILLE ABBEY.

☞ An APPRENTICE wanted.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Dublin, Jan. 1798.

NEW LIGHT-HOUSE,

Iſland of Arran, County of Donegal, and North Weſt Coaſt of Ireland.

THE Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Revenue give notice, that the above Light-Houſe will be lighted on the Night of Thurſday, the 1ſt of March next, and continue thereafter lighted from the expiration of day-light in the evenings until day-light in the mornings.

Deſcription of the ſaid Light-Houſe.

ITS Elevation is about 160 feet above the level of the Sea at half tide. The Light will be from oil-lamps, reflectors and lenſes, and will be ſeen from every point of the viſible horizon, like a ſtar of the firſt magnitude at all times, when obſerved at a diſtance, and not affected by fogs or miſts.——Cape Tilling bears from the ſaid Light-Houſe (by the compaſs) South 53° Weſt diſtance about 8 leagues. The Sound of Torey, North 73° Eaſt diſtance about 7 leagues. The Stags of Oway and Iſland of Torey are in one direct line, and bear from the Light, North 66° Eaſt. In coming from the Eaſt through the Sound of Torey, care muſt be taken when you have got through the Sound to keep the Light well open on the Larboard Bow, to clear the Shoals of Balleeh Connell, which lie in the direct courſe about mid-way between the Light and the Sound, and alſo to clear the Stags of Oway which lie a little further out to Sea, about 5 miles diſtance from the Light.

By order of the Commiſſioners,

Feb. 10. ALLAN MAC LEAN.

UNDER THE TONTINE COFFEE-ROOM.

PHILIP PURCELL,

IN addition to his uſual extenſive ſupply, has juſt received from the principal Manufacturers in *England*, a large Aſſortment of the following, *viz.*

WATER and COFFEE URNS, of the neweſt Patterns, with patent and Common Cocks. *London made.*
TEA-TRAYS and WAITERS, in their various ſizes, ſhapes and colours.
BREAD-BASKETS and KNIFE-TRAYS.
PATENT PLATE WARMERS, double and ſingle.
COFFEE BIGGINS and TEA-POTS.
CHEESE-WAGGONS.
COASTERS, double and ſingle.
CHAMBER-CANDLESTICKS.
CARD RACKS.
KNIVES and FORKS, of every Deſcription, from 5s. to 52s. per Dozen.
PEN-KNIVES & SCISSARS.
RAZORS & LAUNCETS.
BUTTONS, a general Aſſortment, (ſome beautiful *Steel* ones.)
SNUFFERS & STANDS.
SPURS, plated & Steel.
STIRRUPS and SNAFFLES.
WATCH-CHAINS,—SEALS, and KEYS.
POCKET-BOOKS, with Silver edging and plain.
TOILETTE GLASSES.

With every Article in his Line, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on as low Terms, as at any *Houſe* in this *Kingdom*.

Carpet and Blanket Ware-Houſe.

THOMAS JONES, at the *Ball* and *Crown*, near the *Exchange*, *Cork*, has juſt received a large Aſſortment of *Bruſſels, Perſia, Kidderminſter, Scotch* and *Iriſh Carpets* and *Carpeting*, entire *new* Patterns: *Engliſh* and *Iriſh Blankets*; *Marſeils Quilts*; *Cotton Counterpanes*; *Sheeting* of all ſorts; *Tickens*; *Floor-Cloths*; *Hearth Ruggs*; Spotted *Beavers*, for Dreſſing *Gowns*; *Bath Flannel*; *Ratteens*; *Saddle-Cloths*; *Engliſh, Welch*, and *Iriſh Flannels* and *Swanſkins*; *Furniture Cheques*; *Striped Flannels*, of all ſorts, for Servants Jackets: *Table Covers*, and *Card Cloths*; HAIR MATTRESSES, &c.

N.B. The foregoing Articles are purchaſed from the moſt eminent Manufacturers in *Great Britain* and *this Kingdom*, for ready Money; and will be ſold on more reaſonable Terms, than at any other Houſe in *Ireland*.—Any Quantity of *Barrack Bedding* to be had at the ſhorteſt Notice. Feb. 10.

SCOTT AND RICHARDSON,

At their STORES, *Maylor-Street, near the Poſt-Office,*

ARE as uſual well ſupplied with the following WINES, in *Timber* and *Bottle*, viz.—

Claret, *Port*, *Madeira*, *Sherry*: Very old in Bottle, of very ſuperiour Quality.

Bucellas. Liſbon. Carcavella. Malaga, &c.

Feb. 10.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE REV. P. H. HAMILTON, A.B.

AWARE of the many inconveniences which muſt of neceſſity attach to an overcrouded School, has reſolved to circumſcribe the number of his Pupils to TWENTY-FOUR; to whoſe Morals and Literary Information, he will continue (as heretofore) to pay the utmoſt attention. His Plan of Education includes *Engliſh, Latin, Greek, Exerſh* (taught by a Native of that Country,) *Geography, Mathematics, Aſtronomy*, &c. &c. For his Qualifications he refers the Public to the following Teſtimonial, granted him on taking out his Degree:——

"*We, the underſigned, certify, that we know* MR P. H. HAMILTON, A. B. *and believe him to poſſeſs thoſe Moral and Literary Qualifications, which render him a proper Perſon to be entruſted with the Education of Youth.*

R. MURRAY, T. ELRINGTON, R. BURROWES, W. MAGEE, J. USHER, J. STOPFORD, *Trinity College, Dublin*,.....J. WALKER.

June 21, 1797."

P. S. Mr. H. would accommodate Six Young Gentlemen with *Board* and *Lodging*, at 40 *Guineas* per Ann. including *all* expences; (each having a ſeparate Bed) and 5 *Guineas* Entrance: Day Boys, 1*l.* 14*s.* 1½*d.* per Quarter, and 1*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* Entrance.

Marlborough-Street, Feb. 10.

RAGS WANTED.

MESSRS. PERRIERS will give the higheſt Price for any quantity of RAGS. Apply at their Paper Mills, *Douglas*, or at the Red-Abbey Sugar-Houſe, *Cork*. Feb. 10.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, that in conſequence of the *Cork Inſurance Company* giving up the Fire Inſurance Buſineſs,

THE CORPORTION

OF THE

Royal Exchange Aſſurance Company,

OF LONDON,

Have appointed me their AGENT,

For the Aſſurance of BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE and FARMING STOCK,

From Loſs or Damage by Fire,

AND ALSO,

FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

Conſtant attendance at the OFFICE.

St. Patrick-Street, Cork, *Feb.* 14. *A. SHINKWIN.*

A FREEHOLD.

To be Let, for Lives renewable for ever,

From the Twenty-fifth day of March next,

Some HOUSES, in Gallows-hill-ſtreet, BANDON.

Apply to *George Kingſton*, Eſq. Bandon, or Mr. *John P. Heard*, St. Patrick-ſtreet, Cork.

Feb. 14.

ISAAC MORGAN,

HAS ON SALE,

SCALE SUGAR, in Hhds. and Cheſts.
RUSSIAN IRON and MATTS.
HEMP and FLAX.
LONDON HOPS, in Bags and Pockets.
SMYRNA COTTON.
CLARET, in Timber.
TEAS of different kinds.
MALAGA LEMONS, and New RAISINS.

He daily expects a large ſupply of INDIGO.

He takes this opportunity of informing the Dealers in HEMP and IRON, that he is to receive in the courſe of the enſuing Summer, from *Peterſburgh*, three Cargoes of thoſe Articles, which he will diſpoſe of on moderate and accommodating Terms. Feb. 10.

TOBACCO.

FOR SALE,

At Jameſon's Stores, Morriſon's-Iſland,

An aſſortment of beſt Quality

TOBACCO,

With which the Dealers ſhall be ſupplied, on the moſt moderate Terms.

Feb. 21.

A great Variety of

French, Spaniſh, Portugueſe, and other WINES, always for Sale, in Timber and Bottle,

At N. MAHON's Cellars, North-Cook-Street,

Among which are, Claret of firſt quality, old and in high order; Port; Malmſey, and dry Madeira; Paharete; Frontignac; Sherry; Calcavella; Teneriffe; White Mountain, &c. Feb. 10.

JOSEPH SPEARING, JUNR.

FINDING numerous applications for Money ineffectual, has reſolved on confining himſelf henceforward to a Ready Money Trade; and requeſts that all who are indebted to him will order immediate payment of their Accounts. The advantages of a Ready Money Trade being obvious, he is determined that all who favor him with Orders, ſhall have adequate advantages in the Prices and Quality of his WINE.

He has on Sale at his Stores, Marlborough-ſtreet, *Beſt Old Red Port*, received by the Good Intent, in *Pipes, Hhds.* and *Quarter-Caſks*: *a Variety of Wines*, of the fineſt Quality, and in high Order, in *Bottle*: *Devonſhire Cyder*, in quantities of two Dozen, and *new London Porter*, up in Bottle, in quantities of four Dozen. Feb. 10.

WE, the underſigned Magiſtrates and Gentlemen, reſident in the Baronies of Condons, Clangibbon, Fermoy, and the Vicinity thereof, aſſembled at KILWORTH,

On MONDAY the 12th of February inſt.

DO behold with the utmoſt abhorrence and concern, the inhuman MURDER lately committed upon the Bodies of RICHARD MANSERGH ST. GEORGE, Eſq. and JASPER UNIACKE, Eſq. both deceaſed, at Carey's Lodge, in the Glen of Araglyn, in this Neighbourhood; and We do hereby pledge ourſelves to each other; and to the Public, to exert ourſelves as far as poſſible, to bring the Perpetrators of theſe horrid Murders to Juſtice.

And We do farther pledge ourſelves to each other, and to the Public, collectively and individually, to be ready upon all occaſions, to enforce a due obedience to the Laws of this Kingdom, and to reſiſt as far as poſſible, all illegal Proceedings.

Henry Johnſon	James Millerd
Mount Caſhell	James Sendleger, clk.
John Manſergh	Richard Aldworth
Geo. Montgomery	Wm. Tynte Auſten
Peter Carey	John Pyne
John Devonſhire	John Sherlock
Wm. Croker	Jer. Campion
Edw. H. Reeves	Wm. Stewart
Kingſton Power	Arthur Lucas
John Hyde	Garret Wilſon
James Spratt	Peter Carey, jun.
Edm. Morrogh	Richard Nalon

B. O'DONNOGHUE,

Will Let, from the 25th of March next,

His extenſive WINE VAULT,

And other Concerns, on Lavit's-Quay,

Any Perſon deſirous of carrying on the *Wine Buſineſs*, cannot enter on a more convenient or immediate Eſtabliſhment.—— With his preſent Stock of capital old *Bottled Wines*, 6 Months Credit, on approved Security, will be given.

Feb. 24.

THE LIBRARY

Six Prizes of £. 20,000 !!

On Monday the 26th Inſt. the Drawing Commences:

WHOLE TICKETS,

HALVES, QUARTERS; | EIGHTHS---and SIXTEENTHS,

Of Tickets:

In the greateſt Variety of Numbers, and at the moſt Reduced *Dublin Prices*;

NOW ON SALE,

At N°. 6, New Buildings, Caſtle-ſtreet,

For *Ready Money only.*

Feb. 24.

DANIEL CALLAGHAN,

WILL SELL BY AUCTION,

Without Reſerve, for whatever they may fetch,

At his New Stores, South-Mall,

At 12 o'Clock, on *Monday*, the 5th of March next,

41 *Caſks of Caſob Aſhes:*

A large Aſſortment of fine Oak Plank.

Six Months Credit. Feb. 24.

THOMAS & ANDREW LAFFAN,

NURSERY AND SEEDSMEN,

No. 11, *Grand-Parade,*

HAVE juſt received, per the PRISCILLA and other Veſſels, from LONDON, their general Aſſortment of *Garden, Graſs and Flower Seeds*; *Vetches*: *Split and Whole Boiling Peas*; *Baſs Matts*; *Garden Tools*; *Durham Muſtard*, &c.

They have alſo received, per the NANCY, from BRISTOL, a large Parcel of the different Kinds of *Engliſh Cheeſe*, all of the beſt Quality.

At their Nurſeries in Blackpool, they have a large and choice Collection of *Foreſt and Fruit Trees*; *Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs*; *Green-Houſe and Herbaceous Plants*; *Early Cauliflower and Cabbage Plants*, and the remarkable large *Cork Aſparagus*, all which they will Sell on the moſt reaſonable Terms. Feb. 24.

To be Let from the 25th of March next,

And immediate Poſſeſſion given,

HELENVILLE, *on the Blackrock Road*;

CONSISTING of a Houſe, every neceſſary Office, a Field, a large wall'd-in Garden, well ſtocked with Fruit Trees of different kinds; a Hot-Houſe and Turret, its ſituation is eligible, from its convenience to the City and Bathing-place.---Alſo, a convenient Houſe on Sullivan's Quay, facing the Parade, to be Let.

☞ Apply to JAMES DAUN, at his *Wine Stores*, George's-Quay, where he has ſome remarkably fine MADEIRA, with a variety of other Wines of the firſt quality, in Bottle and in every kind of Caſk called for, at reduced prices.

Feb. 24.

TO BE LET,

A NEW COMMODIOUS HOUSE,

No. 3, oppoſite Parliament Bridge,

Fit for Grocery or Liquor Buſineſs, and very convenient to accommodate Lodgers.

Application to be made to Mrs. *Baker*, at ſaid Houſe. Feb. 24.

TO BE LET,

On the Black Rock Road, within fifteen Minutes walk of this City,

A WELL-ENCLOSED FIELD;

And immediate Poſſeſſion will be given, by applying to WILLIAM MERCER, No. 3, Patrick-ſtreet, who has lately received an Aſſortment of *Duncan Anchor Ear-rings, Necklaces, Neck-Chains*, and ſome *Green Silk Umbrellas*, &c.

Feb. 24.

Guildhall, City of Cork,

The 19th February, 1798.

At a General Seſſions of the Peace, held the 11th Day of January, 1798—and continued by adjournments to this day:

THE Mayor and Juſtices did ſet and aſcertain the following, to be the Rates and Prices at which *White Salt* ſhall be ſold by Retail in the ſaid City, and the Suburbs and Liberties thereof, viz.

8s. 0d.	Per Hundred Weight,
4 0	Per Half do. do.
2 0	Per Quarter do. do.
1 0	Per Stone or Peck.
0 6	Per Half do. 7lb.
0 3	Per Quarter do.
0 1	Per Pound.
0 0½	Per Half do.

☞ RETAILERS are to obſerve, that ſelling at higher rates than the above ſet, ſubjects them to a Penalty of £. 10 for every offence, which cannot be mitigated.——It is found, that a Pint meaſure heaped, weighs but three quarters of a pound; thoſe perſons therefore, who chooſe to prevent the trouble of weighing every pound and half pound, may provide meaſures, which, when ſtruck even at top, will then contain a pound or half pound weight; but they are not to attempt ſelling with any ſuch, until firſt tried and approved of by the Mayor, and ſtamped by him,

By the Court,

W. JONES,

Clerk of the Peace.

A YOUNG PERSON,

OF unexceptionable Character and Connections, a Native of *England*, would wiſh to Engage with any LADY as COMPANION, or as GOVERNESS to Children, or otherwiſe render herſelf uſeful in a Family. Apply at the Printer's. Feb. 28.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March next, for ſuch terms as may be agreed on together or in Lots, the Houſe and Demenſe of Bridge-Mount containing about 65 acres.—— Application to be made to Edward Synge Townſend Eſq, at Bridge-Mount.

Feb. 24.

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majeſty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and THADY LAWLER, Lieutenant in the Clare Light Company attached to the ſaid Regiment, ſtand charged on oath with having forcibly and violently committed a rape on CATHERINE FYNN, a priſoner in charge of the guard whereof the ſaid LAWLER was officer.

WE, the underſigned Officer of the 89th Regiment at Head-Quarters, deſirous of teſtifying to the Country our abhorrence and deteſtation of ſuch inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the ſaid WILLIAM VENNILL to juſtice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any perſon or perſons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majeſty's goals within the ſpace of Six Months from the date hereoff, which Reward ſhall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of ſaid Regiment.

Said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, ruddy complexion, fair hair, and rather inn-kneed.

William Steward Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
William Hilliard, Captain.
Bernard Stawell, Captain.
William N. Long, Captain.
John T. Perry, Captain.
John L. Meſurier, Captain Lieutenant.
Jordan Roche, Surgion.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant.
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
John Macdonald, Lieutenant,
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Richard Butler, Lieutenant.
Robert M'Keaud, Lieutenant.
William Percivall, Lieutenant.
Charles Pm. Roddy, Enſign.
William Cowell, Enſign.
John Grant, Enſign.
Henry Eyre Evans, Enſign.
John Campbell, A Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18. 1798.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Cork, Feb. 19, 1798.

AT a Meeting of the principal Officers of his Majeſty's Revenue, in the Port of Cork, held this Day at the Cuſtom-Houſe, for the laudable purpoſe of promoting a Subſcription, for the exegencies of the State, during the continuance of the War.

BERNARD SHAW, *Eſq. Collector, in the Chair.*

THE following Gentlemen ſubſcribed the Sums annexed to their reſpective Names; each Sum to be paid Annually during the War.

Bernard Shaw, Eſq. *(Collector,)*	£. 200
John Cuthbert, Eſq. *(Surveyor-General,)*	100
Henry Davis, Eſq. *(Port Surveyor,)*	100
Edward Wilmot, *(Surveyor of the Stores and Regiſter of Seizures,)*	80
Streetle Jackſon, Hugh Lawton, George Knapp, Samuel Man, *(Land Waiters)*	40 each
Frederick Clarke, *(Land Waiter outwards,)*	40
Simon Douglas, *(Two Collector,)*	40
Edward Jameſon, *(Jerquer,)*	40
Noblet Johnſon, *(Clerk of Land Permits,)*	30
Alexander Jack, *(Clerk of Informations,)*	50
P. Ryder, T. Oliver, Sen. *(Clerks to the Collector,)*	10 each
Thomas Jones, *(Clerk of the Iron Yard,)*	20
COVE DISTRICT.	
John Drury, *(Tide Surveyor)*	50
William Colthurſt, do. do.	50
Charles Cole, do. do.	50
PASSAGE.	
R. N Parker, *(Tide Surveyor)*	50
Jacob Lemyn, *(Do.)*	50
EAST PASSAGE.	
Richard Smith, *(Tide Surveyor,)*	9
	1139

N. B. The intimation of this Meeting was not made untill this morning, which prevented more numerous Subſcriptions, but the liſt remains in the Collector's Office for further ſignatures.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Cork, 24th Feb. 1798.

Amount Voluntary Subſcriptions received	£. 1139
Edward Green, *(Clerk of Ships entries)*	30
Alexander Bradford, *(Quay Surveyor)*	20
Henry Ivie, *(Land-carriage Officer)*	10
Matthias Smith, *(Tide-Surveyor, Blackrock,)*	50
Edward Hegerty, *(Jerquer's Clerk,)*	10
John Welſtead, *(Debenture Officer,)*	10
Michael Foord, *(Revenue Ship Builder, Paſſage,)*	25
	£. 1294

Seminary of Languages,

AND

School of Arts, Sciences, and Polite Literature,

No. 3, Academy-Street.

MR. DONOVAN, finding by Experience the little Attention paid by Schoolboys to Uſhers, has entered into Partnerſhip with Mr. FULLER; this Gentleman was Maſter and Proprietor of the principal Boarding School, in *Waterford*, for many years; he has had the Honor of Inſtructing the MAROUIS OF WATERFORD's Children, at *Curraghmore*, for three Years and ſix Months.—— After School hours, Mr. FULLER would attend young Ladies and Gentlemen, privately, in *Engliſh Grammar*; plain and ornamental *Writing*; *Arithmetic*; *Book Keeping*; *Uſe of Globes*; *Maps*; *Geography, and Mathematics.* Feb. 28.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March next,

The Farm of KILGARRIFFE,

Lately held by Mr. RICHARD WOULFE:

Containing about 94 Acres.

Propoſals, in writing only, will be received by the EARL OF SHANNON, *Dublin*, or the Rev. HORACE TOWNSEND, *Coutmaſherry.*

Feb. 28.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE, IN GEORGE'S-STREET,

Which Mr. MANN at preſent occupies,

Together with the Offices and Cellars thereunto belonging.

All of which are in thorough Repair, and fit for the reception of a Family; particularly one in the *Wine Buſineſs*; and may be ſeen after Two o'Clock every Day. Application for Terms to be made to Mr. LEYCESTER, at ſaid Office.

Feb. 24.

County of Cork. } ☞ SUCH Magiſtrates as have taken Informations, and Recognizances returnable to the next Aſſizes, are earneſtly requeſted to ſend them to the Crown Office as ſpeedily as poſſible. The very heavy weight of buſineſs, and the early period at which it is ſuppoſed the Aſſizes are to Commence, will render a non-compliance with this requeſt moſt materially inconvenient.

JAMES CHATTERTON, Jun.

Feb. 28. Clerk of the Crown.

Old Bottled Claret,

OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY:

RED PORT,

From Seven to Eight Years Old, in Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter-Caſks:

Remarkably fine OLD SHERRY,

MADEIRA, CALCAVELLA:

Rich Old Malaga, &c.

As all the above WINES were laid in long before the two laſt additional Duties, they will be Sold on reaſonable Terms, by ROBERT NETTLES, *St. Patrick's-Bridge.*

Feb. 28.

PACKET

OF THURSDAY.

LONDON,

FEBRUARY 20.

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Thompſon ſailed again on Sunday from Torbay, with the Fleet under his command. He came in merely on account of a very heavy gale of wind at S. W.

We have authority to ſtate, in the moſt direct terms, that the paragraphs which have lately appeared in ſeveral of the Morning Papers, ſtating that a difference of opinion exiſts between the Lord Lieutenant and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, are totally void of foundation.

The gun-boats are all ordered to be fitted for immediate ſervice, and divided into three diviſions: thoſe in the downs to be commanded by Captain Bowen, of his Majeſty's ſhip Argo: thoſe at Portſmouth, by Captain Briſbane: and thoſe at Plymouth, by Captain Raper, of the Champion Frigate.

The Board of Admiralty have it in contemplation to propoſe to Parliament to erect a ſuperb Monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, to the memory of the gallant Captain Burges, who fell in the action of the 11th of October, while commanding His Majeſty's ſhip the Ardent.

Yeſterday ſeveral mercantile houſes received letters from Liſbon, via Falmouth, by a private ſhip. Thoſe letters ſtate, in general terms, that the Portugueſe in the Capital are very much alarmed at the march of the French troops through Spain, to attack Portugal, in two diviſions. The Portugueſe Miniſter is taking the moſt vigorous meaſures to make them repent their raſhneſs.—There are now eighty thouſand, as fine troops as any in Europe, and the great body of the people are to raiſe *en maſſe*, to preſerve their property againſt thoſe daring marauders, who firſt promiſe protection, but finiſh with plunder and deſtruction.

The *Amelia* frigate is now lying in Plymouth Sound, between two ſeventy fours, as a guard. It appears, that lately ſhe lay at anchor for a day and night near the mouth of Breſt harbour, almoſt within gun-ſhot of the forts, and conſtantly, during that time, rowed guard, ſo as to prevent ſurpriſe; it happened that a ſailor, in irons, reported to the Captain, in the mean while, that the crew had formed the reſolution of murdering all the Officers, and carrying the ſhip into the midſt of the French Fleet; early in the morning all the Officers came on deck doubly armed; the Marines were then drawn out, and loaded their pieces with ball cartridge—on this the Captain of the ſhip obſerved to the detachment that a moſt alarming mutiny exiſted on board, and that, if it refuſed doing its duty, he and his brother officers, being ſo armed, would join in putting as many of them to death as poſſible; as to their own lives, they did not value them at all. Immediately afterwards the ſhip's company were called up, and took their poſts forwards, when the Captain addreſſed them ſpiritedly, at the ſame time ordering the Marines to preſent, and ſtating, that unleſs, within a given number of minutes, they gave up the ringleaders, he would order the whole detachment to pour a volly in amongſt them; this had the deſired effect, and the men now in irons were given up.

Captain Herbert, to whoſe reſolution and gallantry the quelling of the late mutiny on board the Amelia Frigate is entirely owing, has been one of the moſt fortunate and ſucceſsful officers in the ſervice, having in the courſe of the preſent war realized near 20,000l. of Prize-money.

The late mutineers on board the Amelia Frigate, belonged to the Saturn in the Mutiny laſt year, and carried this diaboliçal ſpirit with them, which they by degrees diffuſed through all the Sailors of the Ship.

A man yeſterday went to the War-Office to lay an information againſt a perſon in the city, for having in his poſſeſſion 2000 inſtruments, called *cats*.---He was referred to the Duke of Portland's Office.

THE CORK HERALD.

THIS DAY ARRIVED ONE ENGLISH MAIL, (VIA) WATERFORD.

FRANCE.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 18.

AN Article from Raſtadt, of the 5th inſtant, informs us, that the obſtinacy with which the French Plenipotentiaries inſiſt upon their overtures relative to the Left Bank of the Rhine, has greatly diſconcerted the Envoys of the Empire. Theſe have deliberated much, without diſcovering any effectual means of eſcaping the difficulties in which they are entangled. It is ſaid they finiſhed by ordering that the papers of the Negotiation ſhould be ſent to the Diet at Ratiſbon, and that the Members ſhould be prepared to vote, in one of their next Sittings, on the queſtion ſubmitted to them.

On the 16th a Courier arrived from Milan to the Executive Directory. Nothing has tranſpired reſpecting his Diſpatches; little doubt is, however, entertained, but that our Troops entered Rome on the 10th ult.

Letters from Vevay of the 15th inſt. ſtate, that the Oligarchs of Berne have taken poſſeſſion of Arrau with their troops: the Contingent of Zurich, however, refuſed to join in the expedition. General Menard and General Schomberg immediately entered the Territory of Berne, the firſt by the way of the Pays de Vaud; the ſecond by ſide of Eaguel.

The pays de Vaud has adopted the conſtitution ſent from Paris to the canton of Baſle by citizen Ochs.

Buonaparte is this moment at Dunkirk One of the ſubjects of his journey to that place, is to ſee experiments performed by the Gun-boats of a new conſtruction which are intended to be employed in the Expedition againſt England.

It is ſpoken of as a thing certain that M. d'Aranjo will be brought to trial; but it is not ſaid before what Tribunal.

One of the Demi-Official Journals of this day ſays, "We can aſſure our Readers, that General Berthier entered Rome on the 10th Feb. On the 7th one diviſion of his army was at Spoletto, and the other at Foligno."

The inhabitants of the city of Bienne have unanimouſly voted their Union with France.

The owners of armed veſſels at Oſtend, have requeſted the Maritime Agent at that Port to offer in their names to the Miniſter of Marine, all veſſels belonging to them which may be of ſervice in the expedition againſt England. Beſides the private ſubſcriptions which each of them has voluntarily impoſed on himſelf, to defray the expence of the expedition againſt England, they have lodged in the hands of the Public Functionary the ſum of 12,000 franks in ſpecie, which ſhall be ſpecially allotted for the benefit of the widows and children of the ſoldiers who may be loſt in this expedition; and have undertaken perſonally to reward the ſailors of Oſtend who may diſtinguiſh themſelves on that occaſion.

Yeſterday Letters were received, ſtating Buonaparte to have been ſeen at Calais. To day we hear that he was ſeen on the road, looking at his carriage, which had been delayed by ſome accident that rendered it neceſſary to be repaired. We know ourſelves, that wagers have been confidently laid that Buonaparte is at this moment at his lodgings in the Rue de la Victoire.

CORK.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A letter, signed "A Bye-ſtander," *has been received, but we muſt decline its publication. The converſations of a Coffee-Room, however publicly delivered, ſhould never be recorded in the pages of a Newſpaper —We are the* ſervants, *not the* ſpies *of the public. We requeſt that Gentlemen will give themſelves no further trouble by ſuch uſeleſs communications.—— They ſhall never find a place in the Cork Herald.*

We hope that informations reſpecting marriages, deaths &c. may in future be ſent to the Office ; *any anonymous intelligence on thoſe heads ſhall be ſuppreſſed unleſs properly authenticated. We are not to learn that* Quiz *is the order of the day.*

HIBERNUS *in our next.*

We preſent our readers with a copy of the Letter of that much eſteemed and venerable character, the Right Rev. Doctor Moylan, to John Anderſon, Eſq. Chairman of the Committee for receiving Voluntary Subſcriptions. The purity of this good man's heart, and the ſoundneſs of his judgment, were never more fully evinced, than in his adoption of the preſent meaſures: And we have no doubt, with this much reſpected character at their head, our Roman Catholic brethern will come unequivocally forward with their Contribution, and ſhew, that as we have but *one common intereſt* in the Preſervation of the Country we will adopt the *one meaſure needful* for its defence.

SIR,

I BEG leave to requeſt you will be ſo good as to aſſure the Gentlemen of the Committee, appointed to receive Voluntary Contributions, for the defence of the Country, that I deem myſelf highly honoured in being named one of its Members. The effectual defence of this Kingdom at this perilous juncture, againſt the foreign foe, is a meaſure truly patriotic, and therefore muſt have my warmeſt and beſt wiſhes for its ſucceſs, and as far as the ſmall mite I can afford, may contribute thereto, I ſhall moſt readily and cheerfully offer it; for I feel as ſincere an intereſt in the peace and happineſs of the Kingdom, as any other of his Majeſty's moſt loyal ſubjects. Circumſtanced, however, as I am, on account of a long abſence from home, and the variety of avocations which at this preſent ſeaſon preſs on me, and call for all my time and attention, I truſt that my attendance at the Board will be diſpenſed with as it would be very inconvenient for the moment, and could be in no degree neceſſary, to promote the laudable purpoſes of the Meeting.

I have the honor of being, in perfect truth,
Sir, your moſt obedient,

Tueſday, 27th of Feb. 1798. } Humble Servant,
H. MOYLAN.

JOHN ANDERSON, eſq.
Chairman of the Committee for receiveing Voluntary Contributions, for the defence of the Country.

We need not remark that the above Letter breathes the wiſh of every good man, who feels for the intereſts of ſociety, and the dreadful violations which humanity muſt ſuffer, if a foreign foe ſhould be permitted to interfere with the Government of this Country.

Extract of a Letter from the RT. HON. LORD DONOUGHMORE, *to a particular friend of his in this city.*

Dublin 26th Feb. 1789.

" Being deſirous of offering my mite to the Exigencies of the State, as a Cork-man, rather than in any other capacity: I deferred entering my name amongſt the voluntary ſubſcribers in the treaſuary book, till I could have the ſatisfaction of doing ſo as belonging to that City.——Finding you have made a beginning there, and that 600l. has been the largeſt ſum ſubſcribed, I requeſt that I may be conſidered as an annual ſubſcriber during the war to that amount. I truſt that the city of Cork will come forward like itſelf upon this very preſſing occaſion, and that our ſituation at this critical moment, will be conſidered as an indiſpenſible call upon every man of every deſcription, to come forward and give the beſt proof in his power of his Loyalty and Zeal.

Yours, &c.
DONOGHMORE."

On this letter we need make no comment, it ſpeaks for itſelf, a language worthy of the writer: it breathes a ſentiment of loyalty to his King, and attachment to his Country, worthy of his Lordſhip's character.

The dealers in Tobacco are juſtly alarmed at the ſudden riſe in the price—but thoſe who think that riſe has been principally occaſioned by the additional duty, which is to take place the 25th of March, are miſtaken—the fact is, that the crops in America that were to ſupply Ireland, England, Scotland, and the reſt of Europe, have fallen off in a very great degree—in many places failed altogether—the conſequence is, that Tobacco may reach to a price far beyond what is expected: if we recollect right, Tobacco in the American war ſold at 3s. 6d. a pound.

Among the various ſums already ſubſcribed in aid of Government, the Kinſale Cavalry, Officers and Privates, have paid down One Hundred Pounds, and have engaged to pay the ſame ſum annually during the war.

DEATHS—On Sunday laſt, after a tedious and painful illneſs, which he bore with uncommon fortitude and reſignation, *Richard Harris, Eſq.* one of the Aldermen of this City. To enumerate the many amiable qualities of this Gentlemen would far exceed the limits of a newſpaper; the tears of the indigent will more powerfully proclaim the irreparable loſs they have ſuſtained, and the ſincere ſorrow of his numerous Friends and Acquaintances more effectually prove, that as he lived invariably beloved, he died univerſally regretted.

If warm affections, which adorn the heart,
Where huſband, brother, friend, all bore a part;
If ſocial love, by ſympathy refin'd,
Which ſpreads its general intereſt o'er mankind;
If theſe could lengthen life, as ſure they can,
HARRIS truly liv'd the fulleſt age of man.
In this great drama, where our parts are giv'n,
For various ends, unknown to all but Heav'n,
Our length of characters nor years atteſt—
His is the longeſt who performs the beſt.
He lived enough for honour, what's beſide?
The good man's fame is every good man's pride:
And to this little he was juſtly rais'd,
Who muſt as often as he's nam'd be prais'd.

—At St. George's, Grenada, 20th December, Capt. Wm. Martin, of this City, ſincerely regretted——at Garrycloyne, after a painful illneſs, which he bore with the reſignation of a chriſtian, and the fortitude of a man, Boyle Traverſe, Eſq. ſincerely and moſt deſervedly lamented by his family and acquaintance.

A large Parcel of
TEAS,
Arrived to J. KING, No. 10, Parade.
Feb. 28.

County of Cork. } ☞ THE Secretary to the Grand Jury of the County of Cork gives Notice, that his Office will be open on *Monday*, the fifth of March, to receive Affidavits for Preſentments, and will continue each Day, from ten o'Clock in the Morning, until three in the Afternoon. Feb. 28.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

		£.	s.	d.
Corporation of Cork, per annum, during the War,		500	0	0
Royal Cork Volunteers,	do. do.	600	0	0
Loyal Cork Legion,	do. do.	600	0	0
Rt. H. Lord Donoughmore,	do. do.	600	0	0
Sir J. L. Cotter, bart. & Co.	do. do.	500	0	0
Sir T. Roberts, bart. & Co.	do. do.	500	0	0
John Anderſon, eſq.	do. do.	500	0	0
Meſſrs. Leſlie and Traverſe,	do. do.	500	0	0
Savage French, eſq.	do. do.	455	0	0
Meſſrs. Leyceſter, M'Calls & Co.	do. d.	300	0	0
Wm. Maxwell, eſq.	do. do.	227	10	0
Thomas Walker, eſq.	do. do.	200	0	0
Meſſrs. Pedder and Cotter,	do. do.	200	0	0
Meſſrs. R. & W. Lane,	do. do.	200	0	0
Meſſrs. Coles and Wood,	do. do.	200	0	0
Iſaac Morgan, eſq.	do. do.	150	0	0
John Roche, junr. Cove,	do. do.	100	0	0
Daniel Callaghan, eſq.	do. do.	100	0	0
Thomas Wagget, eſq.	do. do.	100	0	0
Meſſrs. Hewett, Teulon and Blunt,		100	0	0
Luke Shea, eſq.	do. do.	60	0	0
William Lumley, eſq.	do. do.	50	0	0
Thomas Gibbings, eſq.	do. do.	50	0	0
Joſeph Rogers, ſenr.	do. do.	50	0	0
Thomas Woodward, eſq.	do. do.	50	0	0
John Foſter, eſq.	do. do.	50	0	0
Jeffery Baiſley and Son,	eſqrs. do. do.	50	0	0
Robert Gibbings, M. D.	do. do.	50	0	0
George Shea, eſq.	do. do.	50	0	0
James Morrough, eſq.	- - -	50	0	0
Daniel Foley, eſq.	do. do.	40	0	0
William Phillips, eſq.	do. do.	20	0	0
Joſeph Harriſon Eſq.	do. do	50	0	0
John Swete, Eſq.	do. do.	40	0	0
Anthony Edwards, eſq.	do. do.	34	2	6
Robert Harding, eſq. }	*Sheriffs* do.	30	0	0
John Cuthbert, eſq. }		30	0	0
Dominick Lombard, eſq.	do. do.	30	0	0
A. T. Sm. Payo, eſq.	do. do.	30	0	0
Thomas Gibbings, eſq.	do. do.	30	0	0
Mr. John Scraggs,	do. do.	30	0	0
C. M. Clutterbuck, eſq.	do. do.	30	0	0
Thomas Harding, Eſq.	do. do.	30	0	0
Alexander Law, eſq.	do. do.	22	15	0
Wm. Meade, eſq. M. D.	do. do.	20	0	0
J. J. & P. Beſnard's,	eſqrs. do. do.	20	0	0
John Good, eſq.	do. do.	20	0	0
Robt. O'Donnoughe, eſq.	do. do.	20	0	0
J. Martin, eſq. (S. Malli)	do. do.	20	0	0
Wm. Roche, eſq.	do. do.	20	0	0
John Unthank, eſq.	do. do.	20	0	0
Patrick Goold, eſq.	do. do.	20	0	0
Charles Caſey, eſq.	do. do.	20	0	0
John Callanan, eſq. M. D.	- -	20	0	0
Sir Patrick O'Conor,	do. do.	22	15	0
Wm. Coppinger, eſq. (barry's court)		20	0	0
John Cahill, eſq. per An. during the W.		17	1	3
Meſſrs. Wilſon & Herley,	do. do.	17	1	2
Thomas Duggan, eſq.	do. do.	11	7	6
E. R. Kinſelagh eſq.	do. do.	11	7	6
E. H. Morgan, eſq.	do. do.	11	7	6
John Pope Heard, eſq.	do. do.	11	7	6
Thomas Dunſcombe, eſq.	do. do.	11	7	6
Thomas Weſtropp, eſq. M. D.	do.	20	0	6
Thomas Linſey, eſq.	do. do.	11	7	6
Robert M'Clure, eſq.	do. do.	11	7	6
F. A. White, eſq.	do. do.	11	7	6
Paul Maylor, eſq,	do. do.	11	7	6
Peter Eaſon, eſq. ſen.	- -	11	7	6
Richard Clear, eſq.	- -	11	7	6
Samuel Hayman, eſq.	- -	10	0	0
James Bennett, eſq.	do. do.	10	0	0
Henry Oſburne, eſq. M. D.	-	5	13	9

(To be continued in our next.)

Voluntary Contributions
FOR THE
DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Cork, Feb. 23, 1798.

At a Numerous and Reſpectable Meeting of the Merchants, Bankers, Traders, and other Inhabitants of *Cork*, convened this day in the *City Thoſel*, in conſequence of public notice from ROBT. HARDING and JOHN CUTHBERT, Jun Eſqrs. *High-Sheriffs*, the following Reſolutions having been propoſed by JOHN ANDERSON, Eſq. and ſeconded by RICH. LANE, Eſq. were unanimouſly agreed to:

I. That at a moment when the War is obſtinately perſiſted in, by an inſulting and ferocious Enemy, for the avowed purpoſe of utterly deſtroying, not only the Conſtitution, the Religious and Civil Rights, but alſo the National Independence of theſe Kingdoms, it behoves every *True Friend* of Ireland to come forward, with all his Zeal and Energy, to defeat the Hoſtile Deſigns of ſo inveterate a Foe.

II. That Books be immediately opened to receive Subſcriptions, for Voluntary Contributions, in Defence of the Country, at this critical and alarming Period.

III. That every exertion be made to render thoſe Subſcriptions as productive as poſſible, being fully convinced that nothing will tend more than the general ſucceſs of ſuch a meaſure, to defeat the Projects of the Enemy, to maintain Public Credit, and to accelerate the Return of Peace, upon ſafe and honourable Terms.

IV. That the Gentlemen who requeſted the HIGH SHERIFFS to call this Meeting, together with thoſe now named, viz.

The Mayor,
High Sheriffs,
The Biſhop of Cork,
Dean St. Laurence,
The Right Rev. Doctor Moylan,
And Collector Shaw (who was appointed Treaſurer)

be appointed a Committee to carry theſe reſolutions into Effect; (*nine* to be a *quorum*) and that ſaid Committee be empowered to take ſuch meaſures as may appear to them beſt calculated to promote the complete Succeſs of Voluntary Contributions for the Defence of the Country.

The Sheriffs having quitted the chair, and John Pedder Eſq. being called thereto.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Meeting be, and are hereby given to the High Sheriffs of the city for their proper conduct in the chair.

The Committee having adjourned to the council chamber, and having elected JOHN ANDERSON Eſq. their chairman.

RESOLVED, That Attendance ſhall be given, and Books kept open in the *Council Chamber*, from 12 'till 3 o'clock, on SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY next, to receive from their Fellow-Citizens ſuch ſums as they ſhall be inclined to contribute.

(Signed by Order,)
WM. PHILIPS, *Sec.*

The Committee appointed to carry theſe Reſolutions into effect, feel it their duty to call the attention of their Fellow-Citizens, to the *danger* which juſt now threaten this Country, and to the *certain good effects* which muſt reſult from a ſpirited and unanimous exertion in its defence.

A deſperate Enemy, rendered formidable by its *ferocity* and *enthuſiaſm*,—after having violated every obligation, moral and civil, at home; after having trampled upon the laws of nations and even of civilized warfare abroad: is now promiſed the *plunder*——*the uncontrouled and unlimitted plunder of this kingdom, as the reward of its treachery, blaſphemy and barbarity!* All reaſonable overtures for PEACE, are rejected with the inſolence of bravadoes, who have nothing to loſe, but every thing to obtain by ſo unequal a conflict. Can it be credited that ſuch an Enemy is *invited* to our ſhores? Can any man believe that their hope of aſſiſtance from *Iriſhmen* would be eventually realized? Let the unanimity with which perſons of every deſcription ſtep forward on the preſent occaſion, wipe away ſo foul an aſperſion. The conteſt is not now for POWER, but for EXISTENCE, on our parts. Let no man, therefore, be ſo ſilly as to connect the preſent meaſures with the idle theories of the day; or, to make it a political queſtion,—" *Whether he ſhall ſubſiſt aſſaſſination and plunder, or ſubmit to the yoke of a foreign and outrageous banditti?*'

Many there may be with intentions the moſt laudable, whoſe incomes being circumſcribed, will be diſcouraged from uniting in a *voluntary contribution*, under the idea, that the ſums they are enabled to offer, are *too trifling* to be of ſervice for a purpoſe of ſuch magnitude and extent. To ſuch men the Committee declare, that the *induſtrious Tradeſman whoſe ſixpenny contribution bears a juſt proportion to his mean, is as meritorious a Subſcriber, as the wealthy contributer of thouſands*; in ſuch a caſe the *intention* marks the giver, and not the *magnitude* of the gift. And here the Committee entreat every deſcription of their Fellow-Citizens to conſider, that all are univerſally, all are equally concerned, in defence of that, which affords them the means of EXISTENCE: the Peaſant would lament the loſs of his homely repaſt, with as *bitter concern* as the Peer would his ſplendid and decorated board—both are, therefore, equally called upon; for both are ſo far equally intereſted.

Let the meaſure therefore be general, and the object of it will inevitably be attained. Let the Foe perceive us *unanimous* in our exertions, and their hopes will become blaſted.

☞ In conſequence of the very ſpirited and liberal manner in which ſeveral Gentlemen of Cork have come forward, this day, with their Subſcriptions, on the preſent occaſion, the Committee have reſolved, inſtead of making perſonal application, to give further attendance at the Council Chamber, from Twelve until Three o'Clock, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY next, for the purpoſe of receiving the Contributions of their Fellow-Citizens.

WHEREAS,

A LETTER, which was put into the Poſt-Office here, on the 16th inſt. directed to *Mr. Robert Ferguſon John*, Limerick, containing the following BILLS and NOTES, has not got to his hands, it is requeſted, that ſhould they be offered in payment they may be ſtopped, and information given to *Scott* and *Richardſon*, Mayor-Street, or to *Mr. Ferguſon*, Limerick:

	£.	S.	D.
Beresford & Co's. Bank Poſt Bill 3,492 to E. Leahy, 25th Jan. 1798, accepted ſame day. - -	11	7	6
Do. Do. Z 983 Do. Do. Do.	5	13	9
Do. Do. 2,643 Sir P. O'Conor, 17th Nov. 1797, accepted ſame day,	3	8	3
Lighton & Co's. Bank Poſt Bill, 4,606 T. Somerville, Eſq. 9th Jan. 1798, not accepted, - - -	11	7	6
Do. Do. 4,787 Capt. Fitz-Maurice, 27th Nov. 1797, accepted ſame day,	5	13	9
Do. Do. 3,078 Lieut. Warburton, 22d December accepted ſame day,	7	19	3
The above all Indorſed, payable to Mr. Robert Ferguſon Johnſ			
J. N. Colthurſt, on R. H. D. Latouche and Co. at ſight, No 89, Dublin, 21ſt of January, 1797, - -	36	7	3
Beresford & Co's. Note, No. 551, to bearer, 17th of October, 1797. -	11	7	6
Bank of Ireland Note, E. 1,519, I. Carr, or bearer, 14th of Nov. -	1	2	9
Do. Do. G. 25, Do. 4th of Dec.	1	2	9
Do. Do. G. 9,537, do. 19th do.	1	2	9
And Richard Franklin's bill on John Franklin, Limerick, 41 days ſight, favor Lieut. Studdart, not accepted, Indorſed payable to Sir Thomas Roberts, Bart. and Co. - -	34	2	6

Cork, 26th Feb. 1798.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,
BY ORDER OF
The Rt. Worſhipful KINGSMILL BERRY, Eſq. MAYOR.

The middle Price of Wheat 2*l.* 12*s.* per Quarter; with an allowance to the Baker of 10*s.* on the White and Wheaten, and 12*s.* on the Houſehold.

Cork, Feb. 26 1798.

WHITE.			WHEATEN.			HOUSEHOLD.		
lb.	*oz.*	*dr.*	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*
1 *pen.* 0	5	6	1 *pen.* 0	8	3	1 *pen.* 0	10	7
2 *pen.* 0	11	2	2 *pen.* 1	0	7	2 *pen.* 1	5	7
3 *pen.* 1	0	7	3 *pen.* 1	9	3	3 *pen.* 2	0	0
4 *pen.* 1	6	4	4 *pen.* 2	1	6	4 *pen.* 2	11	6
6 *pen.* 2	1	0	6 *pen.* 3	2	5	6 *pen.* 4	1	5

KINGSMILL BERRY, MAYOR.

EXPORTS,
From the 23rd to the 27th of February.

51 barrels of pork; 24 barrels of beef; 1,914 barrels of oats.

IMPORTS,
From the 23rd to the 27th of February.

50 frails of figs; 50 half cheſts of oranges; 80 boxes of lemons and oranges; 100 barrels, 100 boxes raiſins; 6 barrels of almonds; 1 caſe of Morocco ſkins; 150 frails of figs; 12 bags of cotton; 1 bundle of ſkins; 25 cheſts and 3 boxes of oranges.

PORT NEWS.

24th of February - Wind N.
No ſhip arrived.

Sailed, Camberland of and from Portland, Andrew Scott, white ſalt.

25th of February - Wind N. W.

Arrived, Ann, 301 tons, Captain Balmain, Briſtol, goods for Antigua.—Atlantic, 210 tons, Captain Brown, New York, ſtaves and ſtaff-wood for Dublin.—Virginia, 130 tons, Captain Davies, Virginia, ſtaves.—Peggy, 184 tons, Captain Watſon, New York, ſtaves and ſtaff-wood.—Loyal Cork Legion, 70 tons, Love, Liſbon, ſalt and fruit.—Pom Fim, 200 tons, J. Aquilus, St. Ubes, ſalt and fruit.—Devonſhire, 120 tons, Captain Lawſon, Worthington, coal.

Sailed, His majeſty's ſloop Hazard, Captain Ruddock, Belfaſt.

26th of February—Wind N. W.

Arrived, Joſeph, 123 tons, Captain Barrell, Swanſey, coal.—Two Siſters, 260 tons, Captain Gregg, Liſbon and Gibraltar fruit, ſalt, &c.

Sailed, Penguin ſloop of war, Captain Bruce, Liverpool; Briton, Captain Jackſon; Ravenſworth, Captain Forbes; Howard, Captain Smith; Roſe, Captain Steel, tranſports, with French priſoners from Kinſale, for Liverpool.—Agnes and Edmond, Captain Sidney, Dublin, flour and ſkins.—Atlantic, Brown, Dublin, ſtaves and ſtaff-wood.

POETRY.

AN AGROSTIC.

L EAVE Albion's cliffs—resume the honour'd post
O n Camperdown, and watch round Gallia's coast;
R etain your honour on the briny main,
D estroy their Rafts and shew their boasts are vain;
D e Winter drub'd, great Buonaparte engage,
U nconquer'd yet, he'll know a Briton's rage;
N ow thunder forth your mighty cannon balls,
C onvince the foe there's strength in Albion's Walls,
A nd if th' Almighty favours with his nod,
N ow but a *man* you're then a DEMI-GOD!

REFORM OR RUIN:

TAKE YOUR CHOICE!

(Continued from our paper of Wednesday, Feb. 24.)

IF every man in the kingdom had a vote for a Member of Parliament, what would be the consequence? Why each Member would be chosen by a Mob. And whom would the Mob choose? Why the man that made the loudest speech, and the largest promises.—And who would this be? Why he that, having neither property, nor character to lose, was ready to say any thing to get into the House, in hopes of being paid for breaking every promise he had made.

As to Catholic Emancipation I really do not know what the term means, as it applies to the great body of that description of subjects. I know no distinction between a Roman Catholic of my rank in life, and myself, with respect to *our* civil franchises. He votes for a Member in Parliament as I do, and is therefore represented in Parliament as I am. He has the same protection of property, and of person from the same laws, in the enacting of which he has the same security, and secures the fruits of it for himself and his family by purchase or otherwise, in the same way. In what then is he to be emancipated? Something, indeed, remains yet to be granted, and which a perseverance in loyalty and quiet would, I am persuaded, have obtained before this, by which three or four wealthy individuals might gratify their ambition or their vanity; but what the general body suffers from this point being withheld, or what the granting of it could effect towards the Reform of that description of subjects, is beyond my comprehension to discover.

With respect to the power and influence of Government, I never knew a man, who when he was out of office, did not complain of them, and as soon as he got into office, did not exert them, and endeavour to encrease them: if he lessened them in one way, he took care to extend them in another. Much has lately been attempted in that way by our state quacks and mountebanks. I do not pretend to say that abuses may not creep in, wherever there is power; but every body knows that four millions of people cannot be governed without some power: and if the supreme magistrate has not *lawful* power enough to govern them by, either he will not be able to govern them at all, (and then there can be nothing but confusion and mischief) or else he must govern them by unlawful means; and I appeal to any man of common sense, whether it is not better that a King should govern according to fixed and settled laws, which are known to all the nation, than by undue influence, bribery, corruption and the like.

But say some, "abolish tythes,"—I fear this will not answer—I do not expect much towards a reform from wrong and robbery. They who * understand those things tell us, that the settlement of tythes in these realms hath been by the ancient and undoubted laws of the land. When all the lands of England were the demesne of the Kings, and they enfeoffed the Barons for the defence of the kingdom, reserving to themselves the royalties and other rights, one of these Kings †, nearly a thousand years ago, conferred the tythes of all the kingdom upon the church by his royal charter. ‡ The same practice was adopted here by our Kings, and great men, and has since been confirmed by law, and so the lands have uniformly descended to our day, and until they came into the hands of the present owners, who must have paid more for the purchase, and required larger rents from their tenants, if they had not been thus charged. Hence, whatever right they may have to the other nine parts of the fee simple, or lease, they have certainly none whatever to the tythe or tenth, which is no more theirs, than the other nine parts are the Clergy's. I cannot, therefore, agree in the idea of robbing one man more than another of what the Law secures to him. It is a rule that may extend to every other species of property. As to the holder or occupier, I am of the same opinion with an honest, cool-headed, reasoning neighbour of mine, who on asking who were to have the tythes when they were taken from the Parson, and being told they would be the Landlord's, then, said he, "I had rather they should remain as they "are; for I can always deal better with the Par-"son than with the Landlord, and even with the "Proctor, bad as he may be, than with the "Agent."

As for a Republic on the French plan, Lord defend me and mine from it. I have watched it from its first rise to its present power, and I have seen nothing but murder, and massacre, and robbery, and injustice, and every thing that is execrable in the eyes of God or Man, mark its progress and its establishment. I have seen it setting out upon a system that, if it were to prevail universally, would make a Hell upon Earth. It is a system that holds out the actual possessors of authority, or power, or consequence, or riches, as fair plunder to those who chance to have none of these advantages. But who will not see that this must go on for ever? You, or those who may claim under you, can have no more title to what you will have robbed me of, than you allowed me to have; you will therefore be robbed, and plundered, and dispossessed in your turn, and so from age to age men will be cutting each others throat, and pillaging and plundering each other in endless succession. But it will be said, "all this will be set to right "with time;—in the mean while try the Re-"volution." But if we are to have our throats cut, that our grand-children may have a chance of enjoying their lives and their property, in the same security in which they have been so long enjoyed under the present system, I have no appetite to try the experiment. I have seen it already tried in France, and I am fully satisfied. I have seen it for seven years producing confusion, oppression, cruelty, poverty all sorts of mischief and wickedness, as well to its original supporters, as to its opposers, and no good whatever.

"But a peace with France; what can be said to this?" A very short answer. They will not make peace with you, they will exterminate you, and cut you off from the nations of the earth.—— "No," say our great orators and essay writers, "they will fraternize with you." Yes, as Cain fraternized with Abel—yes as the French themselves have fraternized with Flanders, to plunder and rob, and confiscate, and drain you by forced loans and contributions, that you may supply the total loss of their own wealth and resources. "They will admit you to their alliance; yes, as they have admitted Holland, and Spain, and Venice, and the unfortunate Pope, to dispose of your arms, and your fleets, and your resources, to the establishing of their own universal dominion, and not to let you even * think but as they please.

I trust I have now shewn that none of the above plans will answer our purpose [illegible] then try to find out one that will. But [illegible] may not be taken for a quack doctor, [illegible] prescribe the cure, let me try to find some of the great cause of our present unhappy state, and in order so to do, let us take a short view of [illegible] ranks of people beginning with the highest.

Of the King, if I knew ever so many bad things, I should be cautious how I mentioned them, because I have no inclination to be hanged or transported; but, in truth, I know no harm of him; his private life every body says is good, and I think his public conduct has been good also. Of this I am sure that this nation owes him more than to any other King that ever sat on the throne. The shortening the duration of our Parliament, the emancipation of our Legislature, the freedom and extension of our commerce, the independence of our judges, the communication of the blessings of the British constitution to every class of our fellow subjects, are among the many proofs of his dispositions to promote the interest and happiness of this land which demand our warmest gratitude and attachment, in so much that we at least may fairly call him the best of our Kings.

Of his representative in this kingdom I have never heard but one opinion, amiable and conciliating in his manners, regular and strictly proper in his conduct, a fond parent, and affectionate husband, with a humane heart and a sound understanding, he has not only escaped the censure even of our most violent oppositionists, but frequently extorted their praise. To all who love the Constitution, and wish to see it preserved in Church and State, he has most singularly recommended himself. He undertook the Government of the country under circumstances, which might well have made the boldest shrink from it; and by steady, uniform, and resolute conduct, he has hitherto guided us through the storm, with a success of which many dispaired.

* Lord Coke. † Ethelwulf.

‡ *This charter is to be seen in the Abbot Ingulf, and in Matthew of Westminster.*

* *"To consolidate the power of the Republic," says Buonaparte, in his answer to one of the Parisian addresses, "you must henceforth suffer no ideas to "prevail in the World but those of the Great Na-"tion."*

THE BISHOP OF LANDAFF's PAMPHLET.

(Continued from our paper of Saturday, Feb. 24.)

No civil, no ecclesiastical constitution can be so formed by human wisdom as to admit of no improvement upon an increase of wisdom; as to require no alteration when an alteration in the knowledge, manners, opinions, and circumstances of a people has taken place. But men ought to have the modesty to know for what they are fitted, and the discretion to confine their exertions to subjects of which they have a competent knowledge.

There is perhaps little difference in the strength of memory, in the acuteness of discernment, in the solidity of judgment, in any of the intellectual powers on which knowledge depends, between a statesman and a manufacturer, between the most learned divine and a mechanic; the chief difference consists in their talents being applied to different subjects. All promote both the public good, and their own, when they act within their proper spheres, and all do harm to themselves, and others, when they go out of them.—You would view with contempt a statesman, who should undertake to regulate a great manufactory without having been brought up to business; or a divine, who should become a mechanic without having learned his trade; but is not a mechanic, or manufacturer, still more mischievous and ridiculous, who affects to become a statesman, or to solve the difficulties which occur in divinity? Now this is precisely what the men I am cautioning you against wish you to do—they harangue you on the disorders of our constitution, and propose remedies; they propound to you subtilties in metaphysics and divinity, and desire you to explain them; and because you are not prepared to do this, or to answer all their objections to our government, they call upon you to reject religion, natural and revealed, as impostures, and to break up the constitution of the country, as an enormous mass of incurable corruption.

No one, I trust, will suspect the writer of contending that great abuses in church or state ought to be perpetuated, or of wishing that any one dogma of our holy religion should not be discussed with decent freedom (for the more religion is tried, the more it will be refined;) but he does contend that the faith of unlearned christians ought not to be shaken by lies and blasphemies; he does contend that it is better to tolerate abuses, till they can be reformed by the counsels of the wisest and best men in the kingdom, than to submit the removal of them to the frothy frequenters of ale-houses, to the discontented declaimers against our establishment, to the miserabe dregs of the nation who seek for distinction in public confusion. An ancient fabrick may by mere force be defaced and thrown down; but it requires the knowledge and caution of an architect to beautify and repair it. You are sensible that the most ingenious piece of mechanism may be spoiled by the play of a child, or broken to pieces by the blow of an idiot or madman; and can you think that the machine of government, the most ingenious and complicated of all others, may not at once be despoiled of all its elegance and deprived of all its functions by the rude and bungling attempts of the unskilful to amend its motion?

I have not time to lay before you the rise and progress of that infedility with respect to revealed religion—of that scepticism with respect to natural religion—of that insanity with respect to government, which have, by their combined influence overwhelmed with calamity one of the [illegible] states in Europe, and which menace with destruction every other. I have not time to [illegible] you detailed quotations from the writings of the French and German philosophers——that [illegible] of the church of Rome made them [illegible]—that a misapprehension of the extent of human knowledge made them sceptics—and that the tyranny of the continental governments made them enemies of all governments, except of that silly system of democratic liberty and equality, which never has had, nor never can have a permanent establishment among mankind.

Though I cannot, in this short and general address, enter fully or deeply into these matters, I may be allowed to say to these philosophers—how has it happened that men of your penetration, in shunning one vice, have fallen, like fools, into its opposite? Does it follow that Jesus Christ wrought no miracles, because the church of Rome has pretended to work many? Does it follow that the Apostles were not honest men, because there have been priests, bishops and Popes who were hypocrites? Is the christian religion to be rediculed as more absurd thon paganism, to be vilified as less credible than mahometanism, to be represented as impious and abominable, because men, in opposition to every precept of Christ and to every practice of the apostles, have worshiped images, prayed to dead men, believed in transubstantion, granted indulgences, erected inquisitions, and roasted honest men alive for not complying with their superstition?

With respect to natural religion, I would say to them—you complain that you cannot comprehend the creation of the universe, nor the providence of God; and is this your want of ability to become as wise as your Maker a reason for doubting whether there ever was a creation, and whether there is a providence? What should you think of a nest of reptiles, which, being immured in a dark corner of one of the lowest aparments of a magnificent house, should affect to argue against the house having ever been built, or its being taken care of? You are those reptiles with respect to your knowledge of the time when God created, and the manner in which he still takes care of the world.—You cannot, you tell us, reconcile the omniscience of God with the freedom of man—is this a reason for your doubting of the freedom which you feel you possess, or the power of God to understand the nature of what he has made?—You cannot comprehend how it is possible for an immeterial being to be acted upon by material organs of sense—will you therefore deny the existence of your soul as a substance distinct from your body? do you not perceive that it must equally surpass your understanding how matter, acting upon matter, can produce any thing but motion; can give rise to perception, thought, will, memory, to all those intellectual powers, by which arts and sciences are invented and indefinitely improved?

(To be continued.)

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, FEBRUARY, 17.

ADMIRAL LORD VISC. DUNCAN.

Yesterday being appointed by the Lord Provost and Magistrates, for giving a grand Entertainment to Admiral Lord Duncan, the Brigade of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, accompanied by the Royal Edinburgh Light-Dragoons, and the Royal Edinburgh and Mid Lothian Artillery, assembled in the Meadow-walk and Lauriston-road, at two o'clock in the afternoon, from whence they proceeded along Tiviot-row, down Bristo-street, up Charles-street, and down the west side of George's-square, in the following order:

Royal Edinburgh Light Dragoons, in half squadrons, under the command of Major Maitland.

Part of the Royal Edinburgh Artillery, with two Field-pieces.

The 1st Regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ayton.

The remainder of the Royal Edinburgh Artillery, with two field-pieces.

The 1st Battalion of the Second Regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, under the command of Lieut. Col. Crichton.

The Second Battalion of the same Regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. Hay.

Part of the Royal Mid-Lothian Artillery, with two Field-pieces.

The Royal Highland Edinburgh Volunteers, under Colonel Murray.

The remainder of the Royal Mid-Lothian Artillery, with two field-pieces.

The Royal Leith Volunteers, commanded by Major Bruce.

When the front of the column came opposite Lord Duncan's house, the different regiments marched past to slow time, in open order, the Officers saluting his Lordship, who stood at his door with his hat in his hand to return the compliment, attended by the Lord Provost, his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, and a number of other Noblemen and Gentlemen.

The Brigade then marched round George's-square, through Windmill-street and Chaple-street, into Nicholson's-street, along the South and North Bridges, Prince's-street, up St. David's-street, along the west side of St. Andrew's-square to Queen-street, up Castle-street, into Prince's-street, where the Brigade was drawn up in line to receive the Noble Admiral.

About a quarter of an hour after the Volunteers left George's-square, a second Procession commenced, in the following order:

A Troop of Royal Edinburgh Volunteer Light Dragoons.

Several Noblemen and Gentlemens' carriages, in which were, among others, Lord Adam Gordon and Suite, and all the Officers belonging to the Staff at present in town.

The Newhaven Fishermen, preceded by an Union Jack.

A large carriage, with three masts—on the centre one the Noble Admiral's Blue Flag, and, underneath it, the Dutch Admirals Colours were displayed. The other two masts were likewise adorned with British Flags, and Dutch underneath.

Lord Viscount Duncan, in his carriage, accompanied by John Inglis, Esq. of Redhall, Captain of the Belliqueux, who was wounded on the 11th of October.

The Lord Provost, in his carriage.

The remainder of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteer Light Dragoons.

In this order they proceeded after the Brigade, the Noble Admiral being repeatedly cheered by the populace. On the North Bridge, the People and Sailors took the horses out of his Lordship' carriage, and drew it along all the New Town to Fortune's Tavern, where the Entertainment was provided. When he alighted from his carriage, he was saluted by the Volunteers, who presented arms; and, at the door of the Tavern he was received by the Magistrates in their Robes, attended by the City Sword and Mace.

Lord Duncan was dressed in his full Admiral's Uniform, and wore the Star and Ribband of the Russian Order of *St. Alexander Newsky*, and from his neck hung a gold Medal, presented to him by his Majesty on account of his Victory over the Dutch Fleet.

CORK: Printed by JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)—☞ This Paper is published at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-street, opposite the Post-Office, where Advertisements, Essays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The Cork Herald:

Or, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.—No. 7.] SATURDAY, March 3, 1798. [Price, Three-Pence.

A large Parcel of

TEAS,

Arrived to J. KING, No. 10, Parade.

Feb. 28.

CORNELIUS SULLIVAN,

SOUTH MAIN-STREET.

INTENDING to decline totally the retail Grocery buſineſs, will let his ſhop and a convenient houſe adjoining, for a long term to be agreed on. His Stock and Trade adapted for the above buſineſs is well aſſorted and lately laid in, and will be ſold to the Tenant at a fair Valuation.

N. B. C. Sullivan requeſts that thoſe who are indebted to him will as ſoon as poſſible order a ſettlement of their accounts, and alſo thoſe who may have any claim on him will furniſh him with their accounts immediately.

Feb. 24.

For Sale, immediately after Condemnation,

NOW LYING AT COVE,

The Ship DU GAY TROUAIN,

LATE a *French* Privateer, prize to his Majeſty's Ship *Shannon*, built at *Nantz*, in 1789, for a Guinea-man, double-decked, deep waiſt, pierced for 24 Guns, has 9 ſix pounders mounted, Fluſh Deck, abundantly found with all kind of Stores and Proviſions for a three month's cruize.

Of the following Dimenſions.

	FT.	IN.
Length aloft,	112	0
Breadth of Beam,	31	3
Height between Decks,	5	4
Depth of Hold,	11	6
Whole Depth,	17	0

And admeaſures about 460 Tons—is a very handſome Ship, and a remarkable faſt ſailer. For Inventory and particulars apply to *J. Roche, Jun.*

For Sale, immediately after Condemnation,

NOW LYING AT COVE,

THE remarkable fine faſt-ſailing Ship, *L'MARS*, (with all her Materials, as ſhe arrived from ſea,) late a French Privateer, prize to his Majeſty's ſhip *Dryad*, Lord Amelius Beauclerk Commander; copper bottom, pierced for 22 guns; has ſixteen 12 and 18 pounders mounted, with ſwivels and ſmall arms complete; abundantly found with ſtores and proviſions for a three months cruiſe.

Dimenſions as follows:

Length Aloft,	114 FEET.
Breadth extreme,	32F. 8 IN.
Depth from Deck to Skin,	16F. 1 IN.

And Admeaſures about 510 Tons.

For Inventory and particulars apply to JOHN ROCHE, *Junr.*

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE REV. P. H. HAMILTON, A.B.

AWARE of the many inconveniences which muſt of neceſſity attach to an overcrouded School, has reſolved to circumſcribe the number of his Pupils to TWENTY-FOUR; to whoſe Morals and Literary Information, he will continue (as heretofore) to pay the utmoſt attention. His Plan of Education includes *Engliſh*, *Latin*, *Greek*, *French*, (taught by a Native of that Country,) *Geography*, *Mathematics*, *Aſtronomy*, &c. &c. For his Qualifications he refers the Public to the following Teſtimonial, granted him on taking out his Degree:——

"*We, the underſigned, certify, that we know* Mr. P. H. HAMILTON, A. B. *and believe him to poſſeſs thoſe Moral and Literary Qualifications, which render him a proper Perſon to be entruſted with the Education of Youth.*

R. MURRAY, T. ELRINGTON, R. BURROWES,
W. MAGEE, J. USHER, J. STOPFORD,
Trinity College, Dublin,.....J. WALKER.
June 21, 1797."

P. S. Mr. H. would accommodate Six Young Gentlemen with *Board* and *Lodging*, at 40 *Guineas* per Ann. including *all* expences; (each having a ſeperate Bed) and 5 *Guineas* Entrance: Day Boys, 1*l.* 14*s.* 1½*d.* per Quarter, and 1*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* Entrance.

Marlborough-Street, Feb. 10.

Old Bottled Claret,

OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY:

RED PORT,

From Seven to Eight Years Old, in Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter-Caſks:

Remarkably fine OLD SHERRY, MADEIRA, CALCAVELLA:

Rich Old Malaga, &c.

As all the above WINES were laid in long before the two laſt additional Duties, they will be Sold on reaſonable Terms, by ROBERT NETTLES, *St. Patrick's-Bridge.*

Feb. 28.

Carpet and Blanket Ware-Houſe.

THOMAS JONES, at the *Ball* and *Crown*, near the *Exchange*, *Cork*, has juſt received a large Aſſortment of *Bruſſels*, *Perſia*, *Kidderminſter*, *Scotch* and *Iriſh Carpets* and *Carpeting*, entire *new* Patterns: *Engliſh* and *Iriſh Blankets*; *Marſeils Quilts*; *Cotton Counterpanes*; *Sheeting* of all ſorts: *Tickens*; *Floor-Cloths*; *Hearth Ruggs*; Spotted *Beaver's*, for Dreſſing *Gowns*; *Bath Flannel*; *Ratteens*; *Saddle-Cloths*; *Engliſh*, *Welch*, and *Iriſh Flannels* and *Swanſkins*; *Furniture Cheques*; *Striped Flannels*, of all ſorts, for Servants Jackets: *Table Covers*, and *Card Cloths*; HAIR MATTRESSES, &c.

N.B. The foregoing Articles are purchaſed from the moſt eminent Manufacturers in *Great Britain* and *this Kingdom*, for ready Money; and will be ſold on more reaſonable Terms, than at any other Houſe in *Ireland*.—Any Quantity of *Barrack Bedding* to be had at the ſhorteſt Notice. Feb. 10.

SCOTT AND RICHARDSON,

At their STORES, *Maylor-Street, near the Poſt-Office*,

ARE as uſual well ſupplied with the following WINES, in *Timber* and *Bottle*, viz.—

Claret, *Port*, Very old in Bottle.
Madeira, of very ſuperiour Quality.
Sherry.
Bucellas.
Liſbon.
Carcavella.
Malaga, &c.

Feb. 10.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, that in conſequence of the *Cork Inſurance Company* giving up the Fire Inſurance Buſineſs,

THE CORPORATION

OF THE

Royal Exchange Aſſurance Company,

OF LONDON,

Have appointed me their AGENT,

For the Aſſurance of BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE and FARMING STOCK,

From Loſs or Damage by Fire,

AND ALSO,

FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

Conſtant attendance at the OFFICE.

St. Patrick-Street, Cork, *Feb.* 14. *A. SHINKWIN.*

UNDER THE TONTINE COFFEE-ROOM.

PHILIP PURCELL,

IN addition to his uſual extenſive ſupply, has juſt received from the principal Manufacturers in *England*, a large Aſſortment of the following, *viz.*

WATER and COFFEE-URNS, of the neweſt Patterns, with patent and Common Cocks. *London made.*
TEA-TRAYS and WAITERS, in their various ſizes, ſhapes and colours.
BREAD-BASKETS and KNIFE-TRAYS.
PATENT PLATE WARMERS, double and ſingle.
COFFEE BIGGINS and TEA-POTS.
CHEESE-WAGGONS.
COASTERS, double and ſingle.
CHAMBER-CANDLESTICKS.
CARD RACKS.
KNIVES and FORKS, of every Deſcription, from 5*s.* to 52*s.* per Dozen.
PEN-KNIVES & SCISSARS.
RAZORS & LAUNCETS.
BUTTONS, a general Aſſortment, (ſome beautiful *Steel* ones.)
SNUFFERS & STANDS.
SPURS, plated & Steel.
STIRRUPS and SNAFFLES.
WATCH-CHAINS,—SEALS, and KEYS.
POCKET-BOOKS, with Silver edging and plain.
TOILETTE GLASSES.

With every Article in his Line, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on as low Terms, as at any *Houſe* in this *Kingdom*.

RAGS WANTED.

MESSRS. PERRIERS will give the higheſt Price for any quantity of RAGS. Apply at their Paper Mills, *Douglas*, or at the Red-Abbey Sugar-Houſe, *Cork*. Feb. 10.

Seminary of Languages,

AND

School of Arts, Sciences, and Polite Literature,

No. 3, Academy-Street.

MR. DONOVAN, finding by Experience the little Attention paid by Schoolboys to Uſhers, has entered into Partnerſhip with Mr. FULLER; this Gentleman was Maſter and Proprietor of the principal Boarding School, in *Waterford*, for many years; he has had the Honor of inſtructing the MARQUIS OF WATERFORD's Children, at *Curraghmore*, for three Years and ſix Months.——After School hours, Mr. FULLER would attend young Ladies and Gentlemen, privately, in *Engliſh Grammar*; plain and ornamental *Writing*; *Arithmetic*; *Book Keeping*; *Uſe of Globes*; *Maps*; *Geography*, *and Mathematics*. Feb. 28.

ISAAC MORGAN,

HAS ON SALE,

SCALE SUGAR, in Hhds. and Cheſts.
RUSSIAN IRON and MATTS.
HEMP and FLAX.
LONDON HOPS, in Bags and Pockets.
SMYRNA COTTON.
CLARET, in Timber.
TEAS of different kinds.
MALAGA LEMONS, and NEW RAISINS.

He daily expects a large ſupply of INDIGO

He takes this opportunity of informing the Dealers in HEMP and IRON, that he is to receive in the courſe of the enſuing Summer, from *Peterſburgh*, three Cargoes of thoſe Articles, which he will diſpoſe of on moderate and accommodating Terms. Feb. 10.

TOBACCO.

FOR SALE,

At Jameſon's Stores, Morriſon's-Iſland,

An aſſortment of beſt Quality

TOBACCO,

With which the Dealers ſhall be ſupplied, on the moſt moderate Terms.

Feb. 21.

A great Variety of

French, Spaniſh, Portugueſe, and other WINES, always for Sale, in Timber and Bottle,

At N. MAHON's Cellars, North-Cook-Street,

Among which are, Claret of firſt quality, old and in high order; Port; Malmſey, and dry Madeira Paharete; Frontignac; Sherry; Calcavella; Teneriffe; White Mountain, &c. Feb. 10.

JOSEPH SPEARING, JUNR.

FINDING numerous applications for Money ineffectual, has reſolved on confining himſelf henceforward to a Ready Money Trade; and requeſts that all who are indebted to him will order immediate payment of their Accounts. The advantages of a Ready Money Trade being obvious, he is determined that all who favor him with Orders, ſhall have adequate advantages in the Prices and Quality of his WINES.

He has on Sale at his Stores, Marlborough-ſtreet, *Beſt Old Red Port*, received by the Good Intent, in *Pipes*, *Hhds.* and *Quarter-Caſks: a Variety of Wines*, of the fineſt Quality, and in high Order, in *Bottle: Devonſhire Cyder*, in quantities of two Dozen, and *new London Porter*, up in Bottle, in quantities of four Dozen. Feb. 10.

B. O'DONNOGHUE,

Will Let, from the 25th of March next,

His extenſive WINE VAULT,

And other Concerns, on Lavit's-Quay,

Any Perſon deſirous of carrying on the *Wine Buſineſs*, cannot enter on a more convenient or immediate Eſtabliſhment.——With his preſent Stock of capital old *Bottled Wines*, 6 Months Credit, on approved Security, will be given.

Feb. 24.

DANIEL CALLAGHAN,

WILL SELL BY AUCTION,

Without Reſerve, for whatever they may fetch,

At his New Stores, South-Mall,

At 12 o'Clock, on *Monday*, the 5th of March next,

41 *Caſks of Caſob Aſhes:*

A large Aſſortment of fine Oak Plank

Six Months Credit. Feb. 24.

A YOUNG PERSON,

OF unexceptionable Character and Connections, a Native of *England*, would wiſh to Engage with any LADY as COMPANION, or as GOVERNESS to Children, or otherwiſe render herſelf uſeful in a Family. Apply at the Printer's. Feb. 28.

Six Prizes of £. 20,000!!

On Monday the 26th Inſt. the Drawing Commences:

WHOLE TICKETS,

HALVES, QUARTERS, | EIGHTHS—and SIXTEENTHS,

Of Tickets:

In the greateſt Variety of Numbers, and at the moſt Reduced *Dublin Prices*;

NOW ON SALE,

At N°. 6, New Buildings, Caſtle-Street,

For *Ready Money only.*

Feb. 24.

County of Cork. } SUCH Magiſtrates as have taken Informations, and Recognizances returnable to the next Aſſizes, are earneſtly requeſted to ſend them to the Crown Office as ſpeedily as poſſible. The very heavy weight of buſineſs, and the early period at which it is ſuppoſed the Aſſizes are to Commence, will render a non-compliance with this requeſt moſt materially inconvenient.

JAMES CHATTERTON, JUN.
Feb. 28. Clerk of the Crown.

THOMAS & ANDREW LAFFAN

NURSERY AND SEEDSMEN,

No. 11, *Grand-Parade*,

HAVE juſt received, per the PRISCILLA and other Veſſels, from LONDON, their general Aſſortment of *Garden*, *Graſs and Flower Seeds*; *Vetches*; *Split and Whole Boiling Peas*; *Baſs Matts*; *Garden Tools*; *Durham Muſtard*, &c.

They have alſo received, per the NANCY, from BRISTOL, a large Parcel of the different Kinds of *Engliſh Cheeſe*, all of the beſt Quality.

A large and choice Collection of *Foreſt and Fruit Trees*; *Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs*; *Green-Houſe and Herbaceous Plants*; *Early Cauliflower and Cabbage Plants*, and the remarkable large *Cork Aſparagus*, all which they will Sell on the moſt reaſonable Terms. Feb. 24.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March next,

FOR Three Lives, or Thirty-one Years, the HOUSE and DEMESNE of DROMBEG; ſituate in *Eaſt Carbery*. The Demeſne containing about 80 Acres good Ground, handſomely laid down, and commanding an extenſive view of the Ocean. The Houſe is fit for the immediate reception of a Family; the Offices are large and in thorough repair, with an excellent Garden, protected by a Wall fourteen feet high, and the entire calculated for the reſidence of a Gentleman, wiſhing to reſide in a ſporting Country. Application to be made to the Rev. H. JONES, *Kinſale*, or I. T. JONES. Feb. 14.

N. B. The Houſe, with 27 Acres, will be ſet if more pleaſing.

A FREEHOLD.

To be Let, for Lives renewable for ever,

From the Twenty-fifth day of March next,

Some HOUSES, in Gallows-hill-ſtreet,

BANDON.

Apply to *George Kingſton*, Eſq. Bandon, or Mr. *John P. Heard*, St. Patrick-ſtreet, Cork.

Feb. 14

TO BE LET,

A NEW COMMODIOUS HOUSE,

No. 3, oppoſite Parliament-Bridge,

Fit for Grocery or Liquor Buſineſs, and very convenient to accommodate Lodgers.

Application to be made to Mrs. *Baker*, at ſaid Houſe. Feb. 24.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March next,

The Farm of KILGARRIFFE,

Lately held by Mr. RICHARD WOULFE:

Containing about 94 Acres.

Propoſals, in writing only, will be received by the EARL OF SHANNON, *Dublin*, or the Rev. HORACE TOWNSEND, *Courtmaſherry*.

Feb. 28.

At a Veſtry holden in the Pariſh Church of St. Multoſe, Kingſale, on the 16th Feb. 1789.
The Rev. HENRY JONES, in the Chair.

Reſolved Unanimouſly,

THAT the Thanks of this Veſtry be conveyed to the Rev. PETER FOLEY, Curate, for his zeal and exemplary diſcharge of the Duties of the Pariſh.——At a time when there has been a vile and malicious attempt made (by ſome unknown Perſon) to calumniate a Character, We ſo highly revere, We think ourſelves called on, thus, publicly, to expreſs our approbation of his Conduct; feeling it our Duty, to pay this juſt Tribune to his Merit—We requeſt he will be ſo kind as to accept it from a numerous and reſpectable Meeting of the Pariſhoners, highly penetrated with a ſenſe of his worth and eſteem of his Virtues,

Reſolved Unanimouſly,

That the above Reſolution be publiſhed in the Cork Papers—a mode, we would, by no means, think neceſſary, had this malicious Report been confined to this Town, where his Character is ſo perfectly eſtabliſhed.

Henry Jones, Vicar,
William Warren, } Church-Wardens.
Edward Heard, }

Art. Maddox,	KINGSALE,
Thomas Frith,	Wm. Newman, Sovn.
Ant. Donnecleft,	James De Courcy,
Wm. Biſſett,	Tho. De Courcy, Clk.
John Irwine,	John Heard (Edward)
David Irwine, M. D.	Tho. Browne, Clk.
Thomas Coleman,	Warham J. Browne,
John Walton,	Samuel Irwine,
Henry Maſſey,	John Jemmett Dennis,
Charles Jagoe,	John Collis,
James Burne,	George Collis,
Francis Leahy,	Peter Deſpourrins,
William Gribble,	Haddock Chudleigh,
Richard Leahy,	Joſeph Bullen,
Edward Jagoe,	Joſeph Goble,
John Taylor,	Thomas Bullen,
Farmer Lloyd,	Charles Skottowe,
&c. &c. &c.	Richard Webb, Clk.

To the *Rev. Henry Jones, Vicar*, the Church Wardens, and Pariſhioners of Saint Multoſe, Kingſale.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE received with the moſt lively ſenſibility, and ſincereſt Gratitude, the Copy of your Act of Veſtry, on the 26th Inſt. conveying, in the moſt obliging manner, your approbation of my conduct, as Curate of your Pariſh, and exhibiting a brilliant example of your attachment to the moral Duties and Religion you profeſs, by evincing your abhorence of a Calumny; and that it is not to be foſtered here.

Your zeal has induced you to over-rate my ſerviceableneſs has made on me, and the beſt return I can make you, is, a ſteady perſeverance in the Line of Conduct you were pleaſed to approve.

I have the Honour to be,
Gentlemen,
With the higheſt eſteem and Reſpect,
Your moſt obliged, and very humble Servant.
PETER FOLEY

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majeſty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and THADY LAWLER, Lieutenant in the Clare Light Company attached to the ſaid Regiment, ſtand charged on oath with having forcibly and violently committed a rape on CATHERINE FYNN, a priſoner in charge of the guard whereof the ſaid LAWLER was officer.

WE, the underſigned Officer of the 89th Regiment at Head-Quarters, deſirous of teſtifying to the Country our abhorrence and deteſtation of ſuch inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the ſaid WILLIAM VENNILL to juſtice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any perſon or perſons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majeſty's goals within the ſpace of Six Months from the date hereoff, which Reward ſhall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of ſaid Regiment.

Said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, ruddy complexion, fair hair, and rather inkneed.

William Steward Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
William Hilliard, Captain.
Bernard Stawell, Captain.
William M. Long, Captain.
John F. Perry, Captain.
John L. Meſurier, Captain Lieutenant.
Jordan Roche, Surgion.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant.
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
John Macdonald, Lieutenant,
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Richard Butler, Lieutenant.
Robert M'Keaud, Lieutenant.
William Percivall, Lieutenant.
Charles Pm. Roddy, Enſign.
William Cowell, Enſign.
John Grant, Enſign.
Henry Eyre Evans, Enſign.
John Campbell, A Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18. 1798.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March next, for ſuch terms as may be agreed on together or in Lots, the Houſe and Demeſne of Bridge-Mount containing about 65 acres.——Application to be made to Edward Synge Townſend Eſq. at Bridge-Mount.

WHEREAS,

A LETTER, which was put into the Poſt Office here, on the 16th inſt. directed to *Mr. Robert Ferguſon John*, Limerick, containing the following BILLS and NOTES, has not got to his hands, it is requeſted, that ſhould they be offered in payment they may be ſtopped, and information given to *Scott* and *Richardſon*, Maylor-Street, or to *Mr. Ferguſon*, Limerick:

	£.	S.	D.
Beresford & Co's. Bank Poſt Bill 3,492 to E. Leahy, 25th Jan. 1798, accepted ſame day.	11	7	6
Do. Do. Z 983 Do. Do. Do.	5	13	9
Do. Do. 2,643 Sir P. O'Conor, 17th Nov. 1797, accepted ſame day,	3	8	3
Lighton & Co's. Bank Poſt Bill, 4,606 T. Somerville, Eſq. 9th Jan. 1798, not accepted,	11	7	6
Do. Do. 4,787 Capt. Fitz-Maurice, 27th Nov. 1797, accepted ſame day,	5	13	9
Do. Do. 3,078 Lieut. Warburton, 22d December accepted ſame day,	7	19	3

The above all Indorſed, payable to Mr. Robert Ferguſon John.

J. N. Colthurſt, on R. H. D. Latouche and Co. at ſight, No. 89, Dublin, 21ſt of January, 1797,	36	7	3
Beresford & Co's. Note, No. 551, to bearer, 17th of October, 1797,	11	7	6
Bank of Ireland Note, E. 1,519, I. Carr, or bearer, 14th of Nov.	1	2	9
Do. Do. G. 25, Do. 4th of Dec.	1	2	9
Do. Do. G. 9,537, do. 19th do.	1	2	9
And Richard Franklin's bill on John Franklin, Limerick, 41 days ſight, favor Lieut. Studdart, not accepted, Indorſed payable to Sir Thomas Roberts, Bart. and Co.	34	2	6

Cork, 26th Feb. 1798.

Guildhall, City of Cork,

The 19th February, 1798.

At a General Seſſions of the Peace, held the 11th Day of January, 1798—and continued by adjournments to this day:

THE Mayor and Juſtices did ſet and aſcertain the following, to be the Rates and Prices at which *White Salt* ſhall be ſold by Retail in the ſaid City, and the Suburbs and Liberties thereof, viz.

8s. 0d.	Per Hundred Weight,
4 0	Per Half do. do.
2 0	Per Quarter do. do.
1 0	Per Stone or Peck.
0 6	Per Half do. 7lb.
0 3	Per Quarter do.
0 1½	Per Pound.

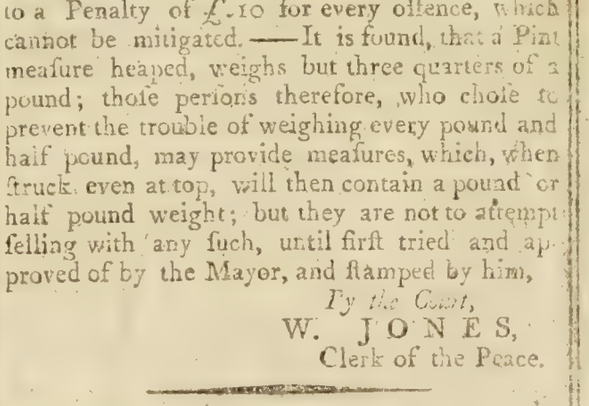
☞ RETAILERS are to obſerve, that ſelling at higher rates than the above ſet, ſubjects them to a Penalty of £.10 for every offence, which cannot be mitigated.——It is found, that a Pint meaſure heaped, weighs but three quarters of a pound; thoſe perſons therefore, who chooſe to prevent the trouble of weighing every pound and half pound, may provide meaſures, which, when ſtruck even at top, will then contain a pound or half pound weight; but they are not to attempt ſelling with any ſuch, until firſt tried and approved of by the Mayor, and ſtamped by him,

By the Court,
W. JONES,
Clerk of the Peace.

County of Cork. ☞ THE Secretary to the Grand Jury of the County of Cork gives Notice, that his Office will be open on *Monday*, the fifth of March, to receive Affidavits for Preſentments, and will continue each Day, from ten o'Clock in the Morning, until three in the Afternoon. Feb. 28.

Eaſt-India SUGAR & New HOPS.

ROBERT BURKE,
Is now landing a freſh Supply of
Fine Eaſt-India Sugar, in *Bags*,
New Kent & Brewers Hops, in *Pockets*,
Double Matts.
Sand-quay, Cork, Feb. 14.



FOR SALE
AT CRAIGS'S DISTILLERY,
GRATTAN-STREET, CORK,
On the moſt reaſonable Terms,
Very ſweet and ſtrong Whiſkey,
ALSO,
Spirit of Wine, Rum, Brandy and Gin,
Of greater Purity, and equal in Flavour to Foreign Spirits of the ſame denomination;
And all the moſt elegant and eſteemed
CORDIAL WATERS.

N. B. A Gallon and upwards of any Article will be Sold. March 3.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Cork, Feb. 19, 1798.

AT a Meeting of the principal Officers of his Majeſty's Revenue, in the Port of Cork, held this Day at the Cuſtom-Houſe, for the laudable purpoſe of promoting a Subſcription, for the exegencies of the State, during the continuance of the War.

BERNARD SHAW, *Eſq. Collector, in the Chair.*

THE following Gentlemen ſubſcribed the Sums annexed to their reſpective Names; each Sum to be paid Annually during the War.

Bernard Shaw, Eſq. *(Collector,)*	£. 200
John Cuthbert, Eſq. *(Surveyor-General,)*	100
Henry Davis, Eſq. *(Port Surveyor,)*	100
Edward Wilmot, *(Surveyor of the Stores and Regiſter of Seizures,)*	80
Strettle Jackſon, Hugh Lawton, George Knapp, Samuel Man, *(Land Waiters)*	40 each
Frederick Clarke, *(Land Waiter outwards,)*	40
Simon Douglas, *(Pro Collector,)*	40
Edward Jameſon, *(Jerquer,)*	40
Noblet Johnſon, *(Clerk of Land Permits,)*	30
Alexander Jack, *(Clerk of Informations,)*	50
P. Ryder, T. Oliver, Sen. *(Clerks to the Collector,)*	10 each
Thomas Jones, *(Clerk of the Iron Yard,)*	20
COVE DISTRICT.	
John Drury, *(Tide Surveyor)*	50
William Colthurſt, do. do.	50
Charles Cole, do. do.	50
PASSAGE.	
R. N. Parker, *(Tide Surveyor)*	50
Jacob Lemyn, *(Do.)*	50
EAST PASSAGE.	
Richard Smith, *(Tide Surveyor.)*	9
	1139

N. B. The intimation of this Meeting was not made untill this morning, which prevented more numerous Subſcriptions, but the liſt remains in the Collector's Office for further ſignatures.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Cork, 24th Feb. 1798.

Amount Voluntary Subſcriptions received	£. 1139
Edward Green, *(Clerk of ſhips entries)*	30
Alexander Bradford, *(Quay Surveyor)*	20
Henry Ivie, *(Land-carriage Officer)*	10
Matthias Smith, *(Tide-Surveyor, Blackrock,)*	50
Edward Hegerty, *(Jrqu'rs Clerk,)*	10
John Welſtead, *(Debenture Officer,)*	10
Michael Foord, *(Revenue Ship Builder, Paſſage,)*	25
	£. 1294

AT a Meeting of the Officers of Cork Exciſe District, at the Exciſe Office, Friday, the 23d of February, 1798, it was agreed, that each Officer ſhould pay annually the Sum annexed to his Name reſpectively, as a Voluntary Subſcription towards the Exigencies of the State; each Subſcription to be paid Quarterly.

	£.	s.	d.
The Hon. James Lyſaght, *Collector,*	100	0	0
Robert Johnſton, eſq. *Inſpector General of Munſter,*	40	0	0
Kingſton Roche, John Smith, Robert M'Donnell, Michael Uſher Doyle, John Nolan, Thomas Honeſty, Inico Wilſon, Thomas Grant, Thomas Richardſon, William Reynolds, *Surveyors,*	10 each	0	0
Allen Dixon, *Pro Collector,*	10	0	0
The Guagers of Cork Exciſe,	113	15	0
George Wood, *Hearthmoney Collector,*	3	6	8
Diana and Robert Roſs, *Stamp Office,*	20	0	0
Robt. Martin, *Hearthmoney Collector,*	3	6	8
Michael Standiſh, *ditto, ditto,*	3	6	8
D. Flynn, *Supervizor of Hearthmoney,*	10	0	0
Total,	£. 403	13	8

TO BE SOLD,

A HANDY SORREL MARE,

BETWEEN Thirteen and Fourteen Hands High, remarkably Gentle—engaged Sound: Price, *Fifteen Guineas.* Apply to J. Connor, Circulating-Library, Caſtle-Street. March 3.

PACKETS
OF THURSDAY.

FRANCE.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 19.

The Ex Miniſtet of Portugal is ſtill in the Temple; yet we are aſſured, that the Court of Liſbon, after having remonſtrated againſt his arreſt in their laſt diſpatches, requeſt paſſports for a new Envoy.

A courier has arrived from Rome to the Executive Directory. No doubt however, is entertained that our troops entered Rome on the 22d.

We are informed from Rennes, that on the 22d. Gen. Deſaix paſſed though this place.—He is making a tour of the coaſts, in order to organize the preparations for the Invaſion of England.

The army of England is proviſionally fixed at 41 demi-brigades and 144 ſquadrons, amounting 88,000 Infantry and 28,000 Cavalry.

A letter from Palerino announces, that Sicily is in a ſtate of agitation, as well as part of Calabria; the Viceroy has demanded reinforcements.

It is preſumed that Buonaparte, after having viſited the coaſts of the ocean, and the different diviſions of the army will repair to Raſtadt, where he will terminate the Negociation before the end of the month.

We hear from Bourdeaux, that on the 28th ult. the Police cauſed the three Theatres to be ſurrounded, and domiciliary viſits were made. A great many perſons were arreſted, of which many were ſet at liberty. The object of this meaſure is unknown.

We hear from Harfleur, that the building of gun-boats, and flat-bottomed boats, goes on with great activity, and that ſince the Government has turned its attention to the Marine, the ſailors are much better affected.

The number of French troops at preſent marching againſt Switzerland is 50,000 men.

The Spaniſh fleet at Cadiz at preſent ſuffers greatly from deſertion.

It was decreed in the Conſtituent Batavian National Aſſembly, on the 8th inſt. that the members who had given in their reſignation, had loſt the confidence of the Aſſembly, and of the Batavian People.

FEB. 20.

General Buonaparte arrived at Calais on the 22d Pluvioſe, (Feb. 10) accompanied by General Laſne, and two Aids de-Camp, at ſix o'clock in the evening. He had in his ſuite two domeſtics and three couriers. He alighted at the Silver Lion, and deſired immediately to be conducted to the coffee-room. It appears that he has every where preſerved the ſame modeſty, and that his domeſtics are prohibited from mentioning his name. General Laſne alone was expected, and no perſon ſuſpected the arrival of Buonaparte.

On the evening of his arrival he went to reconnoitre the light-houſes on the coaſt of England. On the following day he went round and viſited the Ports. He did not return until three o'clock to breakfaſt, and immediately after went to join General Duſalga, at Dunkirk.

LONDON,

FEB. 21, 22, 23, and 24.

TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

We ſtop the Preſs, to ſtate a report which is at this moment in circulation, that the French Fleet, conſiſting of Ships of War and Tranſports, is at Sea, and has been deſcried from the coaſt of Dorſetſhire. The report is not, however, generally credited,

The account of this fleet having been firſt

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales diſpatched a meſſenger to town with the above intelligence, as ſoon as it reached him at Critchill.

We think it moſt likely that the fleet deſcried from the heights of Dorſetſhire, is the Eaſt-India Convoy put back on account of the ſtrong weſterly wind. This conjecture, however, had not been made in Dorſetſhire, where it was generally believed to be the French Fleet.

FEB. 21.

We yeſterday ſtopped the Preſs, to ſtate a report which had got into general circulation, of a French Fleet having appeared on the preceding day off Weymouth, which from the circumſtance of five different ſignals having been made from ſome of the poſts on the coaſt, and not having been anſwered, was concluded to be French. The intelligence of this circumſtance having reached his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, at Critchel, he very promptly ſent off an expreſs to the Duke of York with it, which was, immediately upon its receipt in town, communicated to his Majeſty and the different Miniſters. The circumſtance of its being an enemy's fleet was univerſally diſcredited, and it proves by intelligence we have received this morning, from Portſmouth and the Iſle of Wight, to be the home-ward bound Liſbon Convoy, which paſſed Portſmouth in the night of Wedneſday, for the Downs.

We laſt night received by expreſs, Paris papers to the 21ſt inſt.

A meſſage of the Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, delivered in the ſitting of the 19th, acquaints the Council that the French Troops had entered Rome on the [illegible] inſt. and were in poſſeſſion of the Capitol and the caſtle of St. Angelo.

The report of the excluſion of all the Britiſh Merchants from Hamburgh, and the ſequeſtration of their property, is not repeated, nor is any mention made of it in theſe Journals. This circumſtance favors the general opinion, that the report was wholly without foundation.

Buonaparte is now at Calais, examining the preparations there for the deſcent upon England, reſpecting which, however, theſe Journals contain no particulars.

ISLE OF WIGHT,

FEB. 22.

This Iſland was yeſterday thrown into a momentary confuſion and alarm, by a report of a French fleet's being upon the coaſt, which intelligence was ſent to General Vyſe, at head-quarters, at Newport, from one of the out-poſts to the weſtward, having been communicated to the Officer on guard there, from the perſon attending the ſignal houſe on the Needle Cliff, who had received it from the ſignal houſe on the Start Point.

In conſequence of this information, the General immediately gave orders for all the troops to hold themſelves in readineſs to march at the ſhorteſt notice.

The volunteer corps raiſed in the different parts of the Iſland immediately turned out, and ſcarce a ſingle man was miſſing from the ranks; and in a very ſhort time the whole military force of the Iſland, and which is by no means ſmall, was in complete military array, and ready to repel the foe, had they dared to have attempted a landing.

After continuing under arms a few hours, it was diſcovered that there was not any likelihood of their being called into immediate active ſervice, as the fleet on the coaſt was found to be friends and not enemies, and that their miſtake had ariſen either from their not ſeeing, or not properly attending to the ſignals made from the ſignal-houſe on the Start Point; from whence it was concluded they muſt have been enemy's ſhips.

It is now ſaid, that the fleet coming up channel, which neglected to anſwer the ſignals, was the Port and Liſbon convoy.

THE CORK HERALD.

THIS DAY ARRIVED ONE ENGLISH MAIL, (VIA WATERFORD.)

LONDON,

FEB. 26.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.

Amelia, Plymouth Sound, Feb. 22.

SIR,

I read in your paper of 20th, that the Amelia was laying in the Sound, in a ſtate of Mutiny, under guard of two ſeventy-fours. The very erroneous and exaggerated reports of the ſtate of that ſhip, which have got into moſt of the London papers, have very much ſurprized me. It becomes my duty to the public, to the ſhip's company, and to myſelf, to deſire you to contradict the ſtatements that have appeared in your paper.

It is not true, that the ſhip's company ever made an attempt to take the ſhip from the Officers; nor did they ever, to my knowledge, talk of giving her up to the enemy.

It is true, that ſome men in the ſhip are in confinement, on ſuſpicion of having endeavoured to ſtir the ſhip's company to acts of Mutiny; but the mode of their being put into confinement was not as ſtated in your paper—they were not given up by the ſhip's company after ſome conſideration, but put in irons without conſulting them at all; and they were aſſembled on the Forecaſtle, but by orders, after the priſoners were confined, that I might ſpeak to them.

You will therefore be pleaſed to obſerve, that there never was any ſtruggle between the officers and people, or any general Act of Mutiny on [illegible] to quell, were on precautions to prevent any mutinous deſign that a few bad men might poſſibly have led their comrades into.

Your humble Servant,

CHARLES HERBERT.

P. S. I beg you will take the earlieſt moment to ſet the public at eaſe as to the ſtate of the ſhip's company, who, ſo far from being in a ſtate of rebellion, have ſince their arrival here voluntarily offered a month's pay towards the ſupport of the war.

We ſtopped the preſs on Saturday, to announce the arrival of the Hamburgh Mail due on Wedneſday laſt. The greater part of its contents have been anticipated by the French Papers. This mail ſailed from Cuxhaven on the 18th inſt.

The Raſtadt article is dated on the 8th inſt. and repreſent the proceedings of the Congreſs in the ſame ſtate. The Deputation of the Empire had reqnired to know what was the plan of pacification intended to be adopted by France, reſerving the queſtion of the ceſſion of the counties on the Left Bank of the Rhine for further conſideration.

The Revolution in Switzerland is ſtated to go on quietly. Much information, to corroborate the accounts in the French Papers, reſpecting it, is brought by this mail. Our private accounts ſtate, however that the Canton of Berne is vigorous in its oppoſition to the progreſs of Anarchy; and that if Switzerland is to be a Republic on the French plan, its preſent Government is not to be overturned without a ſevere ſtruggle.

The demand of ſatisfaction, which was ſtated in the French papers to have been made of the Elector Palatine, for the French killed and wounded at Manheim, is mentioned in the Raſtadt article.

This morning Three other of the Hamburgh mails arrived. Theſe are all that remained due on Saturday evening, except one, the firſt. The Packets were detained at Cuxhaven (ſolely by the contrary winds and ſtormy weather), from the 30th January to the 17th of February, when five, with the mails on board, ſailed for England. The contents of theſe mails are of courſe very old.

The Pruſſian Envoys are ſtated, in an Article from Raſtadt, to have made repreſentations to the French Miniſters relative to the planting of the Tree of Liberty in Cleves and Gueldres.

From Straſburgh we learn, that General Schaumburgh had been appointed Commander in Chief of the Army on the Swiſs Frontiers, with orders to repel force by force, but not to attack; and to ſupport the attempts of the Swiſs Patriots, who are under French protection. He was to have an Army of 40,000 men under his command, drawn partly from the Army of the Rhine, and partly from that of Italy.

Letters from the Hague of the 6th, ſtate that the 21 arreſted Deputies of the Batavian Convention were not to be tranſported. Ten of them were carried to the Houſe in the Wood on the 3d inſtant, and on the 4th a Proclamation appeared, ſtating that they would not be tranſported, but impriſoned until the new order of things ſhould be eſtabliſhed. The Military Council was ſoon to make its deciſion on the conduct of Admiral De Winter.

It is hardly neceſſary to obſerve, that the reports reſpecting the ſituation of the Engliſh Merchants and Merchandize at Hamburgh, are not noticed in theſe Mails.

The firſt of the Hamburgh Mails that were due on Saturday, and that which became due yeſterday, had not arrived when this Paper was put to Preſs.

A report was yeſterday prevalent at the Weſt End of the Town, though void of truth, that the French had made a landing in Wales, at the ſame place where they had effected it laſt February. It originated from the following circumſtance: an expreſs arrived in the morning at the town reſidence of Lord Cawdor, from his ſeat at Stackpole Court, Pembrokeſhire, with Letters from his Lordſhip to the Right Hon. Charles Greville, the Right Hon. William Pitt, and to Mr. Roſe. Mr. Greville being at the Chapel Royal, attending his Majeſty as Vice Chamberlain, the Meſſenger brought the Letter to St. James, and it was inſtantly rumoured that it contained an account that the French had actually landed in Wales.

It has been ſtated that Admiral Duncan's ſhare of the Prize money, for the capture of the Dutch Fleet, amounts to 70,000l. while his Captains get no more than 800l. and his men only 10l. This is not the fact: the whole Prize-money is ſaid not to exceed 120,000l. of which the two Admirals' ſhare in an eighth, 15,000l. and of this ſum Admiral Duncan receives only 9000l. Sir Richard Onſlow takes the other 6000l.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following is the aggregate amount of the ſums ſubſcribed, up to the cloſing of the books on Saturday afternoon:

As a Voluntary Contribution,	£. 486,511	14	6
Do. to be paid by Inſtalments, -	111,469	11	0
Received to cover the Aſſeſſed Taxes, the ſurplus, if any, to be reckoned as a Voluntary Contributions. - -	136,511	16	5
Subſcribed to be paid in inſtalments for the ſame purpoſe, -	189,607	0	0
Total -	£. 924,100	1	11

[illegible]

Tueſday, Feb. 27.

Earl of *Weſtmeath* deſired to know whether John Stockdale, Printer, attended at the bar;

Mr. Stockdale appeared.

Earl of *Weſtmeath* then moved, "That Alderman Wm. Alexander, Geo. Hepenſtal, Eſq. and Thomas Ruffley, ſhould attend at the bar forthwith,"—Ordered.

Ald. Alexander then appeared at the bar, and by the Chancellor's direction was ſworn.—He was aſked did he know Mr. Stockdale? He believed that to be Mr. Stockdale.—Had he ever held any converſation, and what, with Stockdale as the printer of the newſpaper called the Preſs? Ald. Alexander then begged leave to read from his minute-book, an entry of that converſation; he was deſired to proceed, and read nearly as follows—"The Superintendant Magiſtrate having received ſeveral complaints, that the newſpaper called the Preſs, being publiſhed at a very late hour of the night, had cauſed much diſturbance in the neighbourhood of Church-lane, went this day to the Preſs Office, No. 4, Church-lane, to inquire for the printer: he was there directed to Mr. John Stockdale, 62, Abbey-ſtreet, to whom he went; and having ſtated his motive for coming requeſted that the Preſs ſhould not be publiſhed after after nine o'clock at night. Mr. Stockdale promiſed that it ſhould not, provided other evening papers were laid under the ſame regulation as his." This was on the 10th Jan. 1798.

Q. Was the Preſs publiſhed after nine o'clock after you made this requeſt?—A. It was not for ſome time; ſince, however, it has been publiſhed at late hours.

Mr. Stockdale was called upon to aſk Ald. Alexander any queſtion he pleaſed.

Stockdale—"My Lords, I recollect the converſation very well; but Ald. Alexander will not take on him to ſay that I am now the printer of that paper.

Alderman Alexander was deſired to withdaw

Thomas Ruſſey ſworn,——his evidence was to this effect:—He is a meſſenger to Mr. Martin one of the clerks of the Roads in the Poſt-office: it is his duty to get the Newſpapers to ſend by poſt and to direct their covers; he has of late got the Preſs always at Stockdale's houſe in Abbey-ſtreet.

Q. Did you get the Preſs of laſt Tueſday? A. I did.

Q. From whom? A. From Mr. Stockdale himſelf.

Q. Did you get the paper of Thurſday, and from whom? A. I did from Mr. Stockdale himſelf.

The reſolution of the Houſe, declaring The Preſs of Tueſday the 20th inſt. to contain a libel upon a member of the Houſe was then read.

Mr. Stockdale was called upon for his defence. He ſaid, "that all he had to ſay was, that he was not printer or proprietor of the Preſs."

Earl of *Weſtmeath* then moved, "that John Stockdale do withdraw in cuſtody of the Uſher of the Black Rod." Ordered.

M. Stockdale was taken from the bar.

Earl of *Weſtmeath* called on the Houſe to aſſert its privileges againſt the attack which this printer has made upon one of its members. The libel which this man had been clearly proved to have publiſhed, which was ſo groſs that he did not wiſh to have it again read, muſt be freſh in their Lordſhips' recollection—if that Houſe would ſuffer its privileges to be trampled upon, and its members inſulted, it would ſoon be ſtripped of thoſe privileges by audacious and deſperate libellers—He moved, "That John Stockdale, having been guilty of a groſs violation of the privileges of that Houſe, be committed to the gaol of Kilmainham for ſix months, and until he pay a fine of 1000l. to his Majeſty."

Lord *Chancellor* ſubmitted to the noble Earl, that the fine was rather diſproportionate to the offence. No man could ſuppoſe him inclined to pardon ſuch an offence againſt the Houſe; but he recollected that ſince two gentlemen had been ſentenced to half this fine, and the ſame term of impriſonment, for an attack upon that Houſe, no other attack had made its appearance until that now before their Lordſhips.

Lord *V. Powerſcourt* ſaid a few words to the ſame effect.

Earl of *Weſtmeath* declared himſelf ſolely influenced by his feeling for the dignity of the Houſe, and acquieſced in the Chancellor's ſtatement.

The queſtion was then put and carried, "That John Stockdale ſhould be impriſoned for ſix months in the gaol of Kilmainham, and until he ſhould pay a fine of 500l.

Mr. Stockdale was then brought to the bar—

Lord *Chancellor*—"John Stockdale, you have been brought to that bar in cuſtody for having publiſhed in a newſpaper called The Preſs, a moſt audacious libel upon a Peer of this Houſe: in that publication you have ſtated, that ſome perſon, even more preſumptuous than yourſelf, would have the temerity to aſſail that Peer with perſonal violence. This offence of yours has been repeated in a ſubſequent publication, and although you did at that very bar, within the laſt two days, deny your having any concern as Printer, Publiſher, or Proprietor of that newſpaper, it has been this day deciſively proved upon oath, that you are not only the Printer, but that you did publiſh the very two papers containing thoſe libels with your own hand. This Houſe does therefore commit you to his Majeſty's gaol of Kilmainham for ſix months, and fine you 500l. and you are to remain in execution until that fine is paid. Take him from the bar.

He was accordingly removed from the bar. The houſe then went thro' ſome routine buſineſs and adjourned.

CORK

A CARD.

MR. ROCHE preſents his compliments, and begs leave to inform the Editor of the Cork Herald, that he did not ſay—"That the Forts "about Cove and the entrance of the Harbour "were in a defenceleſs ſtate,"—but did aſſert that the Fortifications were *inadequate* to the *effectual ſecurity* of the Harbour, for which he has very reſpectable military authority. He likewiſe very reſpectfully aſſures him, that he never gave the above ſentiment as "a *reaſon* why he would "not ſubſcribe on the preſent occaſion." Mr. ROCHE being interrupted before he could come to any explanation, is not ſurprized at the Editor giving a mutilated ſpeech in an erroneous form. Mr. ROCHE's *reaſon* for not ſubſcribing was, that according to an agreement made by General Maſſey with him, in the year 1779, when commanding in Munſter, the Board of Ordnance is now many hundred Pounds in his debt, which General Maſſey has certified as a fact: and that unleſs Government would be pleaſed to accept of his Subſcription out of that debt, he could not think of ſubſcribing, and if it were in this mode accepted, he would put down his name for *Five Hundred Guineas*, which offer he has already made to Government.

The Editor of the Cork Herald. }

☞ THE Committee for receiving Voluntary Contributions, for the Defence of the Country, beg leave to inform thoſe Perſons in this City and its environs, whoſe Avocations or Health may have prevented their Attendance at the Coucil Chamber, that they will be waited on early in the enſuing Week, at their reſpective Houſes, by a Deputation from ſaid Committee, for the purpoſe of receiving their Donations in aid of this neceſſary and laudable Meaſure.

THE HARP OF ERIN

WILL BE PUBLISHED

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th of March inſt.

And will continue to be Publiſhed every *Wedneſday & Saturday* Evening,

BY JOHN DALY,

At his Office, St. Patrick's-Street; where Advertiſements, and other Orders for this Paper will be received. ☞ A Letter-Box at the Window.

DROPPED,

BETWEEN the Poſt-Office and Caſtle-Street, at two o'Clock this Day, a FOREIGN LETTER, directed to *Michael Shanahan*. Whoever brings it to ſaid *Shanahan*, on George's-Quay, ſhall be handſomely Rewarded. March 3.

Voluntary Contributions

FOR THE

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Cork, Feb. 23, 1798.

At a Numerous and Reſpectable Meeting of the Merchants, Bankers, Traders, and other Inhabitants of *Cork*, convened this day in the *City Tholſel*, in conſequence of public notice from ROBT. HARDING and JOHN CUTHBERT, Jun Eſqrs. *High-Sheriffs*, the following Reſolutions having been propoſed by JOHN ANDERSON, Eſq. and ſeconded by RICH. LANE, Eſq. were unanimouſly agreed to:

I. That at a moment when the War is obſtinately perſiſted in, by an inſulting and ferocious Enemy, for the avowed purpoſe of utterly deſtroying, not only the Conſtitution, the Religious and Civil Rights, but alſo the National Independence of theſe Kingdoms, it behoves every *True Friend* of Ireland to come forward, with all his Zeal and Energy, to defeat the Hoſtile Deſigns of ſo inverate a Foe.

II. That Books be immediately opened to receive Subſcriptions, for Voluntary Contributions, in Defence of the Country, at this critical and alarming Period.

III. That every exertion be made to render thoſe Subſcriptions as productive as poſſible, being fully convinced that nothing will tend more than the general ſucceſs of ſuch a meaſure, to defeat the Projects of the Enemy, to maintain Public Credit, and to accelerate the Return of Peace, upon ſafe and honourable Terms.

IV. That the Gentlemen who requeſted the HIGH SHERIFFS to call this Meeting, together with thoſe now named, viz.

The Mayor,
High Sheriff,
The Biſhop of Cork,
Dean St. Laurence,
The Right Rev. Doctor Moylan,
And Collector Shaw (who was appointed Treaſurer)

be appointed a Committee to carry theſe reſolutions into Effect; (*nine* to be a *quorum.*) and that ſaid Committee be empowered to take ſuch meaſures as may appear to them beſt calculated to promote the complete Succeſs of Voluntary Contributions for the Defence of the Country.

The Sheriffs having quitted the chair, and John Pedder Eſq. being called thereto.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Meeting be, and are hereby given to the High Sheriffs of the city for their proper conduct in the chair.

The Committee having adjourned to the council chamber, and having elected JOHN AN- [illegible] Eſq. their chairman

RESOLVED, That [illegible] ſhall be given, and Books kept open in the *Council Chamber*, from 12 'till 3 o'clock, on SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY next, to receive from their Fellow-Citizens ſuch ſums as they ſhall be inclined to contribute.

(*Signed by Order,*)

WM. PHILIPS, *Sec.*

The Committee appointed to carry theſe Reſolutions into effect, feel it their duty to call the attention of their Fellow-Citizens, to the *dangers* which juſt now threaten this Country, and to the *certain good effects* which muſt reſult from a ſpirited and unanimous exertion in its defence.

A deſperate Enemy, rendered formidable by its *ferocity* and *enthuſiaſm*, after having violated every obligation, moral and civil, at home; after having trampled upon the laws of nations and even of civilized warfare abroad: is now promiſed the *plunder*——*the unreſtricted and unlimited plunder of this kingdom, as the reward of its treachery, blaſphemy and barbarity!* All reaſonable overtures for PEACE, are rejected with the inſolence of bravadoes, who have nothing to loſe, but every thing to obtain by ſo unequal a conflict. Can it be credited that ſuch an Enemy is *invited* to our ſhores? Can any man believe that their hope of aſſiſtance from *Iriſhmen* would be eventually realized? Let the unanimity with which perſons of every deſcription ſtep forward on the preſent occaſion, wipe away ſo foul an aſperſion. The conteſt is not now for POWER, but for EXISTENCE, on our parts. Let no man, therefore, be ſo ſilly as to connect the preſent meaſures with the idle theories of the day; or, to make it a political queſtion,—"*Whether he ſhall reſiſt aſſaſſination and plunder, or ſubmit to the yoke of a foreign and outrageous banditti?*"

Many there may be with intentions the moſt laudable, whoſe incomes being circumſcribed, will be diſcouraged from uniting in a *voluntary contribution*, under the idea, that the ſums they are enabled to offer, are *too trifling* to be of ſervice for a purpoſe of ſuch magnitude and extent. To ſuch men the Committee declare, that the *induſtrious Tradeſman whoſe [illegible] bears a juſt proportion to his means, is as [illegible] a Subſcriber, as the wealthy contributor of thouſands*; in ſuch a caſe the *intention* marks the giver, and not the *magnitude* of the gift. And here the Committee entreat every deſcription of their Fellow-Citizens to conſider, that all are univerſally, all are equally concerned, in defence of that, which affords them the means of EXISTENCE: the Peaſant would lament the loſs of his homely repaſt, with as *bitter concern* as the Peer would his ſplendid and decorated board—both are, therefore, equally called upon; for both are ſo far equally intereſted.

Let the meaſure therefore be general, and the object of it will inevitably be attained. Let the Foe perceive us *unanimous* in our exertions, and their hopes will become blaſted.

POETRY.

THE RAFT.
Or, FRENCH AFFAIRS LIQUIDATED.

— "*Sæevit, horrendamque cultis*
Diluviem meditatur Agris."

HORAT.

AS NEPTUNE in his coral bow'r
Pass'd t'other day a vacant hour,
Discoursing with his wench;
TRITY, (says he) the news above
Will make you laugh your fill, my love,
At those mad folks, the French.

They fain Old England wou'd invade,
But of the means are much afraid,
Though of the project fond;
Amidst their visionary schemes,
They find it difficult it seems,
"To cross the herring pond."

'Twou'd be an awkward thing to meet
Half way with BRIDPORT and his Fleet—
"Burnt children dread the fire;"
'Tis ten to one, but fire mischance
Wou'd happen to the snips of France
From one so full of ire;

They therefore thought on some balloon,
A little smaller than the moon,
To *sail about in air*;
But from the scarcity of *gas*,
Or cash to purchase it——alas!
The scheme wou'd never bear.

They next propos'd all hands to creep
Through a long cave beneath the deep.
And *undermine our floor*;
But fearing mischief over head,
This *deep-laid* scheme no better sped
Than t'other did before.

At length, two men of wond'rous craft,
Have orders to construct a *Raft*
As wide as Hounslow Heath;
From which their army, one and all,
Are sworn to land, 'twixt Spring and Fall,
In spite of *John Bull's* teeth.

Their Cash subscribers will be paid
With int'reft, when the landing's made
And have it in a lump;
As ev'ry man on board the Raft
Will in his pocket bring a Draft
At sight—"*on Aldgate pump.*"

I never heard of such a scheme,
(Says Amphitrite) sure you dream,
They'll all be food for fish;
"They will be so (you Jade) I grant,
That's just what *the Direct'ry* want,
The very thing they wish."

They then no more will feel dismay,
About their army and its pay.
But banish all their fears:
For when the Raft is overset,
It pays at once the Public debt,
And *liquidates Arrears!*

DROGHADONIA.

To the Editor of the Cork Herald.

SIR,

HAVING seen in one of your last papers a well written, and certainly well meant Address, signed *Moderato*, I take the liberty of stating to you a few particulars, in which I differ in some degree from that writer; if you think proper to insert them, you will much oblige,

HIBERNUS.

A very few years since we were apparently happy and contented; manufactures of every kind were set on foot; tillage and population were rapidly extending; employment being given to the husbandman, he reaped the fruits of his industry in peace, and, by the high and ready price to be procured for the produce of the soil, was enabled to purchase necessaries, and even some luxuries, to which he had been a total stranger. Lands rose in value, the merchant participated in the profits, and prosperity and happiness pervaded every rank in society.

Behold now the sad reverse! Every pleasure has been embittered; every social comfort destroyed; all confidence between man and man put an end to; all respect for the laws, or for the legislature annihilated. Our progress in civilization has been arrested, it has become retrogade, and the horizon appears daily more and more obscure: those dark and threatening clouds, that at a distance foreboded a tempest, are now rapidly advancing towards us; terrific lightnings have already burst from their pregnant bosom, and we know not the moment when ruin, devestation and horror may be hurled upon our devoted heads. Already have midnight murder and assination stalked forth through the land; persons have been found to justify such proceedings; the ruffians themselves exult in their atrocities, and are looked upon as martyrs in a holy cause. Our national character seems changed, when *Irishmen* talk of stilettoes as familiarly as Italians. Our country Gentlemen are forced to fly from their dwellings; loyal men receive anonymous threatning letters, and we run a risque of being branded as ruffians, or bravoes to be hired for the worst of purposes.

This sudden and melancholy reverse has indubitably been produced by that fell monster, that direful pestilence, when it gets admission amongst the laborious and industrious part of the community, *speculative politics*. The mechanic at present proposes a new organization in the *wheels* of government—the apothecary thinks he can form a more palatable *compound* of the heterogeneous drugs of society—The apprentice naturally follows his example, and perhaps dubbed doctor after some short residence abroad, elevates himself into a modern philosopher, and modifies political constitutions, as his prescriptions do those of his patients. But not satisfied with theory, they become active agents to put their speculations into practice: newspapers are published, books printed, and dispersed at a cheap rate, and emissaries are sent into all quarters, to rouse their passions to resentment and fury. They procure arms, and attempt to entice our loyal military defenders from their allegiance.

In such a situation can *mild persuasion* be of any use? I would willingly endeavour to persuade the landlord to be as lenient as his circumstances will allow. I would endeavour to persuade government to repeal the tax on salt, as the only circumstance that, in my opinion, gives the poor man any ground for complaint. But, Sir, I am perfectly convinced that, however it may be consistent with our feelings, *lenity* would *now* be misplaced, and that true humanity consists in *terror, force*, and *intimidation*. We cannot dispatch over the country emissaries to counteract theirs; it would be lost labour: but let every good, loyal subject who holds in estimation his property, his family, his real freedom, that constitution which has stood the test of time, and has rendered our sister kingdom the most flourishing and happy that exists; let every such man shew himself, let him come forth with energy and decision, and I will be bold to say, that blood will flow no more, the angry passions of our poor deluded countrymen will subside, and they will become once more peaceful, contented and industrious.

Cork, Feb. 27, 1798.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEB. 24.

STATE OF THE PRESS.

Mr. *O'Donnel* reported from the select committee appointed to inquire into the nature and tendency of certain prints.

The resolutions of the committee were, "that it is their opinion that various publications of an inflammatory, treasonable, and seditious nature, had been for some time past printed and distributed in various parts of this kingdom, and especially in Dublin, with a direct design and tendency to promote insurrection.

"That it was their opinion, that it is necessary a bill should be brought into Parliament for the purpose of explaining and amending the act of the 23d and 24th of the King, for the [illegible] the abuses arising from the publication of traitorous, seditious, false and scandalous libels, by persons unknown."

The *Att. Gen.* accordingly moved for leave to bring in a bill, consonant in the title to the latter resolution,

Sir *Lau. Parsons* wished the Right Hon. Member would explain the principle of his bill.

The *Att. Gen.* said he was not bound by Parliamentary forms, to explain in the present stage any thing farther than the title implied.

Mr. *Browne* (of the College) thought the subject one of the most delicate that ever came before the house: It was in the hands of a Right Hon. Gent. who knew how to treat it with that delicacy it required. However, highly as he was sensible of the mischievous tendency and effects of publications which had of late appeared in this country, yet he thought the laws of the country, as they now stood, fully adequate to reach the evil; and that it was unnessary to add a greater strength to those laws, which might perhaps be viewed with a jealousy which would rather be productive of mischief than good.

The *Att. Gen.* said, though he was not bound in the present stage of the bill, to explain any further its principle than the title implied, yet he had no objection to explain his object, in order shew that the law as it now stood, was not adequate, because experience had shewn it was liable to evasion. As to the principle of the bill he intended to introduce, he did not mean it should go to alter the title from the constitutional principle originally annexed to the liberty of the press. It would not go to prevent the printer from printing any thing he chose provided he gave ample security to the public, to be forthcoming and responsible for the consequences of his printing; and that no man should, after registering his name as the printer of a paper or phamphlet, abscond out of the country, and evade responsibility. This was the case on a recent instance, and to remedy this defect would be the object of the bill.

Leave given to bring in the bill—and, after some routine business, the house adjourned to Monday.

FEBRUARY 26.

The Insurrection Bill was read a second time.

On the question for its committal.

Sir *Lau. Parsons* said, he would not object to the committal, but when he agreed to it he hoped and entreated that gentleman would see the necessity of adopting some measure to conciliate the minds of the people at the time when they were taking so strong a measure.

Mr. *Dobbs* said as the Hon. Bart. who spoke last had given notice of his intention to urge on Wednesday next the necessity of adopting some conciliatory measures, he would not now say any thing on that subject, he would content himself with saying that he agreed to the committal of this bill at present from a belief that this country was in such a lamentable state as made this measure necessary; but at the same time he was convinced that it could do no good if unaccompanied by other measures of a conciliatory kind, he hoped when such measures should be brought forward, gentlemen would remember that he gave his support to *this* only in a confidence that *those* would be adopted.

Mr. *Tighe* in very strong terms expressed his surprise, and indeed his indignation, that the measure should be proposed to the House without any attempt on the part of Government to shew that the circumstances of the country made it necessary, as if it were matter of course to adopt measures such as these which gave a vital stab to the constitution. He contended that a fair trial had now been made of these measures of severe coercion, and so far from having been found to tranquilize the country, they had been themselves the causes of much of the insurrections by which the country was distracted, it was now become necessary to try a contrary system. Bnt instead of that, the Minister seemed ready to risk every thing in persevering in those unconstitutional and arbitrary measures which had already produced so much mischief. Of those measures he confessed

act for suspending the Habeas Corpus law

perhaps, the least objectionable. Such a measure had been adopted in the rebellion of 1745, and was, no doubt, justifiable in all times of rebellion or insurrection; but if this measure was resorted to when no such cause existed to justify it; if the Ministers of the Crown were authorised to arrest men at their pleasure, confine them as long as they might think fit, and then discharge them without the benefit of a trial, where or what was the constitution in that case? Such had been the conduct of the Minister in Ireland. The laws which had been enacted in this country for two or three years back had been of so severe and arbitrary a cast as to have rendered the constitution almost a name—but the manner in which these laws had been executed was still more severe than the laws themselves—not confining themselves to the legal means of arrest; they had sent down blank warrants to be filled up by the Kings Counsel, they had punished not merely felonies and treasons, but they had punished the opinions and sentiments of the people; they even punished in the person of the subject their own suspicions. In severity of legislation they had exceeded any nation of Europe—but in severity of execution they had exceeded the severity even of that legislation. He was, as he had always been, against this law. He thought the existing laws sufficient, and attributed the [illegible] of many places to the operation of their severe measures.

Mr. *Archdall* said he had been unwilling to interrupt the hon. Member, or he would have called him to order, for he did not think it was perfectly Parliamentary to charge the law of the land with being the cause of insurrection. An Hon. Bart. had talked of mixing measures of conciliation with those of coercion, and was to entertain the house with a motion on that subject on Wednesday, he would recommend it the Hon. Bart. before he advised measures of conciliation to consider who were they that were to be conciliated. He had received a letter this day from the King's county, in which his friend informed him of a murder which was committed in that part of the country within a day or two, accompanied by circumstances of such enormous cruelty as to exceed any that even in these times of blood and barbarism, was not to be equaled. In the very neighbourhood of the Hon. Bart. [Sir L. Parsons] a man of the most respectable character—not indeed a man of rank or fortune, but one of a class as important to the community, a respectable yeoman, was sitting at his fireside, not at night, were about him, and an infant child on his knee, a number of men, armed with swords and a blunderbusses, broke open his door; they came up to him, and commanded him to lay aside the child, he did so, and instantly they blew out his brains! Are these the persons whom the Hon. Bart. would conciliate? Is it with murderers such as these thro' the kingdom, that he would wish the Legislature to compromise? Mr. Archdall dwelt a little on this topic, and observed among other things that the very day on which Lord Moira arrived in Ireland he met an account of the death of his valiant friend Mr. St. George.

Mr. *Fitzgerald* said, if the Hon. Gent. had been equally well acquainted as he was with what was doing in the South, he would not have attributed the disturbances of any part of that country to the operation of this, or of any law: he was one of those who had been active in keeping the peace there; and he could inform the Hon. Gent. that it was not this or that law, but a number of emissaries from this city—who they were he knew not, that had excited the disturbances—and the means by which they had succeeded were, by promising the peasant the fee of those lands which he now holds by lease; these men had informed the peasantry, that the way to effect this purpose was by carrying a system of terror to every part of the country, and by exhorting them to assassinate and murder every man whom they pointed out as their enemy, i. e. every loyal subject who exerted himself to prevent massacre and plunder. As for measures of conciliation, the people who are thus made instruments in the hands of these wicked men, don't understand what they mean—nor do they even pay any great attention to the exertions of those gentlemen who stand forward so often, nor, he was sure, with defending or palliating their excesses, tho' certainly their conduct seemed to have that tendency. If those people paid attention at all to these houses, it was by wishing for their total overthrow. The Hon. Gent. had said the laws were sufficient to protect the people and to punish offenders. The laws of England were indeed able to protect us wherever they could operate—but it was a principle of those laws and of the constitution, that every man who came forward in a court of justice should tell the truth—but that principle was obviated by the means which had been taken with so much success to prevent either witnesses or jurors from doing their duty. So long as this was the case, the laws were inefficient, and individuals were obliged to recur to self defence—and under this principle, he conceived that this law was just and necessary.

Mr. *Pelham* said, as the question of conciliation would come on at a future day he should not at present anticipate that subject, but he could not help rising to vindicate himself from the very heavy charge which an Hon Gent. (Mr. Tighe) had though proper to make upon him particularly, that of issuing blank warrants. He defied that Hon. Gent. to prove a single instance in which he had issued a blank warrant, or indeed any warrant in which he was not fully warranted by the law of the land. Warrants, he granted, he had sent to the country, but they were always previously signed, and in no instance had they ever been issued but upon such information laid before him as fully justified the act—the execution indeed of these warrants he had left to persons resident in the country, but never without a conviction that they would be rightly and ably executed.

Mr. *Tighe* said, he had been informed that the Right Hon. Gent. had really issued blank warrants; however, from the manner in which he now denied that he had done so, he was convinced that he must have been misinformed.

Att. General warmly reprobated the practice which was but too frequently indulged in that house, of getting up and uttering charges of the most serious and dangerous kind on every light or perhaps no grounds. When a Member of Parliament got up in his place and charged a Minister with having so grossly violated his duty and the constitution, as to issue blank warrants it might have been expected that he had very good grounds indeed on which his charge rested.—How astonished then must the house be to hear an Hon. Member make this charge, on mere report without any reason to induce him to believe it—for himself he declared that he did not think there [illegible] Justice or the Government of the country, who would venture to advise such a measure, nor if they did advise it, did he think there was a Minister in this country that would follow such advice. He therefore entreated gentlemen that they would, as they loved the peace and welfare of this country, abstain from making charges of this kind improbable and unfounded—for the mischief which resulted from such a practice was immense. The charge would perhaps be circulated round Ireland the next day, while the contradiction and reputation of it would be sedulously suppressed.

Mr. *Browne*, (College) adverted to the arguments of Mr. Archdall. He said the noble Earl who had been so unnecessarily drawn into this debate, had, in fact, answered the argument of the Hon. Gent. who had introduced him, for if stating one or two of the lamentable crimes which had been committed in Ireland, were an argument on one side, they might be matched by crimes of equal enormity on the other; but it was surely better to forego that kind of statement which could have no effect, but to aggravate; outrages had been committed by both parties; instance the enormity committed by one or two military gentlemen at Cork, which had excited so much public indignation. He then adverted to the extreme severity of the laws, which it was this evening proposed to continue (the insurrection act, and that for suspending the habeas corpus.) Of that now before the house, the insurrection act, he thought it had excited very great discontent, and contributed greatly to aggravate the disturbances; and, perhaps, it was not one of the least causes of complaint against it, that it was so loosely worded as to admit of any meaning; he instanced particularly the last clause of it, which made it either capital felony, or a transportable offence to take an oath to become a member of any society whatsoever—so that if this law was rigidly enforced, it might be made to bring every free-mason, friendly brother, &c. within the punishment either of hanging or transportation.

With respect to the arguments of an Hon. Gent. (Mr. Fitzgerald) who had contended that it was become necessary to the first principle of self-defence, because the laws were no longer able to afford protection, he said it went to prove this, if it proved any thing, that the courts of Justice ought to be shut up, and the country declared under military law. For if as he insinuated, men would no longer give true evidence, of what use could law be. But this reasoning, if applicable at all, was equally to both side of the question, for surely if attempts have been made by one party to stifle evidence, the other side have been equally guilty.

(To be concluded in our next.)

CORK: Printed by JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)*—☞ *This Paper is published at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-street, opposite the Post-Office, where Advertisements, Essays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

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The Cork Herald:
Or, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.——*No.* 8.] *WEDNESDAY*, March 7, 1798. [*Price, Three-Pence.*

English China, Glass, and Staffordshire Ware-House,

No. 2, South-Main-Street, near Christ-Church.

A. FULHAM and COTTRELL,

RETURN sincere Thanks to their *Friends* and the *Public*, for the Encouragement they have experienced, since their commencement in Business. They beg leave to inform them, that in addition to their former Stock, they have just laid in a great Variety of the above Articles; together with *printed* and *enamelled* Table Services; with many other Articles too numerous to mention, which they will Sell at the lowest Prices.

N. B. They are, as usual, well supplied, with a large Assortment of *Youghall Ware*. Orders from the Country duly attended to.

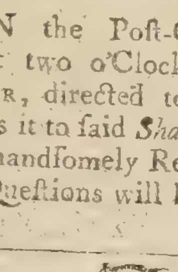
☞ Unfurnished *Lodgings* to be let.

Feb. 21.

DROPPED,

BETWEEN the Post-Office and Castle Street, at two o'Clock this Day, a Foreign Letter, directed to *Michael Shanahan*. Whoever brings it to said *Shanahan*, on George's-Quay, shall be handsomely Rewarded. March 3.

N. B. No Questions will be asked if even returned opened.



For Sale, immediately after Condemnation,

NOW LYING AT COVE,

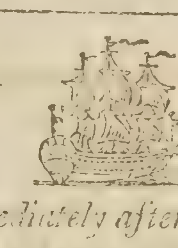
The Ship DU GAY TROUAIN,

LATE a *French* Privateer, prize to his Majesty's Ship *Shannon*, built at *Nantz*, in 1789, for a Guinea-man, double-decked, deep waist, pierced for 24 Guns, has 9 six pounders mounted, Fifth Deck, abundantly found with all kind of Stores and Provisions for three month's cruize.

Of the following Dimensions.

	FT.	IN.
Length aloft, ...	112	0
Breadth of Beam, . . .	31	3
Height between Decks, .	5	4
Depth of Hold, ...	11	6
Whole Depth, ...	17	0

And admeasures about 460 Tons---is a very handsome Ship, and a remarkable fast sailer.——For Inventory and particulars apply to *J. Roche, Jun.*



For Sale immediately after Condemnation,

NOW LYING AT COVE,

THE remarkable fine fast-sailing Ship, *EMARS*, (with all her Materials, as she arrived from sea,) late a French Privateer, prize to his Majesty's ship *Dryad*, Lord Amelius Beauclerk Commander; copper bottom, pierced for 22 guns; has sixteen 12 and 18 pounders mounted, with swivels and small arms complete; abundantly found with stores and provisions for a three months cruise.

Dimensions as follow:

Length Aloft, - - -	114 FEET.
Breadth extreme, - -	32F. 8 IN.
Depth from Deck to Skin,	16F. 1 IN.

And Admeasures about 510 Tons.

For Inventory and particulars apply to John Roche, *Junr.*

Old Bottled Claret,

OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY:

RED PORT,

From Seven to Eight Years Old, in Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter-Casks:

Remarkably fine Old Sherry, Madeira, Calcavella:

Rich Old Malaga, &c.

As all the above Wines were laid in long before the two last additional Duties, they will be Sold on reasonable Terms, by ROBERT NETTLES, *St. Patrick's-Bridge.*

Feb. 28.

East-India SUGAR & New HOPS.

ROBERT BURKE,

Is now Landing a fresh Supply of

Fine East-India Sugar, in *Bags*,
New Kent & Brewers Hops, in *Pockets*,
Double Matts.

Sand-quay, Cork, Feb. 14.

LODGE, No. I,

At an ordinary Monthly Meeting of the above Lodge, holden at the Crown Tavern, Cork, March 3, it was Resolved Unanimously,

THAT the Treasurer do pay the Sum of FIFTY POUNDS on behalf of this Lodge, to the Committee appointed to receive Contributions, for the truly laudable and patriotic purpose of defending the Country.

Signed by Order,

March 7. B. P. *Secretary.*

Seminary of Languages,

AND

School of Arts, Sciences, and Polite Literature,

No. 3, Academy-Street.

MR. DONOVAN, finding by Experience the little Attention paid by Schoolboys to Ushers, has entered into Partnership with Mr. FULLER; this Gentleman was Master and Proprietor of the principal Boarding School, in *Waterford*, for many years; he has had the Honor of instructing the Marquis of Waterford's Children, at *Curraghmore*, for three Years and six Months.——After School hours, Mr. FULLER would attend young Ladies and Gentlemen, privately, in *English Grammar*; plain and ornamental *Writing*; *Arithmetic*; *Book Keeping*; *Use of Globes*; *Maps*; *Geography, and Mathematics.* Feb. 28.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE REV. P. H. HAMILTON, A. B.

AWARE of the many inconveniences which must of necessity attach to an overcrouded School, has resolved to circumscribe the number of his Pupils to Twenty-Four; to whose Morals and Literary Information, he will continue (as heretofore) to pay the utmost attention. His Plan of Education includes *English, Latin, Greek, French*, (taught by a Native of that Country) Geography, &c. [illegible] his Qualifications he refers the Public to the following Testimonial, granted him on taking out his Degree:——

"*We, the undersigned, certify, that we know* Mr. P. H. Hamilton, A. B. *and believe him to possess those Moral and Literary Qualifications, which render him a proper Person to be entrusted with the Education of Youth.*

R. Murray, T. Elrington, R. Burrowes, W. Magee, J. Usher, J. Stopford,
Trinity College, Dublin,.......................J. Walker.
June 21, 1797."

P. S. Mr. H. would accommodate Six Young Gentlemen with *Board* and *Lodging*, at 40 *Guineas* per Ann. including *all* expences; (each having a seperate Bed) and 5 *Guineas* Entrance: Day Boys, 1*l.* 14*s.* 1½*d.* per Quarter, and 1*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* Entrance.

Marlborough-Street, Feb. 10.

Carpet and Blanket Ware-House.

THOMAS JONES, at the *Bull* and *Crown*, near the *Exchange, Cork*, has just received a large Assortment of *Brussels, Persia, Kidderminster, Scotch* and *Irish Carpets* and *Carpeting*, entire *new* Patterns: *English* and *Irish Blankets*; *Marseils Quilts*; *Cotton Counterpanes*; *Sheeting* of all sorts: *Tickens*; *Floor-Cloths*; *Hearth Ruggs*; Spotted *Beavers*, for Dressing *Gowns*; *Bath Flannel*; *Rattteens*; *Saddle-Cloths*; *English, Welch*, and *Irish Flannels* and *Swanskins*; *Furniture Cheques*; *Striped Flannel*, of all sorts, for Servants Jackets: *Table Covers*, and *Card Cloths*: Hair Mattresses, &c.

N.B. The foregoing Articles are purchased from the most eminent Manufacturers in *Great Britain* and *this Kingdom*, for ready Money; and will be sold on more reasonable Terms, than at any other House in *Ireland*.—Any Quantity of *Barrack Bedding* to be had at the shortest Notice. Feb. 10.

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the *Cork Insurance Company* giving up the Fire Insurance Business,

THE CORPORATION

OF THE

Royal Exchange Assurance Company,

OF LONDON,

Have appointed me their Agent,
For the Assurance of Buildings, Goods, Merchandize and Farming Stock,

From Loss or Damage by Fire,

AND ALSO,

FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

Constant attendance at the Office.

St. Patrick-Street, Cork, Feb. 14. *A. SHINKWIN.*

UNDER the TONTINE COFFEE-ROOM.

PHILIP PURCELL,

IN addition to his usual extensive supply, has just received from the principal Manufacturers in *England*, a large Assortment of the following, *viz.*

- Water and Coffee Urns, of the newest Patterns, with patent and Common Cocks. *London made.*
- Tea-Trays and Waiters, in their various sizes, shapes and colours.
- Bread-Baskets and Knife-Trays.
- Patent Plate Warmers, double and single.
- Coffee Biggins and Tea-Pots.
- Cheese-Waggons.
- Coasters, double and single.
- Chamber-Candlesticks.
- Card Racks.
- Knives and Forks, of every Description, from 5*s.* to 52*s.* per Dozen.
- Pen-Knives & Scissars.
- Razors & Launcets.
- Buttons, a general Assortment, (some beautiful *Steel* ones.)
- Snuffers & Stands.
- Spurs, plated & Steel.
- Stirrups and Snaffles.
- Watch-Chains,—Seals, and Keys.
- Pocket-Books, with Silver edging and plain.
- Toilette Glasses.

With every Article in his Line, Wholesale and Retail, on as low Terms, as at any *House* in this *Kingdom.*

RAGS WANTED.

MESSRS. PERRIERS will give the highest Price for any quantity of Rags. Apply at their Paper Mills, *Douglas*, or at the Red-Abbey Sugar-House, *Cork.* Feb. 10.

County of Cork. } ☞ THE Secretary to the Grand Jury of the County of Cork gives Notice, that his Office will be open on *Monday*, the fifth of March, to receive Affidavits for Presentments, and [illegible] three in the Afternoon. Feb. 28.

ISAAC MORGAN,

HAS ON SALE,

SCALE SUGAR, in Hhds. and Chests.
Russian Iron and Matts.
Hemp and Flax.
London Hops, in Bags and Pockets.
Smyrna Cotton.
Claret, in Timber.
Teas of different kinds.
Malaga Lemons, and New Raisins.

He daily expects a large supply of Indigo.

He takes this opportunity of informing the Dealers in Hemp and Iron, that he is to receive in the course of the ensuing Summer, from *Petersburgh*, three Cargoes of those Articles, which he will dispose of on moderate and accommodating Terms. Feb. 10.

A great Variety of

French, Spanish, Portuguese, and other WINES, always for Sale, in Timber and Bottle,

At N. MAHON's Cellars, North-Cock-Street,

Among which are, Claret of first quality, old and in high order; Port; Malmsey, and dry Madeira Paharete; Frontignac; Sherry; Calcavella; Teneriffe; White Mountain, &c. Feb. 10.

JOSEPH SPEARING, Junr.

FINDING numerous applications for Money ineffectual, has resolved on confining himself henceforward to a Ready Money Trade; and requests that all who are indebted to him will order immediate payment of their Accounts. The advantages of a Ready Money Trade being obvious, he is determined that all who favor him with Orders, shall have adequate advantages in the Prices and Quality of his Wines.

He has on Sale at his Stores, Marlborough-street, *Best Old Red Port*, received by the Good Intent, in *Pipes, Hhds.* and *Quarter-Casks: a Variety of Wines*, of the finest Quality, and in high Order, in *Bottle: Devonshire Cyder*, in quantities of two Dozen, and *new London Porter*, up in Bottle, in quantities of four Dozen. Feb. 10.

County of Cork. } ☞ SUCH Magistrates as have taken Informations, and Recognizances returnable to the next Assizes, are earnestly requested to send them to the Crown Office as speedily as possible. The very heavy weight of business, and the early period at which it is supposed the Assizes are to Commence, will render a non compliance with this request most materially inconvenient.

JAMES CHATTERTON, Jun.

Feb. 28. Clerk of the Crown.

Six Prizes of £. 20,000!!

On Monday the 26th Inst. the Drawing Commences:

WHOLE TICKETS,
HALVES, QUARTERS, | EIGHTHS---and SIXTEENTHS,

Of Tickets:

In the greatest Variety of Numbers, and at the most Reduced *Dublin Prices*;

NOW ON SALE,

At No. 6, New Buildings, Castle street,
For *Ready Money only.*

Feb. 24.

THOMAS & ANDREW LAFFAN

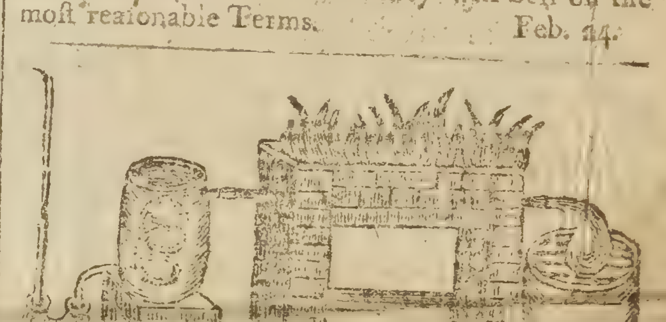
NURSERY and SEEDSMEN,

No. 11, *Grand-Parade,*

HAVE just received, per the Priscilla and other Vessels, from London, their general Assortment of *Garden, Grass and Flower Seeds*; *Vetches*; *Split and Whole Boiling Peas*; *Bass Matts*; *Garden Tools*; *Durham Mustard, &c.*

They have also received, per the Nancy, from Bristol, a large Parcel of the different Kinds of *English Cheese*, all of the best Quality.

At their Nurseries in Blackpool, they have a large and choice Collection of *Forest and Fruit Trees*; *Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs*; *Green-House and Herbaceous Plants*; *Early Cauliflower and Cabbage Plants*, and the remarkable large *Cork Asparagus*, all which they will Sell on the most reasonable Terms. Feb. 24.



FOR SALE

AT CRAIGS'S DISTILLERY,

GRATTAN STREET, CORK,

On the most reasonable Terms,

Very sweet and strong Whiskey,

ALSO,

Spirit of Wine, Rum, Brandy and Gin,

Of greater Purity, and equal in Flavour to Foreign Spirits of the same denomination;

And all the most elegant and esteemed

CORDIAL WATERS.

N. B. A Gallon and upwards of any Article will be Sold. March 3.

TO BE SOLD,

A HANDY SORRELL MARE.

BETWEEN Thirteen and Fourteen Hands High, remarkably Gentle—engaged Sound: Price, *Fifteen Guineas.* Apply to J. Connor, Circulating-Library, Castle Street. March 3.

To be Let from the 25th of March next,

And immediate Possession given,

HELENVILLE, *on the Blackrock Road*;

CONSISTING of a House, every necessary Office, a Field, a large wall'd-in Garden, well stocked with Fruit Trees of different kinds; a Hot-House and Turret, its situation is eligible, from its convenience to the City and Bathing-place.---Also, a convenient House on Sullivan's-Quay, facing the Parade, to be Let.

*** Apply to JAMES DAUN, at his *Wine Stores*, George's-Quay, where he has some remarkably fine Madeira, with a variety of other Wines of the first quality, in Bottle and in every kind of Cask called for, at reduced prices.

Feb. 24.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March next,

FOR Three Lives, or Thirty one Years, the House and Demesne of DROMBEG; situate in *East Carbery*. The Demesne containing about 80 Acres good Ground, handsomely laid down, and commanding an extensive view of the Ocean. The House is fit for the immediate reception of a Family; the Offices are large and in thorough repair, with an excellent Garden, protected by a Wall fourteen feet high, and the entire calculated for the residence of a Gentleman, willing to reside in a Sporting Country. Application to be made to the Rev. H. Jones, *Kinsale*, or I. T. Jones. Feb. 14.

N. B. The House, with 27 Acres, will be let if more pleasing.

THE LIBRARY

GIBRALTAR.

To be Let, or the Intereſt Sold,

A Neat HOUSE, &c.

With Two Gardens, well planted and walled in,

On the lower Road leading to *Glanmire*; within Eight Minutes Walk of the New Bridge: for Situation and Proſpect needs no Comment. Enquire at the Premiſes, or No. 1, *Grand-Parade.*

N. B. If not diſpoſed of, will be Set by the Year *furniſhed.* March 7.

A FREEHOLD.

To be Let, for Lives renewable for ever,

From the Twenty-fifth day of March next,

Some HOUSES, in Gallows-hill-ſtreet, BANDON.

Apply to *George Kingſton,* Eſq. Bandon, or Mr. *John P. Heard,* St. Patrick-ſtreet, Cork.

Feb. 14.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March next,

The Farm of KILGARRIFFE,

Lately held by Mr. RICHARD WOULFE:

Containing about 94 Acres.

Propoſals, in writing only, will be received by the EARL OF SHANNON, *Dublin,* or the Rev. HORACE TOWNSEND, *Courtmaſherry.*

Feb. 28.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March next, for ſuch terms as may be agreed on together or in Lots, the Houſe and Demeſne of Bridge-Mount containing about 65 acres.—— Application to be made to Edward Synge Townſend Eſq, at Bridge-Mount.

Guildhall, City of Cork,

The 19th February, 1798.

At a General Seſſions of the Peace, held the 11th Day of January, 1798—and continued by adjournments to this day:

THE Mayor and Juſtices did ſet and aſcertain the following, to be the Rates and Prices at which *White Salt* ſhall be ſold by Retail in the ſaid City, and the Suburbs and Liberties thereof, viz.

8s.	0d.	Per Hundred Weight,
4	0	Per Half do. do.
2	0	Per Quarter do. do.
1	0	Per Stone or Peck.
	6	Per Half do. 7lb.
0	1	Per Pound.
0	0½	Per Half do.

☞ RETAILERS are to obſerve, that ſelling at higher rates than the above ſet, ſubjects them to a Penalty of £. 10 for every offence, which cannot be mitigated.——It is found, that a Pint meaſure heaped, weighs but three quarters of a pound; thoſe perſons therefore, who choſe to prevent the trouble of weighing every pound and half pound, may provide meaſures, which, when ſtruck even at top, will then contain a pound or half pound weight; but they are not to attempt ſelling with any ſuch, until firſt tried and approved of by the Mayor, and ſtamped by him,

By the Court,

W. JONES,
Clerk of the Peace.

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majeſty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and THADY LAWLER, Lieutenant in the Clare Light Company attached to the ſaid Regiment, ſtand charged on oath with having forcibly and violently committed a rape on CATHERINE FYNN, a priſoner in charge of the guard whereof the ſaid LAWLER was officer.

WE, the underſigned Officer of the 89th Regiment at Head-Quarters, deſirous of teſtifying to the Country our abhorrence and deteſtation of ſuch inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the ſaid WILLIAM VENNILL to juſtice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any perſon or perſons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majeſty's Goals within the ſpace of Six Months from the date hereoff, which Reward ſhall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of ſaid Regiment.

Said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, ruddy complexion, fair hair, and rather inkneed.

William Steward, Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
William Hilliard, Captain.
Bernard Stawell, Captain.
William N. Long, Captain.
John T. Perry, Captain.
John L. Meſurier, Captain Lieutenant.
Jordan Roche, Surgeon.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant.
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
John Macdonald, Lieutenant,
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Richard Butler, Lieutenant.
Robert M'Keaud, Lieutenant.
William Percivall, Lieutenant.
Charles Pm. Roddy, Enſign.
William Cowell, Enſign.
John Grant, Enſign.
Henry Eyre Evans, Enſign.
John Campbell, A Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18. 1798.

Cork, March 5, 1798.

☞ THE MAYOR gives this public Notice to all DEALERS in SALT by Retail, that from and after next Wedneſday, the 7th of March inſtant, every Offender againſt the Regulations already publiſhed in the Newſpapers for ſelling of Salt, ſhall be proſecuted, and the Penalty of 10l. ſtrictly levied, according to Act of Parliament.

Meaſures are now to be had at the MAYOR'S OFFICE, legally ſtamped, for the purpoſe of ſelling Salt by Retail. The largeſt containing by ſtrike-meaſure, one Pound weight of Salt, to be ſold for one Penny; and the ſmalleſt, containing half a Pound, to be ſold for one Halfpenny.

The MAYOR requeſts the aſſiſtance of the Market Jury, in detecting and ſeizing all unlawful Weights and Meaſures uſed by Retailers of Salt, and bringing the Offenders to Puniſhment.

March 7.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Cork, Feb. 19, 1798.

AT a Meeting of the principal Officers of his Majeſty's Revenue, in the Port of Cork, held this Day at the Cuſtom-Houſe, for the laudable purpoſe of promoting a Subſcription, for the exegencies of the State, during the continuance of the War.

BERNARD SHAW, *Eſq. Collector, in the Chair.*

THE following Gentlemen ſubſcribed the Sums annexed to their reſpective Names; each Sum to be paid Annually during the War.

		£.
Bernard Shaw, Eſq.	*(Collector,)*	200
John Cuthbert, Eſq.	*(Surveyor-General,)*	100
Henry Davis, Eſq.	*(Port Surveyor,)*	100
Edward Wilmot,	*(Surveyor of the Stores and Regiſter of Seizures,)*	80
Strettle Jackſon,	*(Land Waiters)*	40
Hugh Lawton,	*(Land Waiters)*	40
George Knapp,	*(Land Waiters)*	40
Samuel Man,	*(Land Waiters)*	40
Frederick Clarke,	*(Land Waiter outwards,)*	40
Simon Douglas,	*(Pro Collector,)*	40
Edward Jameſon,	*(Ferquer,)*	40
Noblet Johnſon,	*(Clerk of Land Permits,)*	30
Alexander Jack,	*(Clerk of Informations,)*	50
P. Ryder,	*(Clerks to the Collector,)*	10
T. Oliver, Sen.	*(Clerks to the Collector,)*	10
Thomas Jones,	*(Clerk of the Iron Yard,)*	20
COVE DISTRICT.		
John Drury,	*(Tide Surveyor)*	50
William Colthurſt,	do. do.	50
Charles Cole,	do. do.	50
PASSAGE.		
R. N Parker,	*(Tide Surveyor)*	50
EAST PASSAGE.		
Richard Smith,	*(Tide Surveyor.)*	9
		1139

N. B. The intimation of this Meeting was not made untill this morning, which prevented more numerous Subſcriptions, but the liſt remains in the Collector's Office for further ſignatures.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Cork, 24th Feb. 1798.

		£.
Amount Voluntary Subſcriptions received		1139
Edward Green,	*(Clerk of ſhips entries)*	30
Alexander Bradford,	*(Quay Surveyor)*	20
Henry Ivie,	*(Land-carriage Officer)*	10
Matthias Smith,	*(Tide-Surveyor, Blackrock,)*	50
Edward Hegerty,	*(Ferquer's Clerk,)*	10
John Welſtead,	*(Debenture Officer,)*	10
Michael Foord,	*(Revenue Ship Builder, Paſſage,)*	25
		£. 1294

AT a Meeting of the Officers of Cork Exciſe Diſtrict, at the Exciſe Office, Friday, the 23d of February, 1798, it was agreed, that each Officer ſhould pay annually the Sum annexed to his Name reſpectively, as a Voluntary Subſcription towards the Exigencies of the State; each Subſcription to be paid Quarterly.

	£.	s.	d.
The Hon. James Lyſaght, *Collector,*	100	0	0
Robert Johnſton, eſq. *Inſpector General of Munſter,*	40	0	0
Kingſton Roche,	10	0	0
John Smith,	10	0	0
Robert M'Donnell,	10	0	0
Michael Uſher Doyle,	10	0	0
John Naſon, *Surveyors,*	10	0	0
Thomas Heneſſy,	10	0	0
Inico Wilſon,	10	0	0
Thomas Grant,	10	0	0
Thomas Richardſon,	10	0	0
William Reynolds,	10	0	0
Allen Dixon, *Pro Collector,*	10	0	0
The Guagers of Cork Exciſe,	113	15	0
George Wood, *Hearthmoney Collector,*	3	6	8
Diana and Robert Roſs, *Stamp Office,*	20	0	0
Robt. Martin, *Hearthmoney Collector,*	3	6	8
Michael Standiſh, *ditto,* — *ditto,*	3	6	8
D. Flynn, *Supervizer of Hearthmoney,*	10	0	0
Total,	£. 403	13	8

TO BE LET;

THE HOUSE, IN GEORGE'S-STREET,

Which Mr. MANN at preſent occupies,

Together with the Offices and Cellars thereunto belonging.

All of which are in thorough Repair, and fit for the reception of a Family; particularly one in the *Wine Buſineſs*; and may be ſeen after Two o'Clock every Day. Application for Terms to be made to Mr. LEYCESTER, at ſaid Office.

Feb. 24.

Voluntary Contributions FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Cork, Feb. 23, 1798.

At a Numerous and Reſpectable Meeting of the Merchants, Bankers, Traders, and other Inhabitants of *Cork*, convened this day in the *City Tholſel*, in conſequence of public notice from ROBT. HARDING and JOHN CUTHBERT, Jun Eſqrs. *High-Sheriffs*, the following Reſolutions having been propoſed by JOHN ANDERSON, Eſq. and ſeconded by RICH. LANE, Eſq. were unanimouſly agreed to:

I. That at a moment when the War is obſtinately perſiſted in, by an inſulting and ferocious Enemy, for the avowed purpoſe of utterly deſtroying, not only the Conſtitution, the Religious and Civil Rights, but alſo the National Independence of theſe Kingdoms, it behoves every *True Friend* of Ireland to come forward, with all his Zeal and Energy, to defeat the Hoſtile Deſigns of ſo inverate a Foe.

II. That Books be immediately opened to receive Subſcriptions, for Voluntary Contributions, in Defence of the Country, at this critical and alarming Period.

III. That every exertion be made to render thoſe Subſcriptions as productive as poſſible, being fully convinced that nothing will tend more than the general ſucceſs of ſuch a meaſure, to defeat the Projects of the Enemy, to maintain Public Credit, and to accelerate the Return of Peace, upon ſafe and honourable Terms.

IV. That the Gentlemen who requeſted the HIGH SHERIFFS to call this Meeting, together with thoſe now named, viz.

The Mayor,
High Sheriffs,
The Biſhop of Cork,
Dean St. Laurence,
The Right Rev. Doctor Moylan,
And Collector Shaw (who was appointed Treaſurer)

be appointed a Committee to carry theſe reſolutions into Effect; (*nine* to be a *quorum*) and that ſaid Committee be empowered to take ſuch meaſures as may appear to them beſt calculated to promote the complete Succeſs of Voluntary Contributions for the Defence of the Country.

The Sheriffs having quitted the chair, and John Pedder Eſq. being called thereto.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Meeting be, and are hereby given to the High Sheriffs of the city for their proper conduct in the chair.

The Committee, this day having adjourned to the council chamber, and having elected JOHN ANDERSON Eſq. their chairman.

RESOLVED, That Attendance ſhall be given, and Books kept open in the *Council Chamber*, from 12 'till 3 o'clock, on SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY next, to receive from their Fellow-Citizens ſuch ſums as they ſhall be inclined to contribute.

(Signed by Order,)

WM. PHILIPS, *Sec.*

The Committee appointed to carry theſe Reſolutions into effect, feel it their duty to call the attention of their Fellow-Citizens, to the *dangers* which juſt now threaten this Country, and to the *certain good effects* which muſt reſult from a ſpirited and unanimous exertion in its defence.

A deſperate Enemy, rendered formidable by its *ferocity* and *enthuſiaſm*,—after having violated every obligation, moral and civil, at home; after having trampled upon the laws of nations and even of civilized warfare abroad: is now promiſed the *plunder*—— *the uncontrouled and unlimitted plunder of this kingdom, as the reward of its treachery, blaſphemy and barbarity!* All reaſonable overtures for PEACE, are rejected with the inſolence of bravadoes, who have nothing to loſe, but every thing to obtain by ſo unequal a conflict. Can it be credited that ſuch an Enemy is *invited* to our ſhores? Can any man believe that their hope of aſſiſtance from *Iriſhmen* would be eventually realized? Let the unanimity with which perſons of every deſcription ſtep forward on the preſent occaſion, wipe away ſo foul an aſperſion. The conteſt is not now for POWER, but for EXISTENCE, on our parts. Let no man, therefore, be ſo ſilly as to connect the preſent meaſures with the idle theories of the day; or, to make it a political queſtion,—"*Whether he ſhall reſiſt aſſaſſination and plunder, or ſubmit to the yoke of a foreign and outrageous banditti?*"

Many there may be with intentions the moſt laudable, whoſe incomes being circumſcribed, will be diſcouraged from uniting in a *voluntary contribution*, under the idea, that the ſums they are enabled to offer, are *too trifling* to be of ſervice for a purpoſe of ſuch magnitude and extent. To ſuch men the Committee declare, that the *induſtrious Tradeſman whoſe ſixpenny contribution bears a juſt proportion to his mean, is as meritorious a Subſcriber, as the wealthy contributer of thouſands*; in ſuch a caſe the *intention* marks the giver, and not the *magnitude* of the gift. And here the Committee entreat every deſcription of their Fellow-Citizens to conſider, that all are univerſally, all are equally concerned, in defence of that, which affords them the means of EXISTENCE: the Peaſant would lament the loſs of his homely repaſt, with as *bitter concern* as the Peer would his ſplendid and decorated board—both are, therefore, equally called upon; for both are ſo far equally intereſted.

Let the meaſure therefore be general, and the object of it will inevitably be attained. Let the Foe perceive us *unanimous* in our exertions, and their hopes will become blaſted.

THE CORK HERALD.

THIS DAY ARRIVED ONE ENGLISH MAIL, (VIA DUBLIN.)

LONDON,

MARCH 1.

Captain Woolley, of the Arethuſa Frigate, which came into Plymouth from a cruize on Monday laſt, arrived yeſterday at the Admiralty Office. He brings intelligence of his having fallen in with a Neutral Veſſel, the Maſter of which informed him that the Spaniſh Fleet, conſiſting of twenty-five Ships of the Line, were at ſea. The maſter of the Neutral Veſſel added, that Earl St. Vincent's Fleet was likewiſe out, and that the Engliſh Frigates were in ſight of the Spaniſh ſhips.

Our Portſmouth letter varies in its ſtatement from the account received in town yeſterday; but we are inclined to believe that the latter is the more correct.

MARGATE,

FEB. 28,

Five perſons have been apprehended here this morning by two of the Bow-ſtreet Officers, upon ſuſpicion of carrying on a Treaſonable Correſpondence with the French Government. The moſt material paper yet diſcovered, is an Addreſs from the *Secret Committee in Ireland*, to the French Directory, ſoliciting them immediately to come over, and ſtating in very ſtrong terms, exhauſted reſources, failure of forced contributions, univerſal diſaffection, and that *millions* would joyfully join the *Hero of Italy.*

The Chief of them ſtiles himſelf Col. Morris; three others appear his companions; and the other, a lad, their ſervant.

The Officers have juſt ſet off with them under a guard.

They were yeſterday at Whiſtable, where they actually agreed with the Maſter of a Boat to carry them over for 130 Guineas, and to depoſit 300 more as a ſecurity for his veſſel. This being mentioned to the Officer of the Cuſtoms, he ſearched a great quantity of baggage belonging to them, which making them ſuſpicious, they let off for this place, when he immediately ſent off a meſſenger to inform our Officer of it.

The Bow-ſtreet Officers, who had been in queſt of them, arrived here this morning, and when they apprehended them, no part of their baggage, [illegible] knowledge to belong to them.

POOLE,

FEB. 28.

Yeſterday the Mayor called a meeting of the Corporation, to conſider of the propriety of contributing towards the defence of the country; when they unanimouſly came to the reſolution of giving 500.—and this day another meeting was called, which conſiſted of the Inhabitants, who directly entered into a ſubſcription, and in leſs than *a quarter of an hour* 600l. were ſubſcribed.

CORK

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We would willingly inſert FELITAS' *poetry, but as the public affections are not as ſtrongly intereſted in the birth of her Daughter as hers are, they might not, perhaps, partake equally in its raptures—we wiſh to cater for the* general taſte.

We need not aſſure R. C. V. *that we admire and applaud his Zeal, but the ground he has gone over has been ſo often trodden, that the ſoil is* beat barren.

MODERATO *in our next.*

☞ The Proprietor of the Cork Herald, in conſequence of the numerous claims, and various expenditures on, and incidental to the publication of a Newſpaper, is obliged to adopt the mode of all the *Engliſh* and the *Dublin* Prints; that of requeſting the Half-Year's Subſcription may be *paid in advance.* To thoſe numerous Friends who have anticipated his deſire, he returns his ſincere Thanks, and preſumes he ſhall experience a ſimilar indulgence from the remainder of his Subſcribers, when they take into their conſideration, that all tranſactions at the *Stamp* and *Printing Offices* are regulated by *ready money* only.

☞ THE Committee for receiving Voluntary Contributions inform the Public, that in conſequence of the very ſpirited manner, in which the Citizens of CORK are continuing to come forward, in behalf of this very neceſſary Meaſure, they decline, for the preſent, waiting on the Inhabitants individually, but ſhall give Attendance at the Council Chamber *every Day*, from One 'till Two o'Clock, to receive the Contributions of their Fellow-Citizens.

BRITISH NAVY.

STATEMENT

OF THE

Diſtribution of the Britiſh Naval Force,

TO THIS DAY.

Excluſive of the Hired Armed Veſſels, which are chiefly employed in protecting the Coaſting Trade of Great Britain.

	Line.	50's	*Fr*	*Sps*	*Tot.*
In Port and fitting,	40	3	54	129	226
Guard-ſhips, Hoſpital-ſhips, and Priſon-ſhips, at the ſeveral Ports,	21	3	2	0	26
In the Engliſh and Iriſh Channels,	13	1	26	46	86
In the Downs and North Seas,	10	3	9	30	52
At the Weſt-India Iſlands and on the paſſage,	5	2	25	35	67
At Jamaica,	6	1	7	9	23
In America, and at Newfoundland,	3	1	7	6	17
Cape of Good Hope, Eaſt Indies, and on the paſſage,	11	3	15	8	37
Coaſt of Africa,	0	0	1	2	3
Coaſt of Portugal, Gibraltar & Mediterranean,	20	1	19	9	49
Total in commiſſion,	129	18	165	274	586
Receiving Ships,	16	1	4	1	16
Serviceable, & repairing for Service,	7	0	2	0	9
In ordinary,	17	5	33	47	102
Building,	21	2	9	5	87
Total	184	26	213	337	750
State of the Ordinary at each Port,					
Portſmouth,	14	2	16	21	53
Plymouth,	12	1	9	11	33
Chatham,	6	1	2	3	12
Sheerneſs,	0	1	5	7	13
River,	1	1	7	7	16
Total	33	6	39	49	127

[*The number of Troops in this Diſtrict in our next.*]

It muſt be no ſmall conſolation to the public mind, in thoſe days of diſaffection and alarm, to reflect on the ſecurity which civil ſociety derives from that phalanx of the armed Citizens, the YEOMEN ARMY. In point of *diſcipline, reſpectability* and *exertion*, we proudly boaſt the Corps of our City (for we know no diſtinctions) are *ſecond to none*. United in the common cauſe of protecting the peace and ſecurity of their native home, they are our ſureſt guarantees againſt the horrid exceſſes, which have ſtained and diſgraced ſome parts of this County.

The Downſhire Regiment has been foremoſt in expreſſing its loyalty on the preſent occaſion, we are credibly informed from that quarter that the Privates of the Regiment have ſubſcribed upwards of *Seven Hundred Pounds*, towards the defence of the Country. While the natural protectors of our Iſland are ſo prompt to ſhew their loyalty, we may bid defiance to the meditated attacks of a foreign power.

It is reported that Mr. *Jones*, the new Proprietor of our Theatre, intends to fit it up in the moſt elegant manner: if we may judge from what he has done for the Theatre Royal, Crow-Street, the moſt ſanguine hopes may be entertained, that we ſhall have a Theatre and an eſtabliſhment far ſuperior to any thing of the kind yet ſeen in CORK. As this is *the day of reform* expectation is much excited for the entertainments of the enſuing ſeaſon. While the Theatre is conducted by a man of faſhion, (as in the preſent inſtance) the public have a right to expect every decoration, which taſte, liberality, or *dramatic coſtume* can furniſh.

A number of our fair Countrywomen are, as we underſtand, about opening a Subſcription among themſelves, for the defence of the Nation. They would do well, perhaps, if they exerted their influence on thoſe perſons who have not yet come forward, when beauty pleads it is not in the *nature of things* that IRISHMEN could deny.

We are ſorry to remark, that the laſt week has added to the liſt of aſſaſſination and violence in this Country; when will our deluded Countrymen open their eyes to the artful plans, which are embruing their hands in the blood of their fellow creatures, and precipitating themſelves to inevitable deſtruction!

The reſpectable and numerous meeting of the Loyal Cork Legion, both Cavalry and Infantry, on Parade laſt Sunday, muſt have afforded the higheſt gratification to every liberal and generous mind, as it completely does away the falſe report of the intended reſignation of that corps; and the readineſs they have ſhewn in inquiring into the conduct of any of their members, who may have deviated from their duty, muſt prove how much it is their determination to ſupport it's honor and dignity. The tongue of calumny muſt, therefore, be ſtopped, and give way to the unprejudiced opinion of the public, who cannot but be grateful for the readineſs of the Gentlemen who compoſe that corps, in the ſupport of the tranquillity of this City, whenſoever it may be diſturbed by the enemies of the conſtitution.

We recommend it to the public, to be careful in examining the ſtamps on the Dollars now in circulation; the Coiners have been at work, and have very little trouble; nothing more than giving his moſt Catholic Majeſty a *punch* in the head.

A report was current laſt Night, that a Soldier of the Co. Dublin Regiment, was fired at by ſome perſons unknown, in paſſing through Peter's Church-Lane, and ſeverely wounded: if ſuch is the caſe, and that aſſaſſination ſtalks through our public ſtreets, ſome meaſure of coercion is, indeed, neceſſary; we truſt, however, that the circumſtance has been much exagerated and miſrepreſented, and that on a further enquiry it will prove to have been the effect of accident.

It is confidently whiſpered in Town this Day, that in the number of perſons apprehended at Margate, on ſuſpicion, (for which ſee paragraph in this Paper) is a Gentleman *too well known* in this City. This we give as the hint of a *private* Letter from a Perſon in *Dublin*: we cannot help expreſſing the moſt poignant regret, that men of *family, fortune*, and *education*, ſhould render themſelves obnoxious to the laws of the Country.

The Wexford Regiment quartered at Youghall, have made a *truly valuable* offering to their Country. After ſubſcribing 500l. for the Defence of the Nation, impell'd by the pureſt ardour that ever animated a Soldiers boſom, they have voluntarily offered to ſerve His Majeſty *where ever he may think proper to order them*. Ye who would aſperſe the characters of our brave Countrymen, hear this, and *hide your heads in ſhame!*

☞ IF the Next of Kin of EDWARD BEECHER, late *Surgeon's-Mate* belonging to His Majeſty's Ship *Sheerneſs Tender*, a Batchelor, who died in the Month of October, 1796, will apply to Mr. JOHN ROCHE, Junr. of the *Cove of Cork*, or to Mr. COLLINS, *Attorney*, No. 18, *Clements'-Inn, London*, they will hear of ſomething to their Advantage. March 7.

On TUESDAY, the 13th Inſtant,

There will be Sold by Auction,

At the EXCHANGE, at One o'Clock, (if not previouſly diſpoſed of,)

The Britiſh Brig MARY:

Now lying at *Lapp's-Iſland* — Burthen, 140 Tons, per Regiſter.

Her *Sails, Rigging*, and other Materials, may be ſeen at the *Stores*, of JOHN ANDERSON and CO. March 7.

At a Veſtry holden in the Pariſh Church of St. Multoſe, Kingſale on the 16th Feb. 1789. The Rev. HENRY JONES, in the Chair.

Reſolved Unanimouſly,

THAT the Thanks of this Veſtry be conveyed to the Rev. PETER FOLEY, Curate, for his zeal and exemplary diſcharge of the Duties of the Pariſh.——At a time when there has been a vile and malicious attempt made (by ſome unknown Perſon) to calumniate a Character, We ſo highly revere, We think ourſelves called on, thus, publicly, to expreſs our approbation of his Conduct; feeling it our Duty, to pay this juſt Tribune to his Merit—We requeſt he will be ſo kind as to accept it from a numerous and reſpectable Meeting of the Pariſhoners, highly penetrated with a ſenſe of his worth and eſteem of his Virtues,

Reſolved Unanimouſly,

That the above Reſolution be publiſhed in the Cork Papers—a mode, we would, by no means, think neceſſary, had this malicious Report been confined to this Town, where his Character is ſo perfectly eſtabliſhed.

Henry Jones, Vicar,
William Warren, } Church-Wardens.
Edward Heard, }

Art. Maddox,	KINGSALE,
Thomas Frith,	Wm. Newman, Sovn.
Ant. Donnecleft,	James De Courcy,
Wm. Biſſett,	Tho. De Courcy, Clk.
John Irwine,	John Heard (Edward)
David Irwine, M. D.	Tho. Browne, Clk.
Thomas Coleman,	Warham J. Browne,
John Walton,	Samuel Irwine,
Henry Maſſey,	John Jemmett Dennis,
Charles Jagoe,	John Collis,
James Burne,	George Collis,
Francis Leahy,	Peter Deſpourrins,
William Gribble,	Haddock Chudleigh,
Richard Leahy,	Joſeph Bullen,
Edward Jagoe,	Joſeph Goble,
John Taylor,	Thomas Bullen,
Farmer Lloyd,	Charles Skottowe,
&c. &c. &c.	Richard Webb, Clk.

To the *Rev. Henry Jones, Vicar*, the Church Wardens, and Pariſhioners of Saint Multoſe, Kingſale.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE received with the moſt lively ſenſibility, and ſincereſt Gratitude, the Copy of your Act of Veſtry, on the 26th Inſt. conveying, in the moſt obliging manner, your approbation of my conduct, as Curate of your Pariſh, and exhibiting a brilliant example of your attachment to the moral Duties and Religion you profeſs, by evincing your abhorence of a Calumny; and that it is not to be foſtered here.

Your zeal has induced you to over-rate my ſervices—time will never efface the impreſſion your kindneſs has made on me, and the beſt return I can make you, is, a ſteady perſeverance in the Line of Conduct you were pleaſed to approve.

I have the Honour to be,
Gentlemen,
With the higheſt eſteem and Reſpect,
Your moſt obliged, and very humble Servant.
PETER FOLEY

Cork, March 5, 1797.

A LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS,

Who have already come forward

WITH VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

IN DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

	£.	s.	d.
M. R. Weſtropp, for the Royal Cork Volunteers, per ann.	600	0	0
John Conner, (a ſervant) per ann.	0	2	8½
Luke O'Shea, per ann.	60	0	0
Thomas Duggan, per ann.	11	7	6
Sir Thomas Roberts, Bart. & Co. per ann.	500	0	0
James O'Daniel, (a ſervant) per ann.	0	2	8½
Sir James Laurence Cotter, Bart. and Co. per ann.	500	0	0
John Stack, (a ſervant) per ann.	0	3	3
John Anderſon per ann.	500	0	0
Robert Harding, per ann.	30	0	0
Meſſrs. Leſlie & Travers, per ann.	500	0	0
Margaret Conner (a ſervant) per ann.	0	4	4
Thomas Walker, per ann.	200	0	0
Iſaac Morgan, per ann.	150	0	0
Pedder and Cotter, per ann.	200	0	0
John Cuthbert, jun. per ann.	30	0	0
Anthony Edwards, per ann.	34	2	6
William Lumley, per ann.	50	0	0
John Roche, jun. (Cove) per ann.	100	0	0
Edmond Roche Kinſelagh,	11	7	6
Richard & William Lane, per ann.	200	0	0
Dominick Lombard,	30	0	0
Alexander Law,	22	15	0
Doctor Meade, per ann.	20	0	0
Leyceſter M'Carthy and Co.	300	0	0
J. J. and P. Beſnard, per ann.	40	0	0
Thomas Gibbings,	50	0	0
A. T. Sam Payo,	30	0	0
Edward Henry Morgan, per ann.	11	7	6
Samuel Hayman, M. D.	10	0	0
Henry Oſborne, M. D.	5	13	9
Joſeph Rogers, ſen.	50	0	0
Thomas Woodward,	50	0	0
John Forſter, per ann.	50	0	0
Coles and Wood, per ann.	200	0	0
Daniel Callaghan, per ann.	100	0	0
Thomas Gibbings, jun. per ann.	30	0	0
John Scraggs, per ann.	30	0	0
John Good, per ann.	20	0	0
Robert O'Donnoghue, per ann.	20	0	0
Thomas Pope Heard, per ann.	11	7	6
Thomas Lindſay, per ann.	11	7	6
Peter Eaſon,	11	7	6
Francis Archer White, per ann.	11	7	6
Jeffrey Beaſly and Son,	50	0	0
D. Waters, Sons. & Co. per an.	100	0	0
John Stanton,	50	0	0
John Martin, per ann.	50	0	0
C. M. Clutterbuck, per ann,	30	0	0
Wilſon and Herley, per ann.	17	1	3
Savage French, per ann.	455	0	0
George Shea, per ann.	50	0	0
John Callanan, M. D.	20	0	0
William Coppinger,	20	0	0
John Cahill, per ann.	17	1	3
Sir Patrick O'Conor,	22	15	0
Robert M'Clure, per ann.	11	7	6
William Roche, per ann,	20	0	0
Paul Maylor, per ann.	11	7	6
John Swete, per ann.	40	0	0
Joſeph Harriſon, per ann,	50	0	0
Richard Clear,	11	7	6
John Unthank, per ann.	20	0	0
Sir Patrick Goold, per ann.	20	0	0
Charles Caſey, per ann.	20	0	0
Thomas Waggett, per ann.	100	0	0
Simon Low, per ann.	50	0	0
The Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Donoughmore, per ann.	600	0	0
Daniel Foley, per ann.	40	0	0
William Phillips, per ann.	20	0	0
Corporation of the City of Cork,	500	0	0
Hewit, Teulon, & Blunt,	100	0	0
James Morrogh,	50	0	0
John Franklin, per ann.	11	7	6
John Cole, per ann.	17	1	3
Chriſtopher Cole, per ann.	17	1	3
Edward Pope, per ann.	20	0	0
John Lindſay, *(Linville)* per ann.	50	0	0
William Maxwell, per ann.	227	10	0
James Bennet, M. D. per ann.	10	0	0
Thomas Harding, per ann.	30	0	0
Thomas Dunſcombe, per ann.	11	7	6
Richard Kellett, for the Loyal Cork Legion, per ann.	600	0	0
Thomas Weſtrop, M. D. per ann.	20	0	0
Robert Richardſon, per ann.	11	7	6
Ephraim White, per ann.	20	0	0
Shaw and Evanſon, per ann.	40	0	0
Peter Deane, per ann.	22	15	0
Samuel Hobbs, per ann.	5	13	9
Warham St. Leger, jun. per ann.	5	13	9
Wm. Oſb. Hamilton, per ann.	11	7	6
Richard Perry,	50	0	0
John Wily, per ann.	20	0	0
Montgomery Jennings & Son,	11	7	6
William Kellock, per ann.	227	10	0
John Sympſon, per ann.	100	0	0
James and William Gregg, per ann.	20	0	0
John Lichfield, per ann.	11	7	6
W. S. Hallaran, M. D. per ann.	10	0	6
Richard Lawton,	22	15	0
Edmond Kenifeck,	40	0	0
Rt. Rev. Doctor Moylan,	11	7	6
John Connell, per ann.	11	7	6
Nicholas Geo. Seymour, per ann.	11	7	6
J. G. Ronan, M. D.	5	13	9
William Craig,	5	13	9
Wm. Robert Adams, per ann.	10	0	0
Alexander Brown,	22	15	0
William Cotter,	16	0	0
William Leader,	40	0	0
John Buttle,	0	2	8½
W. M. Baker,	22	15	0
Henry Forteſcue, per ann.	22	15	0
Samuel Allin,	11	7	6
Peter Maziere, per ann.	20	0	0
William Roberts, per ann.	10	0	0
A Working Manufacturer,	1	2	9
A Baker's Boy,	0	2	8½
Sir Samuel Rowland, per ann,	25	0	0
Lodge, No. 1	50	0	0
Wm. Ancrum, Limerick, per ann.	5	13	9
Denis O'Driſcoll, per ann.	3	8	3

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF

The Rt. Worſhipful KINGSMILL BERRY, Eſq. MAYOR.

The middle Price of Wheat 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per Quarter; with an allowance to the Baker of 10*s.* on the White and Wheaten, and 12*s.* on the Houſehold.

Cork, March 4 1798.

White.			Wheaten.			Household.		
	lb.	*oz.* *dr.*		*lb.*	*oz.* *dr.*		*lb.*	*oz.* *dr.*
1 *pen.*	0	5 4	1 *pen.*	0	8 3	1 *pen.*	0	10 6
2 *pen.*	0	11 2	2 *pen.*	1	0 6	2 *pen.*	1	5 5
3 *pen.*	1	0 6	3 *pen.*	1	9 13	3 *pen.*	2	0 4
4 *pen.*	1	6 3	4 *pen.*	2	1 4	4 *pen.*	2	11 3
6 *pen.*	2	1 5	6 *pen.*	3	2 2	6 *pen.*	4	1 0

KINGSMILL BERRY, MAYOR.

IMPORTS,

From 27th Ultimo to the 2d Inſt. both days inclusive:

480 moys of ſalt; 3 hhds. of Wine; 5 bags of miſerable; 98 frails of fiſh; 155 boxes of Lemons and oranges; 1 parcel of looſe cork; 3 hhds. of vinegar; 2000 cane reeds; 60 hhds. of muſcavado ſugar; 1,229 barrels of herrings; 58 pieces of wrought iron; 1 bundle of carpetting; 3 boxes of ſtationary; 1 box of wearing apparel; 30 hhds. of tobacco; 242 tons of oak bark; 6 bundles of Iron ware: 2 hhds. of redwood; 2 tierces and 1 hhd. of ſmalt: 4 bottles of aqua-fortis; 3 mats of weld; 7 pipes of yeaſt.

EXPORTS,

From the 27th Ultimo to the 2d inſt. both days inclusive.

827 barrels of pork; 782 firkins, 16 caſks and 20 kegs of butter; 826 barrels of oats; 34 tierces and 79 barrels of beef; 6 caſks of lard; 165 hides; 28 barrels of herrings; 1 caſk of ling; 24 kegs of ſalmon; 1 tierce of oatmeal; 10 caſks and 46 bags of bread; 16 boxes of candles; 1 firkin of tongues; 2 bundles of cottons.

From the 2d to the 4th of March.

20 [illegible]

3 caſes of [illegible]

7 crates of earthen-ware; 1,060 barrels of oak-ſtaves; 5 hhds. of [illegible] and kettles; 1 bale of ſaddlery.

EXPORTS,

From the 2d to the 4th of March.

3,274 barrels of oats; 14 caſks, 64 kegs, and 316 firkins of butter; 1 bale of linen; 52 barrels of barley.

PORT NEWS.

COVE, February 27—Wind N. W.

No ſhip arrived—ſailed, his Majeſty's ſhip Centaur, captain Markham, Barry Bay.—Ditto Leviathan, captain Duckworth, ditto.

February 28—Wind S. W.

Arrived, Venus, 170 tons, captain Croſt, Lancaſter, goods for Barbadoes.—Martha and Ann, 115 tons, captain Lea, Greenock, ſugar and herrings.—Richard and Eleanor, 50 tons, Fowler, Liverpool, coal.—No ſhip ſailed.

March 1—Wind S.

Arrived, Sophia packet, 43 tons, captain Weeks, Briſtol, merchants goods.—Diligence, 44 tons, Captain May, Padſtow, Bark.—Bolton 109 tons, captain Dawſon, Workington coals.

Sailed, his Majeſty's frigate Cerberus, captain Macknamara, on a cruiſe.

March 2—Wind S.

Arrived, Lovely Laſs, 245 tons, capt. Burne, Liverpool, goods for Jamaica.—Peggy, 61 tons, captain M'Lean, Greenock, herrings.—Jeſſie, 72 tons, captain M'Intyre, Greenock, tobacco and herrings.—Delight, 30 tons, captain Male, St. Ives, ballaſt—Mary and Suſan, 24 tons, captain Barrett, Youghall, barley.

March 3—Wind S.

Arrived, Archduke, 124 tons, capt. Stewart, Liverpool, goods for Martinique; Two Patricks, 57 tons, capt. Long, Swanſea coal; Black Eyed Suſan, 73 tons, capt. Jenkins, do. do; Olive, 85 tons, capt. Williams, Milford, do; Peggy, 63 tons, capt. Jones, Liverpool, earthen-ware, rock-ſalt, ſugar, &c.; Hibernia, 204 tons, capt. French, Dublin, proviſions for Barbadoes; James of and from Liverpool, for Africa, taken by the French, and retaken by the Magnanime frigate,

No Ship failed.

March 4 — Wind S. W.

Arrived, His Majeſty's frigate Magnanime, 44 guns, Hon. Capt. De Courcy, from a cruiſe; De Poſtade of and from Buenos Ayres, 240 tons, tallow, hides, &c. prize to ditto and Greyhound; Centurion, 77 tons, capt. Richards, Milford, culm—Lancaſter, 209 tons, capt, Pickell, Whitehaven, coal, Bleſſing, 52 tons, capt. Tinby, Swanſea, ditto; Ponſonby, 92 tons, capt. Fitzgerald, do. do.

POETRY.

PROLOGUE
TO THE PLAY OF
HENRY THE FOURTH.

Acted for the benefit of the South Infirmary, on Monday night, the 13th of Nov. 1797, at the Cork Theatre, by Gentlemen of the City.

NOW thro' the world Bellona ſpreads alarms,
And half the Youth of Europe ſhine in arms;
Triumphant o'er the main our Navies ride,
And hoſtile fleets their "heads diminiſh'd" hide:
In proud array Ierne s ſons advance,
Braving the boaſtful m naces of France.
Her unfledg'd warriors ſtrut in martial red,
A plume or helmet nods on every head;
The warlike flame each patriot breaſt pervades —
Bold peaſ nts *march* to work with *ſhoulder'd ſpades!*
To Squires no more the chace enjoyment yields,
In ſquadrons ſee! they *charge* thro' beaten fields!
E'en plowmen ſeem bright glory's ſting to feel,
And *halt* the ox, and bid the horſe to *wheel!*
Here too, in town, how glitters the parade,
With waving enſign and high brandiſh'd blade:
Th' obſequious youth that meaſur'd cloth on *monday*,
Frowns in your face, a *grenadier*, on *ſunday!*
Wond'rous a change, no doubt, as any can be,
Here, an *attorney* meets you——like a *Granby*—
There, in full prance, an *alderman* well grown,
Ranks with *light* horſe men, weighing *twenty ſtone!*
Nor grave *phyſicians* can the rage withſtand,
But viſit *trembling* patients—*ſword in hand!*
Who *now*, I pray, diſputes their power to kill?
Tho' if more *ſlow*, perhaps more *ſure* the *pill.*
Our fare to-night, we hope, each taſte will hit,
Old Falſtaff charms with unexhauſted wit;
For *glory's* ſons that love a warlike rattle,
We ſhew you gallant ſoldiers, and a battle:
May Ireland ſo her wars for ever wage,
No heroes fall in fight—ſave on the *ſtage.*
Howe'er we joy to ſee the patriot band,
Riſe to defend their King and native land;
Humanity's true ſons will never ceaſe,
To wiſh a laſting, honorable peace.
Too much of ills, alas! man's doom'd to feel,
Without the horror of wide-waſting ſteel:
Witneſs the cauſe that brings you here to-night,
Bleeding benevolence with gay delight.
O charity! bleſt nymph of heavenly mien,
How doth thy preſence animate this ſcene!
Thy chearing ſmile, affliction's boſom warms,
Thy radiant form gives pleaſure *tenfold* charms!
Beauty *herſelf* on every eye improves,
When thy enchanting grace combines with love's:
The hero too obtains our *higheſt* praiſe,
When ſoft compaſſion tempers valour's blaze.
To charity thus forward to beſtow
Her genial influence in *your ſmiles* confeſt,
With fond ſuggeſtion cheers each anxious breaſt;
Says, you'll excuſe our obvious want of ſkill,
And kindly for the *deed* accept the *will*;
And whiſpers, e're the trial yet begins,
Her veil ſhall hide our "*multitude of ſins.*"

PHILOS.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Debates continued from our laſt.)

Colonel *Maxwell* roſe with extreme warmth, and expreſſed his aſtoniſhment that any gentleman of that houſe could uſe ſuch language as he had juſt heard. What had fallen from the learned gentleman was in fact a direct imputation on the whole army of Ireland of the guilt of the two gentlemen who had committed a crime which, however heinous in its own nature, was merely a civil offence, and not in any degree connected with political party—it was charging the ſoldiers of Ireland with a diſpoſition to outrage and violence, which they would hear indignantly, and which he, as one of that body, could not ſuffer to paſs unnoticed. That ſome irregularities had been committed by individuals of the army, was perhaps true, and it was impoſſible but that men not acquainted with the laws, and employed as matter of duty to execute ſevere meaſures, might not ſometimes, from the frailties of human nature, be guilty of occaſional exceſſes;—but what connection or compariſon was there between theſe and ſyſtematic murders and outrages of thoſe cannibals, the United Iriſhmen, whoſe enormities were part of, and flowed from a political ſyſtem, regularly formed, and uniformly adhered to? He hoped the Hon. Gent. would retract this charge, ſo undeſervedly made on the ſoldiery of Ireland, &c.

Mr. *Browne* diſclaimed any ſuch intention as he had been charged with. He ſaid he had by no means deſigned to attribute the crimes which had been committed by individuals to the whole body of the military, any more than he would attribute the crime of a few wicked men to the whole maſs of the people.

Colonel *Maxwell* was glad he had given the Hon. Gen. an opportunity of explaining away the force of his firſt expreſſion—but he was certain he had recollected his words accurately, and he was in the judgment of the Houſe whether he had not ſaid that "outrages had been committed by *both parties.*"

Prime Serjeant defended the wording of the inſurrection act. He ſaid the laſt clauſe, which made it felony to take an oath to become a member of any ſociety, was explained by the preamble of the act to mean ſeditious ſocieties, or thoſe tending to diſturb the peace, and he concluded that no man was fit to ſit on the bench of juſtice who would not limit the meaning of the particular clauſe by the tenor and ſcope of the preamble. However, any man or ſet of men whether called free-maſons, friendly-brothers, or by whatever name they might be denominated, would undoubtedly fall within this act if their meetings were ſeditious or had a tendency to diſturb the peace.

Mr. *Stanley* denied that there was any ſuch clauſe in the act as the learned member had ſtated. He contended the ſpirit of the inſurrection act was not ſo ſevere as ſeveral permanent laws of Great Britain, one of which empowered the magiſtrate to commit at his diſcretion any perſon not having a viſible way of living, refuſing to work, &c.

Mr. *Browne* roſe with the ſtatute-book open to prove that the clauſe was as he had ſtated it—but was not permitted to ſpeak a third time as being againſt the order of the Houſe.

Chan. of the Exchequer, Mr. *Bagwell*, and ſeveral other members delivered a few ſentiments in a deſultory way, after which the queſtion for the committal was put and carried.

The bill for continuing the ſuſpenſion of the habeas corpus act was then read a ſecond time, and afterwards ordered to be committed. Previous to the queſtion for the committal being put,

Mr. *Dobbs* ſaid he gave his aſſent to this meaſure as he did to the other—on account of the dangerous ſtate of the country. He could not, however, help expreſſing a wiſh that the returns made to writs of habeas corpus ſhould by this act be directed to be made on oath, as from what had lately happened in ſeveral inſtances it appeared the returns made were not always true; he inſtanced a caſe in which the captain of a tender, being commanded to bring up the body of a perſon in his cuſtody with the cauſe of his detention, returned that the party had entered himſelf as an able ſeaman to ſerve on board his Majeſty's fleet, when it appeared afterwards that the priſoner had been a labouring farmer in the country and had never been at ſea.

Attorney General obſerved that this was not a proper bill into which ſuch a clauſe could be introduced—and that when it came forward in the proper way he would not reſiſt.

FRIDAY—MARCH 2.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

The bill for ſecuring the liberty of the Preſs, by preventing the publication of falſe, ſcandalous, and ſeditious libels, by perſons unknown, was read a ſecond time.

Mr. *Dobbs* ſaid he had intended to oppoſe this bill. So far as it went to effect the great principle of making the Printers and publiſhers of Newſpapers reſponſible for what they publiſhed, it had his hearty ſupport; but he would never agree to any bill or clauſe which went to inveſt government with a power of *ſuppreſſing* a public paper—Such was the tendency of certain clauſes of this bill—particularly of that which impoſed on the printer a neceſſity of finding ſecurity to ſo large an amount as 2000l.---which he would therefore with all his power oppoſe. He objected alſo to this bill, being a permanent one---he thought it ſhould be merely confined to a certain period. But as theſe objections went to points which might be corrected in the committee, he did not oppoſe the ſecond reading,

After the bill had been read, Mr *Dobbs* roſe, and ſaid, that through a defect in his hearing, the bill had been read a ſecond time unknown to him; had he been apprized when the queſtion for a ſecond reading was put he ſhould have oppoſed it---He was determined, to give this bill every oppoſition in his power, from a conviction of its being in every point of view unconſtitutional, and adverſe to that liberty of the preſs, which muſt exiſt ſo long as Liberty itſelf has a being.

The *Speaker* obſerved, he would have an opportunity of making his oppoſition in the Committed for to-morrow.

BLARIS CAMP.

Mr. *Odell* roſe to call the attention of the houſe to a publication which he thought it became the houſe to notice. It was a paragraph which had appeared in the Morning Poſt of Thurſday, and which he read in his place as follows:

"*A letter from the camp at Blaris mentions a circumſtance which cannot but be very embarraſſing to Adminiſtration, and of which we cannot pretend to gueſs the conſequence.*

"*Two of the privates of the Carlow Militia had been condemned to be ſhot by a Court-Martial, for ſome crimes. When they were to be executed, the whole regiment refuſed to be in the platoon to execute them. Two other regiments in the camp were applied to for the above purpoſe, but they all equally refuſed. Application was then made to the privates of a regiment of Highland Fencibles, who ſeverally gave a poſitive denial. The criminals were then remanded, and an expreſs was ſent to Government; and we hear nothing has been yet determined on this ſingular and embarraſſing affair,*"

This paragraph, Mr. Odell ſaid, he had the beſt reaſon to believe, was a falſe and ſcandalous libel upon the ſoldiery---as from the beſt information he could obtain he believed no ſuch diſturbance or mutiny had taken place at Blaris Camp. This publication in the Morning Poſt had been copied on the ſame evening by the Preſs; but that paper had made an obſervation on it which aggravated its malice. He then read the paragraph from The Preſs, which was as follows.

"*It is with unſpeakable emotion we have read the above article: we can only ſay that in all chances and all changes we will remain*

"THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND."

Mr. *Odell* ſubmitted to the houſe whether ſuch publications ſhould paſs with impunity.

A Member, whoſe name we could not learn, obſerved, that this ſtory had been circulated during the whole of yeſterday and this day with the moſt miſchievous induſtry. It was, in his opinion, a moſt malicious lie, and ſhould not be ſuffered to go unpuniſhed.

Mr. *Pelham* ſaid theſe paragraphs deſerved the name which the Hon. Gent. had given, and he was happy to ſtate to the Houſe that Government had received no report of any ſuch diſobedience of orders as this publication related, tho' undoubtedly if it had taken place they would have been immediately informed of it. That the Carlow militia might have miſbehaved, he could not poſitively deny—but that they had miſbehaved in the manner and to the extent mentioned by this paragraph, he could deny moſt poſitively. So far, indeed, had the Government of this country been from hearing of ſuch a tranſaction, that they had not heard that any of the privates of the Carlow regiment had been condemned, though certainly if any of them had been ſo his Excellency muſt neceſſarily have been informed of it. He was confirmed in the belief that the whole of this ſtory was falſe from his having this day received a letter from a gentleman at the camp, which took no notice whatſoever of the affair. And he had alſo received a letter from the Commander in Chief, who was now at Blaris camp, in which he informed him that he had ſent the General commanding at the camp, on a military ſervice to Dungannon, and mentions nothing of any diſturbance in the regiment. On the whole he ſubmitted to the Hon. Gent. whether theſe publications, however falſe and malicious they might be, were ſuch as it became the Houſe of Commons to notice, and whether it was not more properly within the province of the Executive Government, who would, no doubt take the neceſſary ſteps for bringing the offenders to juſtice.

Sir *J. Blaquiere* was inclined to think the dignity of the Houſe called on them to take ſome notice of theſe publications—but

Lord *Caſtlereagh* ſuggeſting, that as they did not immediately attack the privilege of the Houſe, it would be a much more regular way of proceeding to leave the printers to the ordinary proceſs of law, than to bring them to the bar;

the gentleman who brought the buſineſs forward,

SUSPENSION OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Attorney General preſented a bill for continuing the ſuſpenſion of Habeas Corpus act—which was read a firſt time.

The bill for better recovering of Small Debts, and that for enabling the Commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer to ſit in Term-time, went through the committee.

The Great Duty Bill was preſented and read a firſt time.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means relative to the Paper duties, was read and agreed to.—— Adjourned till to-morrow.

DUBLIN,

MARCH 3.

On Thurſday laſt, as Mr. John Johnſton Darragh, whoſe reſidence is between the Curragh and the town of Monaſterevan, was walking at midday in one of his own fields, a perſon on horſeback rode up and delivered to him a letter—and while Mr. Darragh was reading the ſuperſcription, fired at him with a piſtol, and wounded him in the loins. Mr. Darragh, however, did not fall, and the villain again fired at him, and having wounded him a ſecond time in the groin, rode off without detection.—Mr. Darragh is however not dead, but ſo dreadfully wounded, that his recovery is very uncertain.

Mr. Darragh is Lieutenant of the Marquis of Drogheda's Monaſterevan Corps of Yeomanry.

The trial of Farrel, for a conſpiracy to murder Lord Carhampton, which was appointed for yeſterday, at the Commiſſion, was put off till Monday next.

His Excellency held a Privy Council at the Caſtle, yeſterday, when among other buſineſs, a proclamation was ordered, offering a reward of 300l. for the apprehenſion of the perſons guilty of an outrage, at Fermoy, on Catherine Finn.

The Commander in Chief, General Abercrombie, reviewed the troops at Blaris Camp on Wedneſday. He was afterwards to proceed on the ſame buſineſs to Belfaſt and Carrickfergus, and to inſpect the defence of the coaſts in that quarter of the kingdom.

REFORM OR RUIN:
TAKE YOUR CHOICE!

(Continued from our paper of Wedneſday, Feb. 28.)

HAVING no more deſire to ſee the inſide of Newgate than to try the air of Botany Bay, I ſhall be cautious in what I have to ſay about the Parliament. Of the preſent Parliament indeed, we can as yet ſay nothing, except that when we look to the taxes for the preſent year we find a moſt marked leaning towards the eaſe of the lower orders, and that the rich alone are to bear the additional burdens of the ſtate. With reſpect to the late Parliament, without endeavouring to the privilege of all dead perſons, to ſay nothing of it but good, its Journals can ſhew many ſalutary regulations for which the nation is indebted to it. It paſſed many excellent laws, and though there were many ſtrong ones, yet who that will judge impartially for his country will ſay, that the times did not require them, and that it is not to them we owe all that we at this moment enjoy? This praiſe the laſt Parliament deſerved, and this I hope the preſent will alſo merit. I will, however, beg leave to aſk two or three ſhort queſtions, and let thoſe whom the cap fits wear it.

When the law forbids bribery, can it be right to bribe?

When a man is employed in enacting regulations for the preſervation of morality and religion, is it conſiſtent to ſhew the world that he has himſelf neither morals nor religion?

When a man undertakes to act for others, can it be right to neglect his truſt?

When acting for others, ought we to conſider their intereſt or our own?

As for the Britiſh Miniſtry, I allow that they conducted affairs very well till the war began; I allow too, that we have had great ſucceſſes; but yet I am not convinced that things might not have been managed better and at leſs expence. I ſhould however, be more ready to blame Miniſters in both countries, if I was not fully convinced that they have been prevented from doing their beſt by the oppoſition in both countries. And now my patience begins to fail me---for what can be more provoking to any man who really loves his country, than to ſee men pretending to love that country, and to wiſh to ſave it, and yet, inſtead of doing all in their power to help things forward, doing all in their power to hinder every meaſure propoſed; and at laſt, quitting their poſt at the very moment, when (as they themſelves allow) the country is in the utmoſt danger poſſible? This queſtion applies to the Oppoſition on both ſides of the water. But in the conduct of our oppoſition there are many things that muſt add to our indignation. To hear them declaim with as much vehemence, as if they were in earneſt, againſt the influence of the Britiſh Miniſter, and the interference of a Britiſh Cabinet, and yet maintain, themſelves, a conſtant intercourſe with the heads of the oppoſition in England, the would-be miniſters; receive their directions, adopt all their conduct, applaud them for ſacrificing the independence of our Parliament queſtions, that concern ourſelves excluſively, and leave no doubt, how implicitly they would ſubmit to their controul, were their great object to be ſecured, and thoſe who are at preſent in power ſhould be turned out to make way for them! They did ſo when in office with the Engliſh Secretary of their own party; they would do ſo to-morrow ſhould their party come in. But beſides this, I do not heſitate to ſay, that we are indebted to them for moſt of the miſeries with which the diſturbed parts of the country have been viſited. Let any man read their ſpeeches in Parliament, their ſpeeches at public meetings, and the harangues of thoſe of them that are lawyers in the Courts of Juſtice, and put together the whole of their conduct, and ſay, whether without thoſe ſpeeches and harangues, and that conduct the wretched combination of all that is low and contemptible in the kingdom, could have acquired the conſtancy, the arrangement, the confidence that now render it formidable? I ſay nothing of the hopes, with which their exaggerated repreſentations of the general diſcontent, their invectives againſt the Government, the imputation of cruelty and oppreſſion, in which it is impoſſible for them to believe, their paneygyrics upon every thing that is French, and their depreciation of every thing that is Britiſh or connected with Great Britain, have inſpired our enemies; encouraging them to reject all overtures of peace, and holding out this country as an eaſy conqueſt, that only waits for their coming to take poſſeſſion of it.

From this view of the Government and the Parliament let us turn to the conduct of the Nobility and Gentry in general, including the officers of the Navy and Army, and the higher claſſes of Law, Phyſic, and Commerce. Thank God! you will find among them ſome excellent people; and in general they are willing to aſſiſt the poor, and not to oppreſs them. But do not luxury, corruption, adultery, gaming, pride, vanity, idleneſs, extravagance and diſſipation prevail too generally? Are they all as diligently employed as they ought to be, either in the ſervice of their King and Country, or in regulating their own families, or being uſeful to their neighbours, in thoſe places where their property or their influence lie? What example do they ſet to the lower orders, of whoſe exceſſes, originating from a contempt of religion, they ſo loudly complain?

Of the biſhops and clergy of all denominations, I ſhould be very ſorry to ſay any thing that might leſſen them in the eyes of the nation; for, if we are to be preſerved, it muſt be by their means.

The biſhops of the eſtabliſhed church are, in general, learned and good men, and much are we indebted to the King and his adviſers for having ſet ſuch a man at the head of the church as now fills that important ſtation.

(To be continued.)

CORK: *Printed by* JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)*——☞ *This Paper is publiſhed at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-ſtreet, oppoſite the Poſt-Office, where Advertiſements, Eſſays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

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The Cork Herald:

OR, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.—No. 9.] SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1798. [Price, Three-Pence.

On TUESDAY, the 13th Inſtant,
There will be Sold by Auction,
At the EXCHANGE, at One o'Clock, (if not previouſly diſpoſed of,)

The Britiſh Brig MARY:

Now lying at *Lapp's-Iſland* — Burthen, 140 Tons, per Regiſter.

Her *Sails, Rigging*, and other Materials, may be ſeen at the *Stores*, of JOHN ANDERSON and CO.

March 7.

☞ IF the Next of Kin of EDWARD BEECHER, late *Surgeon's-Mate* belonging to His Majeſty's Ship *Sheerneſs Tender*, a Batchelor, who died in the Month of October, 1796, will apply to Mr. JOHN ROCHE, Junr. of the *Cove of Cork*, or to Mr. COLLINS, *Attorney*, No. 18, *Clements'-Inn, London*, they will hear of ſomething to their Advantage. March 7.

ISAAC MORGAN,

HAS ON SALE,

SCALE SUGAR, in Hhds. and Cheſts.
RUSSIAN IRON and MATTS.
HEMP and FLAX.
LONDON HOPS, in Bags and Pockets.
SMYRNA COTTON.
CLARET, in Timber.
TEAS of different kinds.
MALAGA LEMONS, and New RAISINS.

He daily expects a large ſupply of INDIGO.

He takes this opportunity of informing the Dealers in HEMP and IRON, that he is to receive in the courſe of the enſuing Summer, from *Peterſburgh*, three Cargoes of thoſe Articles, which he will diſpoſe of on moderate and accommodating Terms.

Mar. 10.

LIFE AND FIRE ~~INSURANCE~~

THE Public are reſpectfully informed that in conſequence of the *Sun Inſurance Company* giving up the Fire Inſurance Buſineſs,

THE CORPORATION
OF THE
Royal Exchange Aſſurance Company,
OF LONDON,

Have appointed me their AGENT,
For the Aſſurance of BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE and FARMING STOCK,
From Loſs or Damage by Fire,
AND ALSO,
FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

Conſtant attendance at the OFFICE.

St. Patrick-Street, Cork, *Feb.* 14. *A. SHINKWIN.*

Old Bottled Claret,
OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY:
RED PORT,
From Seven to Eight Years Old, in Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter-Caſks:
Remarkably fine OLD SHERRY,
MADEIRA, CALCAVELLA:
Rich Old Malaga, &c.

As all the above WINES were laid in long before the two laſt additional Duties, they will be Sold on reaſonable Terms, by ROBERT NETTLES, *St. Patrick's-Bridge.*

Feb. 28.

Eaſt-India SUGAR & New HOPS.

ROBERT BURKE,
Is now landing a freſh Supply of
Fine Eaſt-India Sugar, in *Bags*,
New Kent & Brewers Hops, in *Pockets*,
Double Matts.

Sand-quay, Cork, Feb. 14.

Seminary of Languages,
AND
School of Arts, Sciences, and Polite Literature,
No. 3, Academy-Street.

MR. DONOVAN, finding by Experience the little Attention paid by Schoolboys to Uſhers, has entered into Partnerſhip with Mr. FULLER; this Gentleman was Maſter and Proprietor of the principal Boarding School, in *Waterford*, for many years; he has had the Honor of inſtructing the MARQUIS OF WATERFORD's Children, at *Curraghmore*, for three Years and ſix Months. —After School hours, Mr. FULLER would attend young Ladies and Gentlemen, privately, in *Engliſh Grammar*; plain and ornamental *Writing*; *Arithmetic*; *Book-Keeping*; *Uſe of Globes*: *Maps*; *Geography, and Mathematics.* Feb. 28.

For Sale, immediately after Condemnation,
NOW LYING AT COVE,
The Ship DU GAY TROUAIN,

LATE a *French* Privateer, prize to his Majeſty's Ship *Shannon*, built at *Nantz*, in 1789, for a Guinea-man, double-decked, deep waiſt, pierced for 24 Guns, has 9 ſix pounders mounted, Fluſh Deck, abundantly found with all kind of Stores and Proviſions for a three month's cruize.

Of the following Dimenſions.

	FT.	IN.
Length aloft,	112	0
Breadth of Beam,	31	3
Height between Decks,	5	4
Depth of Hold,	11	6
Whole Depth,	17	0

And admeaſures about 460 Tons—is a very handſome Ship, and a remarkable faſt ſailer. — For Inventory and particulars apply to *J. Roche, Jun.*

For Sale, immediately after Condemnation,
NOW LYING AT COVE,

THE remarkable fine faſt-ſailing Ship, *L'MARS*, (with all her Materials, as ſhe arrived from ſea,) late a French Privateer, prize to his Majeſty's ſhip *Dryad*, Lord Amelius Beauclerk Commander; copper bottom, pierced for 22 guns; has ſixteen 12 and 18 pounders mounted, with ſwivels and ſmall arms, [illegible] proviſions for a three months cruiſe.

Length Aloft,	114 FEET.
Breadth extreme,	32F. 8 IN.
Depth from Deck to Skin,	16F. 1 IN.

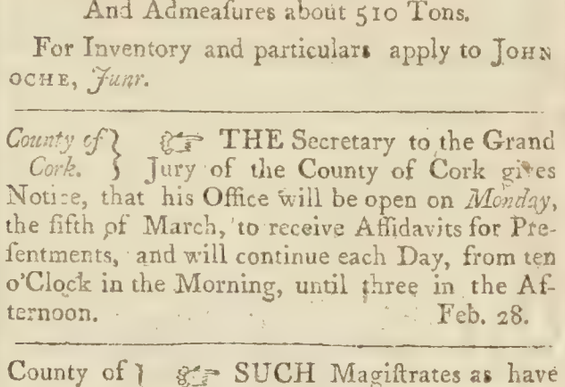
And Admeaſures about 510 Tons.

For Inventory and particulars apply to JOHN OCHE, *Junr.*

County of Cork. ☞ THE Secretary to the Grand Jury of the County of Cork gives Notice, that his Office will be open on *Monday*, the fifth of March, to receive Affidavits for Preſentments, and will continue each Day, from ten o'Clock in the Morning, until three in the Afternoon. Feb. 28.

County of Cork. ☞ SUCH Magiſtrates as have taken Informations, and Recognizances returnable to the next Aſſizes, are earneſtly requeſted to ſend them to the Crown Office as ſpeedily as poſſible. The very heavy weight of buſineſs, and the early period at which it is ſuppoſed the Aſſizes are to Commence, will render a non-compliance with this requeſt moſt materially inconvenient.

JAMES CHATTERTON, JUN.
Feb. 28. Clerk of the Crown.



FOR SALE
AT CRAIG'S DISTILLERY,
GRATTAN-STREET, CORK,
On the moſt reaſonable Terms,
Very ſweet and ſtrong Whiſkey,
ALSO,
Spirit of Wine, Rum, Brandy and Gin,
Of greater Purity, and equal in Flavour to Foreign Spirits of the ſame denomination;
And all the moſt elegant and eſteemed
CORDIAL WATERS.

N. B. A Gallon and upward of any Article will be Sold. March 3.

TO BE SOLD,
A HANDY SORREL MARE,

BETWEEN Thirteen and Fourteen Hands High, remarkably Gentle—engaged Sound: Price, *Fifteen Guineas.* Apply to J. CONNOR, Circulating-Library, Caſtle Street. March 3.

TOBACCO.

FOR Sale, at JAMESON's Stores, Morriſon's Iſland, an aſſortment of beſt quality *Tobacco*, with which the Dealers ſhall be ſupplied on the moſt moderate terms. March 10.

LODGE, No. I.

At an ordinary Monthly Meeting of the above Lodge, holden at the Crown Tavern, Cork, March 3, it was Reſolved Unanimouſly,

THAT the Treaſurer do pay the Sum of FIFTY POUNDS on behalf of this Lodge, to the Committee appointed to receive Contributions, for the truly laudable and patriotic purpoſe of defending the Country.

Signed by Order,
March 7. B. P. *Secretary.*

TO BE LET,
From the 25th of March next,

FOR Three Lives, or Thirty-one Years, the HOUSE and DEMESNE of DROMBEG; ſituate in *Eaſt Carbery*. The Demeſne containing about 80 Acres good Ground, handſomely laid down, and commanding an extenſive view of the Ocean. The Houſe is fit for the immediate reception of a Family; the Offices are large and in thorough repair, with an excellent Garden, protected by a Wall fourteen feet high, and the entire calculated for the reſidence of a Gentleman, wiſhing to reſide in a ſporting Country. Application to be made to the Rev. H. JONES, *Kinſale*, or I. T. JONES. Feb. 14.

N. B. The Houſe, with 27 Acres, will be ſet if more pleaſing.

TO BE LET,

Which Mr. MANN [illegible]
All of which are in thorough Repair, and fit for the reception of a Family; particularly one in the *Wine Buſineſs*; and may be ſeen after Two o'Clock every Day. Application for Terms to be made to Mr. LEYCESTER, at ſaid Office. Feb. 24.

TO BE LET,
From the 25th of March next,
The Farm of KILGARRIFFE,
Lately held by Mr. RICHARD WOULFE:
Containing about 94 Acres.

Propoſals, in writing only, will be received by the EARL OF SHANNON, *Dublin*, or the Rev. HORACE TOWNSEND, *Courtmaſherry.* Feb. 28.

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majeſty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and THADY LAWLER, Lieutenant in the Clare Light Company attached to the ſaid Regiment, ſtand charged on oath with having forcibly and violently committed a rape on CATHERINE FYNN, a priſoner in charge of the guard whereof the ſaid LAWLER was officer.

WE, the underſigned Officer of the 89th Regiment at Head-Quarters, deſirous of teſtifying to the Country our abhorrence and deteſtation of ſuch inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the ſaid WILLIAM VENNILL to juſtice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any perſon or perſons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majeſty's goals within the ſpace of Six Months from the date hereoff, which Reward ſhall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of ſaid Regiment.

Said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round-face, ruddy complexion, fair hair, and rather inn-kneed.

William Steward Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
William Hilliard, Captain.
Bernard Stawell, Captain.
William N. Long, Captain.
John T. Perry, Captain.
John L. Meſurier, Captain Lieutenant.
Jordan Roche, Surgeon.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant.
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
John Macdonald, Lieutenant,
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Richard Butler, Lieutenant.
Robert M'Keaud, Lieutenant.
William Percivall, Lieutenant.
Charles Pm. Roddy, Enſign.
William Cowell, Enſign.
John Grant, Enſign.
Henry Eyre Evans, Enſign.
John Campbell, A Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18, 1798.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Cork, Feb. 19, 1798.

AT a Meeting of the principal Officers of his Majeſty's Revenue, in the Port of Cork, held this Day at the Cuſtom-Houſe, for the laudable purpoſe of promoting a Subſcription, for the exigencies of the State, during the continuance of the War.

BERNARD SHAW, *Eſq. Collector, in the Chair.*

THE following Gentlemen ſubſcribed the Sums annexed to their reſpective Names; each Sum to be paid Annually during the War.

Bernard Shaw, Eſq.	*(Collector,)*	£. 200
John Cuthbert, Eſq.	*(Surveyor-General,)*	100
Henry Davis, Eſq.	*(Port Surveyor,)*	100
Edward Wilmot,	*(Surveyer of the Stores and Regiſter of Seizures,)*	80
Strettle Jackſon,	*(Land Waiters)*	40
Hugh Lawton,		40
George Knapp,		40
Samuel Man,		40
Frederick Clarke,	*(Land Waiter outwards,)*	40
Simon Douglas,	*(Pro Collector,)*	40
Edward Jameſon,	*(Ferquer,)*	40
Noblet Johnſon,	*(Clerk of Land Permits,)*	40
Alexander Jack,	*(Clerk of Informations,)*	30
P. Ryder,	*(Clerks to the Collector,)*	50
T. Oliver, Sen.		10
Thomas Jones,	*(Clerk of the Iron Yard,)*	10
	COVE DISTRICT.	20
John Drury,	*(Tide Surveyor)*	50
William Colthurſt,	do. do.	50
Charles Cole,	do. do.	50
	PASSAGE.	
R. N. Parker,	*(Tide Surveyor)*	50
Jacob Lemyn,	*(Do.)*	50
	EAST PASSAGE.	
Richard Smith,	*(Tide Surveyor.)*	9
		1130

N. B. The intimation of [illegible]

Cuſtom-Houſe, Cork, 24th Feb. 1798.

Amount Voluntary Subſcriptions received		£. 1130
Edward Green,	*(Clerk of ſhips ſtores)*	30
Alexander Bradford,	*(Quay Surveyer)*	20
Henry Ivie,	*(Land-carriage Officer)*	10
Matthias Smith,	*(Tide-Surveyor, Blackrock,)*	50
Edward Hegerty,	*(Ferquer's Clerk,)*	10
John Weſtead,	*(Delenture Officer,)*	10
Michael Foord,	*(Revenue Ship Builder, Paſſage,)*	25
		£. 1294

Guildhall, City of Cork,
The 19th February, 1798.

At a General Seſſions of the Peace, held the 11th Day of January, 1798—and continued by adjournments to this day:

THE Mayor and Juſtices did ſet and aſcertain the following, to be the Rates and Prices at which *White Salt* ſhall be ſold by Retail in the ſaid City, and the Suburbs and Liberties thereof, viz.

8s.	0d.	Per Hundred Weight,
4	0	Per Half do. do.
2	0	Per Quarter do. do.
1	0	Per Stone or Peck.
0	6	Per Half do. 7lb.
0	3	Per Quarter do.
0	1	Per Pound.
0	½	Per Half do.

☞ RETAILERS are to obſerve, that ſelling at higher rates than the above ſet, ſubjects them to a Penalty of £. 10 for every offence, which cannot be mitigated.—It is found, that a Pint meaſure heaped, weighs but three quarters of a pound; thoſe perſons therefore, who chooſe to prevent the trouble of weighing every pound and half pound, may provide meaſures, which, when ſtruck even at top, will then contain a pound or half pound weight; but they are not to attempt ſelling with any ſuch, until firſt tried and approved of by the Mayor, and ſtamped by him,

By the Court,
W. JONES,
Clerk of the Peace.

Cork, March 5, 1798.

☞ THE MAYOR gives this public Notice to all DEALERS in SALT by Retail, that from and after next Wedneſday, the 7th of March inſtant, every Offender againſt the Regulations already publiſhed in the Newſpapers for ſelling of Salt, ſhall be proſecuted, and the Penalty of 10l. ſtrictly levied, according to Act of Parliament.

Meaſures are now to be had at the MAYOR'S OFFICE, legally ſtamped, for the purpoſe of ſelling Salt by Retail. The largeſt containing by ſtrike-meaſure, one Pound weight of Salt, to be ſold for one Penny; and the ſmalleſt, containing half a Pound, to be ſold for one Halfpenny.

The MAYOR requeſts the aſſiſtance of the Market Jury, in deteſting and ſeizing all unlawful Weights and Meaſures uſed by Retailers of Salt, and bringing the Offenders to Puniſhment.

THE LIBRARY

Voluntary Contributions FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Cork, Feb. 23, 1798.

At a Numerous and Respectable Meeting of the Merchants, Bankers, Traders, and other Inhabitants of *Cork*, convened this day in the *City Tholsel*, in consequence of public notice from ROBT. HARDING and JOHN CUTHBERT, Jun Esqrs. *High-Sheriffs*, the following Resolutions having been proposed by JOHN ANDERSON, Esq. and seconded by RICH. LANE, Esq. were unanimously agreed to:

I. That at a moment when the War is obstinately persisted in, by an insulting and ferocious Enemy, for the avowed purpose of utterly destroying, not only the Constitution, the Religious and Civil Rights, but also the National Independence of these Kingdoms, it behoves every *True Friend* of Ireland to come forward, with all his Zeal and Energy, to defeat the Hostile Designs of so inveterate a Foe.

II. That Books be immediately opened to receive Subscriptions, for Voluntary Contributions, in Defence of the Country, at this critical and alarming Period.

III. That every exertion be made to render these Subscriptions as productive as possible, being fully convinced that nothing will tend more than the general success of such a measure, to defeat the Projects of the Enemy, to maintain Public Credit, and to accelerate the Return of Peace, upon safe and honourable Terms.

IV. That the Gentlemen who requested the HIGH SHERIFFS to call this Meeting, together with those now named, viz.

The Mayor,
High Sheriff,
The Bishop of Cork,
Dean St. Laurence,
The Right Rev. Doctor Moylan,
And Collector Shaw (who was appointed Treasurer)

be appointed a Committee to carry these resolutions into Effect; (*nine* to be a *quorum*) and that said Committee be empowered to take such measures as may appear to them best calculated to promote the complete Success of Voluntary Contributions for the Defence of the Country, [illegible]

The Sheriffs having quitted thereto, [illegible] the thanks of this Meeting [illegible], and are hereby given to the High Sheriffs of the city for their proper conduct in the chair.

The Committee having adjourned to the council chamber, and having elected JOHN ANDERSON Esq. their chairman.

RESOLVED, That Attendance shall be given, and Books kept open in the *Council Chamber*, from 12 'till 3 o'clock, on SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY next, to receive from their Fellow-Citizens such sums as they shall be inclined to contribute.

(Signed by Order,)
WM. PHILIPS, *Sec.*

The Committee appointed to carry these Resolutions into effect, feel it their duty to call the attention of their Fellow-Citizens, to the *dangers* which just now threaten this Country, and to the *certain good effects* which must result from a spirited and unanimous exertion in its defence.

A desperate Enemy, rendered formidable by its *ferocity* and *enthusiasm*, — after having violated every obligation, moral and civil, at home; after having trampled upon the laws of nations and even of civilized warfare abroad: is now promised the *plunder* —— *the uncontrouled and unlimited* [illegible] *of this kingdom, as the reward of its* [illegible] *piety and barbarity!* All reasonable [illegible] for PEACE, are rejected with the [illegible] of bravadoes, who have nothing to [illegible] but every thing to obtain by so unequal a [illegible]. Can it be credited that such an Enemy is *invited* to our shores? Can any man believe that their hope of assistance from *Irishmen* would be eventually realized? Let the unanimity with which persons of every description step forward on the present occasion, wipe away so foul an aspersion. The contest is not now for POWER, but for EXISTENCE, on our parts. Let no man, therefore, be so silly as to connect the present [illegible] with the wild theories of the day, or to make it a political question,—"*Whether he shall* [illegible] *assassination and plunder, or submit to the yoke of a foreign and outrageous banditti?*"

Many there may be with intentions the most laudable, whose incomes being circumscribed, will be discouraged from uniting in a *voluntary contribution*, under the idea, that the sums they are enabled to offer, are *too trifling* to be of service for a purpose of such magnitude and extent. To such then the Committee declare, that the *industrious Tradesman whose sixpenny contribution bears a just proportion to his means, is as meritorious a contributor, as the wealthy contributer of thousands*; in such a case the *intention* marks the giver, and not the *magnitude* of the gift. And here the Committee entreat every description of their Fellow-Citizens to consider, that all are universally, all are equally concerned, in defence of that, which affords them the means of EXISTENCE: the Peasant would lament the loss of his homely repast, with as *bitter concern* as the Peer would his splendid and decorated board—both are, therefore, equally called upon; for both are so far equally interested.

Let the measure therefore be general, and the object of it will inevitably be attained. Let the Foe perceive us *unanimous* in our exertions, and their hopes will become blasted.

At a Vestry holden in the Parish Church of St. Multose, Kinsale on the 16th Feb. 1789. The Rev. HENRY JONES, in the Chair.

Resolved Unanimously,

THAT the Thanks of this Vestry be conveyed to the Rev. PETER FOLEY, Curate, for his zeal and exemplary discharge of the Duties of the Parish. ——At a time when ther has been a vile and malicious attempt made (by some unknown Person) to calumniate a Character, We so highly revere, We think ourselves called on, thus, publicly, to express our approbation of his Conduct; feeling it our Duty, to pay this just Tribune to his Merit—We request he will be so kind as to accept it from a numerous and respectable Meeting of the Parishoners, highly penetrated with a sense of his worth and esteem of his Virtues,

Resolved Unanimously,

That the above Resolution be published in the Cork Papers—a mode, we would, by no means, think necessary, had this malicious Report been confined to this Town, where his Character is so perfectly established.

Henry Jones, Vicar,
William Warren, } Church-Wardens.
Edward Heard, }

Art. Maddox,	KINGSALE,
Thomas Frith.	Wm. Newman, Sovn.
Ant. Donnecleft,	James De Courcy,
Wm. Bisset,	Tho. De Courcy, Clk.
John Irwine,	John Heard (Edward)
David Irwine, M. D.	Tho. Browne, Clk.
Thomas Coleman,	Warham J. Browne,
John Walton,	Samuel Irwine,
Henry Massey,	John Jemmett Dennis,
Charles Jagoe,	John Collis,
James Burne,	George Collis,
Francis Leahy.	Peter Despourrins,
William Gribble,	Haddock Chudleigh,
Richard Leahy,	Joseph Bullen,
Edward Jagoe,	Joseph Goble,
John Taylor,	Thomas Bullen,
Farmer Lloyd,	Charles Skottowe,
&c. &c. &c.	Richard Webb, Clk.

To the *Rev. Henry Jones, Vicar*, the Church Wardens, and Parishioners of Saint Multose, Kingsale.

Gentlemen,

[illegible] bility, and sincerest Gratitude, the Copy of your Act of Vestry, on the 26th Inst. conveying, in the most obliging manner, your approbation of my conduct, as Curate of your Parish, and exhibiting a brilliant example of your attachment to the moral Duties and Religion you profess, by evincing your abhorence of a Calumny; and that it is not to be fostered here.

Your zeal has induced you to over-rate my services—time will never efface the impression your kindness has made on me, and the best return I can make you, is, a steady perseverance in the Line of Conduct you were pleased to approve,

I have the Honour to be,
Gentlemen,
With the highest esteem and Respect,
Your most obliged, and very humble Servant.
PETER FOLEY

Cork, March 5, 1797.

A LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS,

Who have already come forward

WITH VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

	£.	s.	d.
M. R. Westropp, for the Royal Cork Volunteers, per ann.	600	0	0
John Conner, (a servant) per ann.	0	2	8½
Luke O'Shea, per ann. -	60	0	0
Thomas Duggan, per ann. -	11	7	6
Sir Thomas Roberts, Bart. & Co. per ann. - -	500	0	0
James O'Daniel, (a servant) per ann.	0	2	8½
Sir James Laurence Cotter, Bart. and Co. per ann, -	500	0	0
John Stack, (a servant) per ann.	0	3	3
John Anderson per ann. -	500	0	0
Robert Harding, per ann. -	30	0	0
Messrs. Leslie & Travers, per ann.	500	0	0
Margaret Conner (a servant) per ann.	0	4	4
Thomas Walker, per ann. -	200	0	0
Isaac Morgan, per ann. -	150	0	0
Pedder and Cotter, per ann.	200	0	0
John Cuthbert, jun. per ann.	30	0	0
Anthony Edwards, per ann,	34	2	6
William Lumley, per ann.	50	0	0
John Roche, jun. (Cove) per ann.	100	0	0
Edmond Roche Kinselagh, -	11	7	6
Richard & William Lane, per ann.	200	0	0
Dominick Lombard, -	30	0	0
Alexander Law, - -	22	15	0
Doctor Meade, per ann. -	20	0	0
Leycester M'Calls and Co. -	300	0	0
J. J, and P. Besnard, per ann.	20	0	0
Thomas Gibbings, - -	50	0	0
A. T. Sam Payo, - -	30	0	0
Edward Henry Morgan, per ann.	11	7	6
Samuel Hayman, M. D. -	10	0	0
Henry Osborne, M. D. -	5	13	9
Joseph Rogers, sen. -	50	0	0
Thomas Woodward, - -	50	0	0
John Forster, per ann. -	50	0	0
Coles and Wood, per ann.	200	0	0
Daniel Callaghan, per ann.	100	0	0
Thomas Gibbings, jun. per ann.	30	0	0
John Scraggs, per ann.	30	0	0
John Good, per ann.	20	0	0
Robert O'Donnoghue, per ann.	20	0	0
Thomas Pope Heard, per ann.	11	7	6
Thomas Lindsay, per ann.	11	7	6
Peter Eason, -	11	7	6
Francis Archer White, per ann.	11	7	6
Jeffrey Beasly and Son, -	50	0	0
D. Waters, Sons. & Co. per an.	100	0	0
John Stanton, - - -	5	13	9
Robert Gibbings, M. D. per ann.	50	0	0
John Martin, per ann. -	50	0	0
C. M. Clutterbuck, per ann,	30	0	0
Wilson and Ierley. per ann.	17	1	3
Savage French, per ann.	455	0	0
George Shea, per ann. -	50	0	0
John Callanan, M. D. -	20	0	0
William Coppinger, - -	20	0	0
John Cahill, per ann. -	17	1	3
Sir Patrick O'Conor, -	22	15	0
Robert M'Clure, per ann.	11	7	6
William Roche, per ann,	20	0	0
Paul Maylor, per ann. -	11	7	6
John Swete, per ann. -	40	0	0
Joseph Harrison, per ann, -	50	0	0
Richard Clear, - -	11	7	6
John Unthank, per ann. -	20	0	0
Patrick Goold, per ann. - -	20	0	0
Charles Casey, per ann. - -	20	0	0
Thomas Waggett, per ann. - -	100	0	0
Simon Low, per ann. - - -	50	0	0
The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Donoughmore, per ann. -	600	0	0
Daniel Foley, per ann. - -	40	0	0
William Philips, per ann. - -	20	0	0
Corporation of the City of Cork, -	500	0	0
Hewit, Teulon, & Blunt, - -	100	0	0
James Morrogh, - - -	50	0	0
John Franklin, per ann. - -	11	7	6
John Cole, per ann. - -	17	1	3
Christopher Cole, per ann. - -	17	1	3
Edward Pope, per ann. - -	20	0	0
John Lindsay, (*Lindville*) per ann.	50	0	0
William Maxwell, per ann. - -	227	10	0
James Bennet, M. D. per ann. -	10	0	0
Thomas Harding, per ann. - -	30	0	0
Thomas Dunscombe, per ann. -	11	7	6
Richard Kellett, for the Loyal Cork Legion, per ann. -	600	0	0
Thomas Westrop, M. D. per ann.	20	0	0
Robert Richardson, per ann. -	11	7	6
Ephraim White, per ann. - -	20	0	0
Shaw and Evanson, per ann. -	40	0	0
Peter Deane, per ann. - -	22	15	0
Samuel Hobbs, per ann. - -	5	13	9
Wm. Osb. Hamilton, per ann. -	5	13	9
Richard Perry, per ann. -	11	7	6
John Wily, per ann. - -	20	0	0
Montgomery Jennings & Son, -	11	7	6
William Kellock, per ann. -	227	10	0
John Simpson, per ann. - -	100	0	0
James and William Gregg, per ann.	20	0	0
John Litchfield, per ann. - -	11	7	0
W. S. Hallaran, M. D. per ann. -	10	0	0
Richard Lawton, - - - -	22	15	0
Edmond Keniseck, - - -	40	0	0
Rt. Rev. Doctor Moylan, - -	11	7	6
John Connell, per ann. - -	11	7	6
Nicholas Geo. Seymour, per ann.	11	7	6
I. G. Ronan, M. D. - - -	5	13	9
William Craig, - - - -	5	13	9
Wm. Robert Adams, per ann. -	10	0	0
Alexander Brown, - - -	22	15	0
William Cotter, - - - -	10	0	0
William Leader, - - -	40	0	0
John Buttle, - - - -	0	2	8½
W. M. Baker, - - - -	22	15	0
Henry Fortescue, per ann. - -	22	15	0
Samuel Allin, - - - -	11	7	6
Peter Maziere, per ann. - -	20	0	0
William Roberts, per ann. - -	10	0	0
A Working Manufacturer, - -	1	2	9
A Baker's Boy, - - - -		2	8½
Sir Samuel Rowland, per ann, -	25	0	0
Lodge, No. 1 - - - -	50	0	0
Wm. A. Limrick, per ann. -	5	13	9
Denis O'Driscoll, per ann. - -	3	8	3

ENGLISH CHEESE, &c.

John White, No. 27, North Main-street,

HAS this day received, per *Sophia*, from *Bristol*, an extensive supply of the following Goods:

CHEESE.	Best Jordan Almonds,
Best double Gloster,	Mecklenburgh Smalts,
Ditto single Ditto,	Powder and Slate Blues,
Best Cheshire & Dolphin,	Silk Search Bottoms,
Ditto Berkley Hundred	Best Long Mace,
and the much approved Wiltshire Truckles,	Cloves, Nutmegs, Cassia, and best Ceylon Cinnamon,
that weigh from 6 to 9lb. each.	White Pepper, in Bags,
New Malaga Raisins, in	French and Pearl Barley
Casks and Boxes,	Citron and Salt Petre.

WHITE Sells every Article at the most reduced Profit, for *ready Money* only. He takes *French Crowns* at 5s. 5*d*. each, and the Notes of the Factories as Cash. March 10.

*** THE Principal CORK KNOTT will Meet at the King's Arms, precisely at Half past Ten o'Clock in the forenoon, on Saturday the 17th Inst. to proceed from thence in Friendly Order, to the Church of St. Ann, Shandon, and afterwards to celebrate the Festival of St. PATRICK.

A select Knott to meet at ten o'clock,

Cork, March 10, 1798. } Signed by Order of the President,

W. F. L. S. P. C. K.

N. B. The usual Fines will be exacted.

PACKETS OF THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

LONDON,

MARCH 2.

From Frankfort, dated the 13th ult. they say, that Citizen Mengaud consents to negociate with the the Deputies from Berne at Vern. A Contribution of thirty millions on Berne and Zurich is said to be one of his demands in the conditions of Peace.

The following is the substance of a Circular Letter issued from the War-Office in February, 1798, relative to Regimental Pay-Masters:

"The Duke of York, conceiving that such of the present Pay-Masters of the Army as did not purchase their Commissions, and who not being entitled to dispose of them on being appointed Pay-Masters on the new system, may not chuse to accept the situation; and believing that several Colonels of Regiments will therefore find much difficulty in procuring proper persons to be Pay-Masters, has recommended to the King, as an encouragement to the present Pay-Masters under these circumstances, that on their accepting the new appointment, they should be exchanged with Officers of equal rank on half pay, or of reduced Regiments, which will secure their present rank in the army, and the half pay of that rank when disqualified by old age or infirmities, from continuing to act as Pay-Masters, and will also enable them to return to the line if circumstances should render it desirable. This measure has received his Majesty's approbation."

Copy of further explanatory instructions to Regimental Pay Masters, issued in February, 1798.

"The names of Officers and Men absent, are to be placed in the Pay-Master's List, but the Pay-Master is not to make any charge until payment has actually and *bona fide* been made by him.

"Such pay as will become due to Officers during their absence, may be issued by the Pay-Master on their return, and charged in his next Monthly Pay List, or if more convenient, they may draw upon him instead of the Agent during their absence: but in no case is the Pay-Master to make a charge until the money has been actually paid by him, and he has a regular voucher for the accounts to transmit with his Pay List."

MARCH 3.

Various accounts having been, within these few days, received from Portsmouth and Plymouth, stating that the Spanish Fleet had certainly sailed from Cadiz, and that captain Wesley had been sent home by admiral Earl St. Vincent, with information of that important event—we have taken considerable pains to ascertain the truth of these accounts, and the result of our enquiry enables us to state with confidence, that the following is the whole of the intelligence relative to that event which has yet reached this Country:

Captain Wolley, of his Majesty's Frigate Arethusa, being upon his return from having convoyed a Fleet to a certain latitude, fell in with a Danish Ship on the 21st of February, off Cape Finisterre, the Master of which informed him that he had left Cadiz on the 8th of that month; that on the 6th, in the evening, the Spanish Fleet, consisting of Twenty six sail, of which Sixteen were of the Line, had put to sea; that their destination was not known, but that the Captain of a French Frigate, which sailed at the same time, informed him, that after having formed a junction with some French Ships from Toulon, it was intended that the Combined Fleets should proceed immediately to Brest, in order to assist the French in their projected Invasion of England.

Two of the Spanish Frigates which sailed with this Fleet had a quantity of Quicksilver on board, from which circumstance the Dane conjectured, that at least part of the Fleet was bound to some other port than that of Brest. On the 10th the Dane was boarded by one of the Ships belonging to Lord St. Vincent's Fleet, to whom he gave the above intelligence; but was informed that the gallant Admiral had already received information of their sailing, a Squadron of Ten Ships having been cruizing off Cadiz at the time the enemy sailed. The Dane said, that he counted Lord St. Vincent's Fleet, and that it consisted of Thirty-two sail; in this, however, he must have been mistaken, as his Lordship's Fleet never consisted of near that number of Line of Battle Ships; and at that time almost all the Frigates belonging to his Lordship's Fleet were detached upon different services.

The Dane also stated, that from the observations he had the opportunity of making during the time he remained in the Harbour, the Spanish Ships appeared to be in very bad condition, and a general discontent seemed to pervade their Crews—This was in a great measure owing to the want both of Pay and Clothes, and a great scarcity of all kind of provisions, which had prevailed for some time past at Cadiz.

It was in consequence of the above information, that orders were immediately transmitted to Spithead, to Sir Roger Curtis to sail with a Squadron under his command, to go off Brest, to reinforce Sir Charles Thompson.

A Privy Council was yesterday held at the Duke of Portland's Office, Whitehall, to investigate into the offence of the persons who were apprehended at Margate, in endeavouring to effect their escape to France.

The Council conſiſted of the Duke of Portland, Marquis Cornwallis, Earls of Chatham and Spencer, the Lord Chancellor, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Grenville, Mr. Dundas, the Attorney and Solicitor General, Mr. Secretary King, Mr. Solicitor White, and Mr. Ford. The Members met at twelve o'clock, and their time was taken up till three in the afternoon in examining the contents of the trunks and papers found in the poſſeſſion of the perſons accuſed, and the officers who took them into cuſtody; four Priſoners were then brought up, O'Connor, Binns, Leary and Allay; Binns was taken into the council room to be privately examined; but he would not give any anſwer to the queſtions put to him. O'Connor was next called in, but the reſult of what was produced againſt him has not tranſpired.

The Priſoners Lear, and Alley were not examined, on account of the lateneſs of the day.—The council broke up at ſix o'clock, when the Priſoners were ordered into the cuſtody of four of his Majeſty's Meſſengers; Binns to the care of Mr. Maſon, O'Connor to the care of Mr. Scott, and Alley and Leary to the care of Meſſrs. Sylveſter and Fabiani.

Fevey, alias colonel Morris, was not brought up, but remains at the Houſe of Correction in Cold bath fields.

Two of the Bow-ſtreet Officers were ordered to remain at each of the Meſſenger's houſes, to guard the Priſoners.

Another council was to be held this day on the above buſineſs, when Fevey, was alſo to be brought up.

A quantity of money in bags was found in ſome of the boxes, which were opened.

The Lord Chancellor put off the Sittings at Weſtminſter Hall to attend the Privy Council.

Mr. O'Connor, who is a well looking man, about ſix feet high, was dreſſed very genteel, and appeared to be much dejected when the Meſſenger took him away.

Sir Francis Burdett and Wm. Boſville, Eſq. applied yeſterday to Mr. Bond, the Sitting Magiſtrate at Bow-ſtreet, to bail Mr. O'Connor; but he informed them that the buſineſs was not now before the Magiſtrates of that Office, but under the inveſtigation of the Privy Council.

DUTCH PRIZE-MONEY.

AMOUNT OF THE DUTCH PRIZES, &c.

The Ships,	£. 126,000
The Guns,	10,000
Gunpowder,	5,000
Iron Ballaſt,	5,000
Head-money,	15,000
	£. 161,000

Admiral or Admirals,	One Eighth.
Captains,	Two Eighths.
Lieutenants,	One Eighth.
Warrant Officers,	One Eighth.
Petty Officers,	One Eighth.
Crew,	Two Eighths.

THE CORK HERALD.

THIS DAY ARRIVED ONE ENGLISH MAIL, (VIA DUBLIN.)

LONDON,

MARCH 5.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

Juſt as this Paper was putting to Preſs, we received, by Expreſs, Paris Papers to the 3d inſt.

Letters from Madrid, of the 12th ult, ſtate, that the Spaniſh Fleet had left Cadiz on the 7th ult. It conſiſted of twenty two ſhips of the line and ſome Frigates.

If Letters from the Hague are to be credited, the Dutch Squadron aſſembled in the Texel, and ſaid to conſiſt of ſix ſhips of the line and ſeven Frigates or Cutters, is to ſail immediately, in order to join the maritime force of France at Breſt.

Rome is free—the people have entered into their Sovereign Rights, have proclaimed their Independence, and given to Rome its ancient form of government, by proclaiming the Roman Republic.

Letters from Breſt, dated on the 16th, ſtate, that Le Vengeur, a new ſhip of 140 guns, the greateſt which has ever appeared, ſeven three deckers, and five ſeventy fours, had left Breſt Harbour for the Outer Road, all of them completely fitted and manned.

An order of the Executive Directory of the 24th, directs the Miniſter of Marine to repair to Breſt, in order to forward the preparations for the Expedition againſt England.

Merlin has ſucceeded Barras as Preſident of the Directory.

A battle is ſaid to have taken place between the troops of Berne and thoſe of the French Republic; the former of whom had the advantage.

Pleville Peley is to take the chief command of the fleet deſtined again England.—His ſucceſſor in the Marine is not yet named.

From Raſtadt of the 20th ult. we learn, that the French Plenipotentiaries perſiſt in demanding the Ceſſion of the whole left-Bank of the Rhine, and continue to render the Deputation of the Empire anſwerable for their refuſal or evaſions.

A Board of Admiralty is formed at Paris, compoſed of Five Members.

The refuſal of the Directory to receive M. Cabarrus as Miniſter from Spain, has produced a very ſtrong ſenſation at Madrid.

The other intelligence brought by theſe Papers, we are compelled by the late hour at which they arrived, to delay till to-morrow.

The mouth of the Seine is ſo completely blockaded by the ſquadron under the command of Sir Richard Strachan, that no veſſel can enter that river; in conſequence of which not only the ſurrounding country, but even Paris itſelf muſt ſuffer great inconvenience and diſtreſs.

Subſequent to the account given by the Neutral Veſſel to captain Wolley, of the ſailing of the Spaniſh Fleet, diſpatches were received from Earl St. Vincent, dated on the 6th ult. ſtating that the Spaniards were ſtill in port, but were obſerved to be preparing for ſea, embarking troops, &c. It appears by the French papers, that on the 7th they put to ſea with a fleet of twenty-two ſail of the line, and ſome frigates, with the wind at N. W. They probably ſailed upon the ſuppoſition that the main body of our fleet was in the Tagus refitting; for by the King George packet, arrived on friday, at Falmouth, in five days from Liſbon, we learn that the Spaniards had returned to port. The Britiſh fleet was ready to meet them with a force of twenty-one ſhips of the line. The object of the Spaniards is ſuppoſed to have been to form a junction with the Toulon and Venetian ſquadrons, and then proceed in a body to Breſt, to aſſiſt in the invaſion of this country. The Spaniards probably returned to port in conſequence of finding our fleet ſo ſtrong.

By our letters from Dover, received this morning, we learn that an embargo has been laid on all veſſels at Calais.—No privateer or other veſſel is allowed to ſail out, all the hands being preſſed; nor is any neutral veſſel permitted to land paſſengers within twelve miles of that port.

A perſon was yeſterday arreſted at Dover, upon ſuſpicion of carrying on an improper intercourſe with France.

There was another examination of Mr. *O'Connor, Quigley* (called *Fevey*) *Leary*, &c. at the Duke of Portland's office on Saturday, and they are to undergo a further examination to-day. Upon the reſult of the examination of Saturday, ſeveral perſons were ſent for from Whitſtable, &c. to give evidence. *Alley* the ſervant of *O'Connor*, was queſtioned for ſome time. We underſtand he, like the others, perſiſted in ſaying that he *knew nothing*—*Quigley* denied the great coat to be his, in the pocket of which was found the Addreſs to the Directory.—There was a large ſum of money found in *O'Connor's* boxes, chiefly *Louis D'Ors*—the whole particulars of what tranſpired at the different examinations we have not heard; but we believe enough has appeared to render it fortunate that theſe perſons were prevented from carrying their intentions into execution.

In the courſe of the preſent week, Mr. Pitt will probably bring forward his plan for the ſale of the Land tax. The attention of the public is naturally directed to a ſcheme which has for its object the relief of public credit, and the facility of procuring funds for the proſecution of a war, the termination of which does not depend on ourſelves. The plan in queſtion will, we believe, fully attain theſe objects. If a portion of 3 per cents. are taken out of the market, and held in the hands of Government, it is certain that the funds will riſe in proportion to the quantity of ſtock ſo bought up; and, of courſe, in any future borrowing, which the continuance of the war may render neceſſary, the terms muſt be improved for the Public. This will be the certain effect of the meaſure in queſtion.

In addition to this general effect, which we think the moſt important, a conſiderable gain will accrue to the public, upon the execution of the plan, as we underſtand it. If the tax is ſold at twenty years purchaſe, and the produce veſted in 3 per cents. at 50, there will be a gain 1-5th per annum, or 400,000l. per ann. in caſe the whole 2,600,000l. Land Tax ſhould be ſold; and proportionable advantage will ariſe, whatever may be the price of Stocks, as it is propoſed that the number of years purchaſe at which the Land Tax ſhall be offered to ſale ſhall vary in a given proportion, according to the variation in the price of 3 per cents.

The intention is, in the firſt inſtance, to offer the ſale of the Land Tax to the Proprietor of the Eſtate from which it ariſes—and only, upon his refuſal to purchaſe, to allow others to become buyers—permitting the proprietor of the Land to redeem, after a certain term.

There are perſons who ſee conſiderable difficulty in the details of this meaſure. As far as we are informed upon and have conſidered it, we do not ſee any difficulty for which a remedy may not be eaſily found, and the advantages to the public from its ſucceſs, a very curſory view of it is ſufficient to demonſtrate.

FALMOUTH,

MARCH 2.

Arrived the King George Packet in five days only from Liſbon. By her we learn, that ſhortly before ſhe ſailed, a frigate had arrived to Lord St. Vincent from Sir John Ord's ſquadron, cruizing off Cadiz, with information that the Spaniſh fleet had got out of Cadiz, conſiſting of 21 ſail of the line, with an intention of cutting off Sir John's little ſquadron; in conſequence of which Lord St. Vincent's fleet were all clear of the Tagus in a few hours, but ſoon returned again, intelligence having been received that the Spaniſh fleet had returned into port.

CORK.

A Gentleman, who came paſſenger in a veſſel arrived at Cove, in eight days from the River Tagus, brings the following intelligence: That at nine o'Clock, on a morning, (a few days prior to his ſailing) a ſignal was made by one of our frigates, that the enemy's fleet were in the Offing. At this time one of our 74's was hove down in the harbour, for the purpoſe of getting ſome neceſſary repairs on her bottom, and although ſhe had not *a gun*, or a barrel of proviſions on board, ſuch were the amazing exertions made by the crews of the ſeveral ſhips, that ſhe ſailed out with the remainder of the Fleet, at ſeven o'clock that evening.——That part of our Fleet, under the command of *Earl St. Vincent*, which ſailed from the Tagus, joined *Sir John Ord's* diviſion, who had ſent them in the information, and were at ſea. This junction being formed, the entire Fleet ſailed directly for Cadiz, and unfortunately arrived but in time to ſee the Spaniſh Fleet entering the Bay of Cadiz, except five ſail of the Line and two Frigates, which were ſent on ſome foreign Expedition, ſuppoſed to South America. An Engliſh Frigate was diſpatched after them by *Sir John Ord*, when he firſt diſcovered them. We are happy that we have it in our power to give this information as authentic to the public.

We have great pleaſure in informing the public, that the *Dean and Chapter of Cork*, in their corporate capacity, have ſubſcribed *Two Hundred Pounds* to the Voluntary Contributions, and the remaining body of the clergy a ſum little ſhort of *One Thouſand Pounds*, making in the whole near TWELVE HUNDRED POUNDS.

Our Aſſizes are at length fixed for the 9th of next Month, and the Judges named, are *Kelly* and *Finucane*.

The report that *Silver Oliver*, Eſq. was ſhot, we are happy to pronounce was entirely falſe.

On Wedneſday laſt, as *Sir Henry Mannix, bart.* was returning from viſiting a Gentleman in that neighbourhood, he was accoſted on the road, near his own Houſe, by a Countryman, who ſeemed to wiſh to ſpeak with him in private. In the courſe of one minute after he was ſhot by ſome villain of the party, from behind a wall. The Mare he rode took alarm at the report, and plunged forward for about twenty yards; he, however, recovered himſelf ſo far as to be able to return to the place, and drew a piſtol from his holſter, but perceiving a ſecond Aſſaſſin preſent at him; he immediately put ſpurs to his Horſe, and had nearly gained his own Gateway, when he obſerved *a third* Man, who appeared to be preparing to attack him. Fortunately a bye Garden door ſtood open, and he eſcaped the determined and diaboli cal purpoſe of this band of Aſſaſſins. *Sir Henry* was ſeverely wounded in the back, but by immediate Surgical aſſiſtance, we are happy to ſtate that he is declared out of danger——Such is the bleſſed ſtate of our Country.

The Ball which has been extracted from *Sir Henry Mannix, bart.* muſt have been diſcharged from a *horſe piſtol*, it was of the largeſt ſize, and weighs near *an ounce*.

It is expected that many very *deep Tragedy's* will be ſhortly produced, as well on the Dublin as the Engliſh Theatre, founded on the *Myſteries of the Mahogany Box!*—It is further added, that the *authors* will perform the *principal parts*.

The Courier ſeems to think that Government have not acted fairly by the perſons apprehended at Margate; They ſhould (ſays that print) have been arreſted at once, and not previouſly traced and watched.——*Revett* and *Fugion* thought differently.

The life of the unfortunate Soldier of the Dublin Militia, who was ſhot in our ſtreets ſome few evenings ſince, is thought to be out of danger, although his arm is dreadfully ſhattered:—He is a man in comfortable circumſtances, and keeps a Public Houſe in the town of Omagh; he was taken from his home by the Colonel, for the purpoſe of making him a Serjeant as ſoon as he had learned his duty.

The Police of the City of London and Weſtminſter, is perhaps the beſt regulated in Europe, and the Municipal Offices the beſt diſcharged:—The *human ferrets* of Bow-ſtreet, ſuffer no delinquent to eſcape them, and their information through every County in England is not leſs than their immediate knowledge of the haunts of vice and infamy in the metropolis.

Died, on Friday morning, in Patrick-ſtreet, after a tedious and lingering illneſs, Lady Pick, wife of Sir Veſian Pick, Knt. late Mayor of this city.

☞ The Proprietor of the Cork Herald, in conſequence of the numerous claims, and various expenditures on, and incidental to the publication of a Newſpaper, is obliged to adopt the mode of all the *Engliſh* and the *Dublin* Prints; that of requeſting the Half-Year's Subſcription may be *paid in advance*. To thoſe numerous Friends who have anticipated his deſire, he returns his ſincere Thanks, and preſumes he ſhall experience a ſimilar indulgence from the remainder of his Subſcribers, when they take into their conſideration, that all tranſactions at the *Stamp* and *Printing Offices* are regulated by *ready money* only.

Juſt arrived from OPORTO,

50 *Pipes and* 100 *Hhds. Port Wine,*

Which will be Sold by Auction, on the Cuſtom-houſe Quay, on TUESDAY, 20th Inſt.

Terms at Sale. *March* 10.

At a Numerous and Reſpectable Meeting of the INHABITANTS *of the Town of* KINSALE, *holden at the Court Houſe, the 8th Day of March,* 1798, *in conſequence of Public Notice, from* WILLIAM NEWMAN, ESQ. *Sovereign.*

The following Reſolutions were Unanimouſly agreed to:

Reſolved, THAT with heartfelt ſatisfaction, we ſee the Daily encreaſe of a Voluntary Subſcription throughout this Kingdom, for the Defence of our Country, at this critical and alarming period, againſt a powerful and perſevering Enemy.

Reſolved, That we will, to the utmoſt of our abilities, join our Fellow Country-Men, in promoting ſo Loyal an undertaking.

Reſolved, That Books be immediately opened, and kept at the Sovereign's Office, to receive Subſcriptions for the above purpoſe.

Reſolved, That the *Sovereign, Haddock Chadleigh, Robert Boyle Warren, John Daly*, jun. *John Spiller Newman, Joſeph Buller*, and *Laurance Heyden*, Eſquires, be appointed a Committee, to carry the above Reſolutions into effect.

WILLIAM NEWMAN, *Sovereign.*

The *Sovereign* having quitted the Chair, and *Samuel Irwine*, Eſquire, being called thereto.

Reſolved, That the Thanks of this Meeting be, and are hereby given, to the *Sovereign*, for his proper Conduct in the Chair.

SAMUEL IRWINE.

B. O'DONOGHUE,

WILL Let, from the 25th of March next, his extenſive WINE-VAULT, and other Concerns, on Levitt's-Quay; any perſon deſirous of carrying on the Wine buſineſs, cannot enter on a more convenient or immediate Eſtabliſhment—with his preſent Stock of capital Old Bottled Wines, 6 months credit on approved ſecurity will be given. March 10.

A few Caſks beſt London Saltpetre to be had on reaſonable terms.

To be Let from the 25th of March next,

And immediate Poſſeſſion given,

HELENVILLE, *on the Blackrock Road*;

CONSISTING of a Houſe, every neceſſary Office, a Field, a large walled in Garden, well ſtocked with Fruit Trees of different kinds; a Hot-Houſe and Turret, its ſituation is eligible, from its convenience to the City and Bathing-place.—Alſo, a convenient Houſe on Sullivan's-Quay, facing the Parade, to be Let.

☞ Apply to JAMES DAUN, at his *Wine Store*, George's-Quay, where he has ſome remarkably fine MADEIRA, with a variety of other Wines of the firſt quality, in Bottle and in every kind of Caſk called for, at reduced prices.

GIBRALTAR.

To be Let, or the Intereſt Sold,

A Neat HOUSE, &c.

With Two Gardens, well planted and walled in;

On the lower Road leading to *Glanmire*; within Eight Minutes Walk of the New Bridge: for Situation and Proſpect needs no Comment. Enquire at the Premiſes, or No. 1, *Grand Parade*.

N. B. If not diſpoſed of, will be Set by the Year *furniſhed*. March 7.

EXPORTS,

From the 6th to the 9th of March.

114 barrels, 20 half-bars. pork; 310 bar. beef 2 half-barrels and 4 firkins of tongues; 4 tons of potatoes; 1,622 barrels of oats; 3 bales of linen; 100 raw hides; 15 bags of feathers; 1 crate of quills; 775 firkins, and 172 caſks of butter; 84 barrels of herrings; 310 barrels of beef; 150 boxes of candles, and 150 ditto of ſoap; 8 bales of ſail-cloth; 90 tons of coal; 2000 ſtaves.

PORT NEWS

COVE, MARCH 6, 1798.

Wind S.—Arrived, Concordia, 200 tons, capt. Sampſon, Port Glaſgow, goods for St. Kitts Flora, 271 tons, capt. Quilliams, Lancaſter goods for Martinique.

Sailed, Jane, Joſeph Hewitt, Workington, ballaſt; Jenny, Jeremiah M'Carthy, Waterford, ſalt.

MARCH 7.

Arrived, his majeſty's ſloop Kangaroo, 18 guns, capt. Bruce, from a cruiſe.—No ſhip ſailed.

MARCH 8.

His majeſty's frigate Glenmore, 36 guns, capt. Duff, from a cruiſe.

Sailed, His majeſty's ſloop Kangaroo, capt. Bruce, on a cruiſe.

MARCH 9.

Wind S. E.—Arrived, Reſolution, 90 tons, captain Nicholls, Milford, coal; his majeſty's ſhip Powerful, 74 guns, captain Drury, Plymouth; Free Briton, 164 tons, captain Kelly; Figuera, ſalt, wine, fruit; St. Bridget, 35 tons, captain Boat, Dungarven, barley.

Sailed, Fearon, captain Atkinſon, Workington, ballaſt; Whitworth, captain Lucas, Swanſea, ditto.

POETRY.

SONNET,
TO FRIENDSHIP.

WHERE shall I seek? the cottage or the throne,
To find thee FRIENDSHIP and thy genial ray;
Say, as I journey o'er life's path alone,
Why thou hast never sooth'd the dreary way?
With Kings or Peasants art thou doom'd to dwell,
To fluttering sons of pleasure art thou given;
Or liv'st thou in that Hermit's moss-clad cell,
Whose thoughts ne'er wander'd but from earth to Heaven.

Say, did'st thou e'er possess that ardent power,
Which strews with flowers, life's tedious, thorny road;
Which brightens up misfortunes gloomy hour;
Which helps the wretched to sustain their load.
Oh! hear thy suppliant—come, if thou art nigh!
Wipe off this tear, and share this deep-drawn sigh.

MODERATO.

To the Editor of the Cork Herald.

Let the gall'd jade wince—our withers are unwrung.

SHAKESPEARE.

IF writers, like prize-fighters, are to be paid according to their scars, *Vindex* is intitled to no inconsiderable reward. Already acquitted of *mercenary* views, he seeks no doubt his recompense in fame. What portion of this precious balm he may thus *sorely* have obtained, I do not presume to determine. It will be attended, however, with one happy circumstance at least—it will be *unenvied*.

I think it a little hard, Mr. Editor, that while *Vindex* insists upon the exclusive possession of *his* propositions, I am to be denied the enjoyment of *mine*. The only concession of this nature allowed me, is *one little monosyllable*, and even that, I suppose, would be refused, if he was capable of enjoying it himself. I have surely as good a right to form opinions, and to sport conjectures as he; and I flatter myself, Sir, that I have exercised that right with temper and moderation. Affectation, he might have known, is a fair subject for satire. A man is never ridiculous for being what *he is*, but for endeavouring to be what he *is not*. An unfounded charge of moral turpitude is execrable no doubt, but it is a reproach I have not incurred. I neither reviled the characters of the *living*, nor insulted the ashes of the *dead!* Making, as I do, every reasonable allowance for an irritated mind, it is impossible not to observe, that gross violations of decency, probability, and truth, are worse than contemptible!

Vindex compares me to the Fly upon the chariot wheel, and happy in a simile so ignominous and so novel, triumphantly declares, that "I have controverted none of his positions." That I have *not done* what I never *professed to do*, ought not to appear very surprizing to any one, much less certainly to him who has been unable to accomplish what he *did* undertake.

The character which salutary correction fails to amend is left indeed! I reprobated the illiberality of making *uncertain* conjecture a ground for *certain* abuse: he replies, by redoubling the obloquy without ascertaining the conjecture! I pointed out inconsistencies and contradictions: he answers the censure by an accumulation of its causes! I hinted a suspicion that *Vindex* was the *real* author of a favourite Address: he observes, in return, that *Elector* had changed his opinion! This, Sir, may be an excellent answer at *cross purposes*, but appears somewhat preposterous, from a writer pretending to reason and argument. The person upon whom, in the beginning of his Letter, a mortal wound was inflicted, is found, in the middle of it, not even to have had a blow aimed at him, and, as if one contradiction was insufficient, we are told again, towards its close, that he received a kick *en passant!*—If insolence and incongruity were to be always punished with kicking, *Vindex*'s Tailor should be an *Engineer*, and his breeches *bum*-proof.

His apology for one acknowledged violation of sacred duty is curious: mine was, it seems, the earliest intelligence he received, of a death which happened in, or near, the City of CORK, *four years* ago. Affecting to doubt for a while the authenticity of the information, he at length admits it for the following admirable reason:—"He has," (says *Vindex*, for he will have me a *Person*,) "a *carnal* and a *spiritual* eye, both "looking to emolument," *(pray where is the distinction?)* "The death, therefore, of a clerical "brother, *(who by the bye was not even a Curate,)* "is not likely to escape him!" O! *lepidum caput.*

The prudent determination to conceal his name I entirely approve. That name must possess peculiar virtue indeed, which could save absurdity from ridicule, or render dullness respectable. A man who is known will generally be cautious of exposing himself, but a masquerade habit gives full latitude for playing the fool.

Then let him still, replete with rage,
Vent, like poor Poll, in Blackpool cage;
The filth his throat which crams,
When angry scribblers rail and prate,
They but enhance the fame they hate,
Their *praise* it is that damns.

A CARBERY SQUIRE.

P. S. As, *Vindex* is fond of references, I recommend to him to annex my Letters to the next publication of his works.

HIGH TREASON.

Our readers will see by the following letter from Margate, that Mr. O'Connor and four other persons have been apprehended, in attempting to quit this kingdom, and pass over to France.

"*Margate, Feb.* 28.

"Five persons have been apprehended here this morning by two of the Bow-street officers, upon suspicion of carrying on a treasonable correspondence with the French Government. The most material paper yet discovered, is an Address from the *Secret Committee in Ireland*, to the French Directory, soliciting them immediately to come over, and stating in very strong terms, exhausted resources, failure of forced contributions, universal disaffection, and that millions would joyfully join the hero of Italy. The chief of them, stiles himself *Colonel Morris:* three others appear his companions; and the other, a lad, their servant. The officers have just set off with them under a guard. They were yesterday at Whitstable, where they actually agreed with the master of a boat to carry them over for 130 guineas, and to deposit 300 more as a security for his vessel. This being mentioned to the officer of the customs, he searched a great quantity of baggage belonging to them, which making them suspicious, they set off for this place, when he immediately sent off a letter to inform our officer of it. The Bow-street officers, who had been in quest of them, arrived here this morning, and when they apprehended them, no part of their baggage, not even their great-coats, would they acknowledge to belong to them."

The Public will consider the following account as the Bow-street report:

Last Thursday, *Binns*, a well known member of the London Corresponding Society, went to the coast of Kent, to provide a conveyance for certain persons desirous of going to France. Government, we believe, had information of this proceeding. Binns went to Canterbury in the stage, and from thence took a horse to review the coast. He agreed with a fisherman at Whitstable, to take over a gentleman and his servants to Holland. Whitstable is a small fishing town at the mouth of the Swale, and also at the mouth of a brook running from Canterbury, of which it may be considered as the sea-port. The bargain Binns made was to give 150 guineas for conveying the persons to Holland, and to leave 300 guineas as security in case the vessel shoule be seized. This bargain being settled, the parties had advice of it, and on Sunday morning they sailed from London in the Whitstable hoy. They arrived on Sunday night, and being met by Binns, they made immediate and eager inquiries respecting their departure. They at first represented that they wished to go to Holland; but then they observed, that being better known in France, they would rather go thither at once. This was the state of things on Sunday night; and here it will be proper to describe the parties that came down in the hoy:

James John Fevey, said to have been a Roman Catholic Priest. He is a strong well-made man, about five feet ten inches high, and about forty-five years of age. It is suspected that *Fevey* is not his *real* name, and that he is a very different person from what he is represented. He is supposed to be a man of consequence.

John Ally, a young well-made man, marked with the small-pox.

Arthus O'Connor,, of whom the Public has already heard so much respecting the affairs of Ireland.

—— *Leary*, a young man, servant to Mr. O'Connor, and

Binns, whom we have already mentioned.

These are the five persons accused. All of them, except *Binns*, are Irishmen: we are not able to say whether he is from Ireland or not.

These four persons embarked on Sunday morning from London, in the character of *Capt. Jones* and servants. *Fevey* was Capt. Jones, and all the others were his servants. But when they landed at Whitstable, *Fevey* gave himself out as *Colonel Morris*, and all their luggage, of which there was a considerable quantity, was marked "*Colonel Morri*." The parties however were not very eager to give themselves out for any thing; but at Whitstable, enquiries being made, they with some reluctance and confusion, gave out themselves as Colonel Morris and servants; and they did this, notwithstanding their previous account that they were Captain Jones and servants.

This inconsistent account led to a suspicion at Whitstable.

Another circumstance leading to suspicion was, their extreme anxiety to depart for France.

Early on Monday morning the custom-house officer examined their goods. They freely allowed him to inspect some packages of hams, biscuits, and sea-stores, trunks of cloaths, &c. but *certain very heavy small mahogany boxes* they would not open, pretending the servant had not come forward with the keys. This was another circumstance that excited suspicion, and the officers refused to allow them to depart till those boxes were examined. Now they found that they were suspected, and resolved to seek for a more easy place of embarkation. For this purpose they, on Monday night, hired a cart to convey away their trunks next morning. The carrier knew not whether he was bound; but he travelled along the sands on Tuesday forenoon from Whitstable to Margate. *OConnor, Fevey &c.* walked all the way by the side of the cart; the distance is 25 miles. *Binns* had a map of the coast, and to the astonishment of the carrier, seemed to know the roads better than him, though he had lived in the country many years. The party entered Margate on Tuesday afternoon, soon after day-light had expired. They desired to be conducted, not to one of the best inns, but to some small public-house. They were accordingly taken to the King's-Head, close to the water side, kept by Mrs. Crickets. Here they took up their abode on Tuesday night, and made some inquiries about a fishing boat to France, but the result not appearing to be very favourable to their views, they resolved to go to Deal next day, where there was a friend upon whom they could rely for providing them with a conveyance to France. Of this *Binns* assured them, and he seemed to be the guide in all respects. On Tuesday night they slept at Margate, with the determination of setting off for Deal next morning.

Revet and *Fugion*, two of the Bow-street officers, were the persons appointed by Government to apprehend them. It is pretended that these officers were down in Kent, at Gravesend, on other business; but we believe they were sent from London specially on this business, and that Government had good intelligence of the proceedings of the parties now in custody. When the Bow-street officers found their men had passed Gravesend, they followed them, desirous they should first *commit themselves* with regard to their design of going to France before they were apprehended; and at the same time the officers were prepared with a vessel to follow and seize them, had they embarked. It was thought that the parties had sufficiently committed themselves at Whitstable, with regard to their place of destination, it was feared they would take a vessel under pretence of going to Deal, Dover, or some other part of the coast, and when they had it at sea, compel the crew to carry them to France. These reasons made the officers resolve to seize them at Margate; they saw that the parties might escape to the Continent without embarking for that country, and they saw no prospect of having better proof against them than they were actually possessed of with respect to their object of going to France. The officers, therefore, resolved to seize them next morning. On Tuesday night they got hold of the Carter, and drew from him every information possible. At first he was not at all communicative, the parties having cautioned him to be silent respecting whatever he might observe; but being urged by the officers, he told all he knew.

On Wednesday morning about five o'clock, the Bow-street Officers proceeded to the King's Head, at Margate, to arrest the parties. The officers had previously consulted some Custom-house officers, whom they engaged in their cause, together with a party of the military. *Fevey* was in the parlour at breakfast. They pounced upon him, and took him by surprize. *Binns* they apprehended coming down stairs, and *O'Connor* and *Ally* they took in their bed-rooms. On *Binns* were found a pair of pistols, and all the others were provided with arms.

From *Fevey's* person was taken a large strong, sharp, serpentine shaped dagger. As the parties were taken seperately, they were easily secured.—*Fevey* submitted quietly, but *O'Connor* stormed much. Before the proper measures were taken at Margate for securing their luggage, papers, the witnesses, &c. it was one o'clock on Wednesday, when all the parties departed under a military escort for Canterbury to hope to reach London the same day in any reasonable time for business.—They therefore resolved to remain all night at the Red Lion. Several military officers, among others Lord Paget, came in to see the prisoners. *Fevey* was civil, though reserved, but *O'Connor* and *Binns* were very warm and indignant, speaking in language designedly offensive to their visitors. They remained on mattrasses all night, prisoners and officers in the same room, and a military guard in the inn. Early yesterday morning, they departed from Canterbury, and arrived at the Public Office, Bow-street, under a guard of light horse, about half past three o'clock.—They came in three post-chaises, besides a post-coach with the luggage and some of the witnesses, and the escort consisted of twelve horsemen. It was past the hours of business at the Public Office, Bow-street, when they arrived; but Mr. King, Secretary to the Duke of Portland, Mr. Ford, and other Magistrates, were instantly assembled, before whom they underwent a slight examination. From the first of their arrest, *Fevey* said he came down to the coast for his health, and was desirous of going to Ireland in a vessel. *O'Connor* and *Binns* refused to answer all questions, and in this conduct they respectively persisted before the Magistrates. Mr *O'Connor* avowed who he was, and *Binns* was easily identified. On being taken, they owned such trunks as contained clothes, and packages as contained provisions; but they denied all knowledge of certain *small mahogany boxes*, said to have been in their possession. These boxes were uncommonly heavy; and so, it was supposed, for the purpose of sinking, had the vessel in which they were, been seized by any English ship of war. These boxes had not been opened at seven o'clock last night: the contents of them are to be first examined by the Privy Council. It is reported that they contain many important papers respecting a traitorous correspondence between Ireland and France, and England and France, such as assurances and declarations of the various societies and individuals. It would be improper to relate here all we have heard respecting the papers. They are represented as of the utmost importance, and likely to disclose the most interesting facts. In the pocket of a great coat hanging in the room where *Fevey* was taken, a Declaration or Address to the Directory was found. This paper, it is said, proves the correspondence of the parties with the Directory.

Fevey disowns the paper, and denies that the coat belongs to him; but the officers say, the coat must be his, as it is powdered on the neck, and he is the only person of the five who wore powder. It seems he did not wear powder till he set out on his journey. The paper, it is said, purports to be an address from the Executive Directory of Britain (constituted of Members of the London Corresponding Society) to the Executive Directory of France, stating, that a Delegate from each division were then sitting, and that the bearer was the worthy Citizen who had the honour of waiting on them once before.

The money found upon their persons was nearly as follows:

Fevey 20l. *O'Connor* 20l. *Ally* 10l. *Leary* 9l. *Binns* 1l.

Making in all about sixty guineas: but it is conjectured that in the heavy boxes there were about five hundred guineas.

The Magistrates ordered them to be committed to separate prisons, Mr. *O'Connor* to Tothill-fields Bridewell, and the others to Clerkenwell and the House of correction. They were all under examination at the Duke of Portland's Office, when this Paper went to press this morning.

BELFAST,

MARCH 2.

Wednesday evening, arrived here, Sir Ralph Abercromby, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in this kingdom, with his suite, and yesterday he inspected the forces lying here, consisting of a detachment of the Royal Irish Artillery, Monaghan Militia, Rely Fencibles, 22d Light Dragoons, Belfast Yeomen Cavalry and Infantry, and also the York Fencibles from Newtownards.—General Abercromby was highly satisfied with the appearance of the troops.

This morning the Commander in Chief set off for Carrickfergus, on his route to Derry.

Wednesday evening the body of Mr. John Pearson, late of the brig Vigilant of Workington, was found at the upper side of the Long Bridge. At the same time the body of a new born infant was found.

—DIED—

At the Stonepark, near Downpatrick, on Friday last, Mr. Thomas Torney, in the 66th year of his age, sincerely regretted by all who knew him.—He was a tender parent, an affectionate friend, and an honest man.

Monday last, near Maghranock, Mr. Thomas M'Cance, aged 89.

Sunday last, near Comber, Mr. Alexander Browne, aged 105. He retained the full use of his faculties to the last.

CLONMEL,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7.

On the night of the 22d ult. an armed banditti attacked and entered a house on the Lands of Mocklerstown, in the Parish of Clerahan, in this County, where a Steward and some Labourers were, when, after obliging them to take unlawful oaths, they departed, bringing with them a gun and other articles, the property of Thomas Odell, Esq. who has offered a Reward for their apprehension.

A few nights after the above outrage was committed, a number of evil-minded persons broke the windows and did other damage to the Church of Templetouhy, in this County.—The Rev. Mr. Hare has offered a Reward for the discovery of the villains concerned in this daring outrage.

A number of the Citizens of Limerick having requested the Sheriffs of that City to call a meeting of the inhabitants, on as early a day as possible, for the purpose of considering the necessity of immediately entering into Voluntary Subscriptions, for the defence of the country, at this critical and very alarming period; Friday next is accordingly appointed for that purpose.

DEATHS.

On Thursday last, at Fort, near Limerick, Mrs. Pinchin, wife of Mr. M. Pinchin.—Same day, in Limerick, Mrs. Browne, wife of Mr. Michael Browne.—In said City, Mr. John Ferguson, merchant; also Mrs. Munsell, wife of Angel Munsell, Esq.

CORK: Printed by JOHN CONNOR, (for the Proprietor.)——☞ This Paper is published at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-street, opposite the Post-Office, where Advertisements, Essays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.

The Cork Herald:

Or, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.——*No.* 10.] *WEDNESDAY*, MARCH 14, 1798. [*Price, Three-Pence.*

ISAAC MORGAN,

HAS ON SALE,

SCALE SUGAR, in Hhds. and Chefts.
RUSSIAN IRON and MATTS.
HEMP and FLAX.
LONDON HOPS, in Bags and Pockets.
SMYRNA COTTON.
CLARET, in Timber.
TEAS of different kinds.
MALAGA LEMONS, and New RAISINS.

He daily expects a large fupply of INDIGO.

He takes this opportunity of informing the Dealers in HEMP and IRON, that he is to receive in the courfe of the enfuing Summer, from *Peterfburgh*, three Cargoes of thofe Articles, which he will difpofe of on moderate and accommodating Terms. Mar. 10.

Old Bottled Claret,

OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY:

RED PORT,

From Seven to Eight Years Old, in Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter-Casks:

Remarkably fine OLD SHERRY,
MADEIRA, CALCAVELLA:
Rich Old Malaga, &c.

As all the above WINES were laid in long before the two laft additional Duties, they will be Sold on reafonable Terms, by ROBERT NETTLES, *St. Patrick's-Bridge.*

Feb. 28.

RAGS WANTED.

MESSRS. PERRIERS will give the higheft Price for any quantity of RAGS. Apply at their Paper-Mills, Douglas, or at the Red-Abbey Sugar Houfe, Cork. Feb. 10.

For Sale, immediately after Condemnation,

NOW LYING AT COVE,

The Ship DU GAY TROUAIN,

LATE a *French* Privateer, prize to his Majefty's Ship *Shannon*, built at *Nantz*, in 1789, for a Guinea-man, double-decked, deep waift, pierced for 24 Guns, has 9 fix pounders mounted, Flufh Deck, abundantly found with all kind of Stores and Provifions for a three month's cruize.

Of the following Dimenfions.

	FT.	IN.
Length aloft,	112	0
Breadth of Beam,	31	3
Height between Decks,	5	4
Depth of Hold,	14	6
Whole Depth,	17	0

And admeafures about 460 Tons—is a very handfome Ship, and a remarkable faft failer.——For Inventory and particulars apply to *J. Roche, Jun.*

For Sale, immediately after Condemnation,

NOW LYING AT COVE,

THE remarkable fine faft-failing Ship, *L'MARS*, (with all her Materials, as fhe arrived from fea,) late a French Privateer, prize to his Majefty's fhip *Dryad*, Lord Amelius Beauclerk Commander; copper bottom, pierced for 22 guns; has fixteen 12 and 18 pounders mounted, with fwivels and fmall arms complete; abundantly found with ftores and provifions for a three months cruife.

Dimenfions as follows:

Length Aloft,	114 FEET.
Breadth extreme,	32F. 8 IN.
Depth from Deck to Skin,	16F. 1 IN.

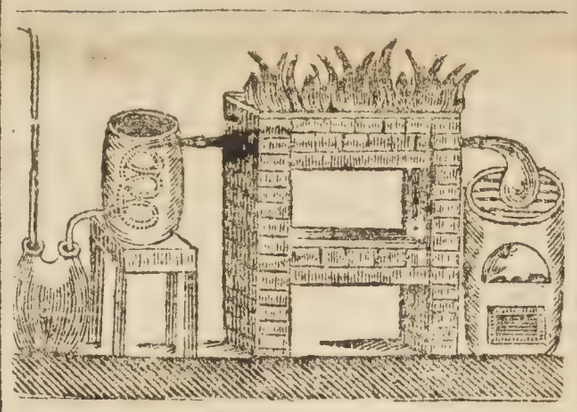
And Admeafures about 510 Tons.

For Inventory and particulars apply to JOHN ROCHE, *Junr.* March 14.

County of Cork. } ☞ SUCH Magiftrates as have taken Informations, and Recognizances returnable to the next Affizes, are earneftly requefted to fend them to the Crown Office as fpeedily as poffible. The very heavy weight of bufinefs, and the early period at which it is fuppofed the Affizes are to Commence, will render a non-compliance with this requeft moft materially inconvenient.

JAMES CHATTERTON, JUN.
Feb 28. Clerk of the Crown.

County of Cork. } ☞ THE Secretary to the Grand Jury of the County of Cork gives Notice, that his Office will be open on *Monday*, the fifth of March, to receive Affidavits for Preſentments, and will continue each Day, from ten o'Clock in the Morning, until three in the Afternoon. Feb. 28.



FOR SALE
AT CRAIG'S DISTILLERY,
GRATTAN-STREET, CORK,
On the moft reafonable Terms,
Very fweet and ftrong Whifkey.

ALSO,

Spirit of Wine, Rum, Brandy and Gin,
Of greater Purity, and equal in Flavour to Foreign Spirits of the fame denomination;
And all the moft elegant and eſteemed
CORDIAL WATERS.

N. B. A Gallon and upward of any Article will be Sold. March 3.

TO BE SOLD,

A HANDY SORREL MARE,

BETWEEN Thirteen and Fourteen Hands High, remarkably Gentle—engaged Sound: Price, *Fifteen Guineas.* Apply to J. CONNOR, Circulating-Library, Caftle-Street. March 3.

TOBACCO.

FOR Sale, at JAMESON's Stores, Morrifon's Iſland, an aſſortment of beft quality *Tobacco*, with which the Dealers fhall be fupplied on the moft moderate terms. Feb. 21.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March next,

FOR Three Lives, or Thirty-one Years, the HOUSE and DEMESNE of DROMBEG; fituate in *Eaft Garlery*. The Demefne containing about 80 Acres good Ground, handfomely laid down, and commanding an extenfive view of the Ocean. The Houfe is fit for the immediate reception of a Family; the Offices are large and in thorough repair, with an excellent Garden, protected by a Wall fourteen feet high, and the entire calculated for the refidence of a Gentleman, wifhing to refide in a fporting Country. Application to be made to the Rev. H. JONES, *Kinfale*, or I. T. JONES. Feb. 14.

N. B. The Houfe, with 27 Acres, will be fet if more pleafing.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March next,

The Farm of KILGARRIFFE,

Lately held by Mr. RICHARD WOULFE:
Containing about 94 Acres.

Propofals, in writing only, will be received by the EARL OF SHANNON, *Dublin*, or the Rev. HORACE TOWNSEND, *Courtmafherry.*
Feb. 28.

B. O'DONOGHUE,

WILL Let, from the 25th of March next, his extenfive WINE-VAULT, and other Concerns, on Lavitt's-Quay; any perfon deſirous of carrying on the Wine Buſineſs, cannot enter on a more convenient or immediate Eſtabliſhment——with his preſent Stock of capital Old Bottled Wines, 6 months credit on approved ſecurity will be given. March 10.

A few Caſks beſt London Saltpetre to be had on reaſonable terms.

*** THE Principal CORK KNOTT will Meet at the King's-Arms, preciſely at Half paſt Ten o'Clock in the forenoon, on Saturday the 17th Inſt. to proceed from thence in Friendly Order, to the Church of St. Ann, Shandon, and afterwards to celebrate the Feſtival of St. PATRICK.

A ſelect Knott to meet at ten o'clock.

Cork, March 10, 1798. } Signed by Order of the Preſident,

W. F. L. S. P. C. K.

N. B. The uſual Fines will be exacted.

Juſt arrived from OPORTO,

50 *Pipes and* 100 *Hhds. Port Wine,*

Which will be Sold by Auction, on the Cuſtom-houſe Quay, on TUESDAY, 20th Inſt.

Terms at Sale. *March* 10.

At a Numerous and Reſpectable Meeting of the INHABITANTS *of the Town of* KINSALE, *holden at the Court Houſe, the 8th Day of March, 1798, in conſequence of Public Notice, from* WILLIAM NEWMAN, ESQ. *Sovereign.*

The following Reſolutions were Unanimouſly agreed to:

Reſolved, THAT with heartfelt ſatisfaction, we ſee the Daily encreaſe of a Voluntary Subſcription throughout this Kingdom, for the Defence of our Country, at this critical and alarming period, againſt a powerful and perſevering Enemy.

Reſolved, That we will, to the utmoſt of our abilities, join our Fellow Country-Men, in promoting ſo Loyal an undertaking.

Reſolved, That Books be immediately opened, and kept at the Sovereign's Office, to receive Subſcriptions for the above purpoſe.

Reſolved, That the *Sovereign*, *Haddock Chudleigh*, *Robert Boyle Warren*, *John Daly*, jun. *John Spiller Newman*, *Joſeph Bullen*, and *Laurence Heyden*, Eſquires, be appointed a Committee, to carry the above Reſolutions into effect.

WILLIAM NEWMAN, *Sovereign.*

The *Sovereign* having quitted the Chair, and *Samuel Irwine*, Eſquire, being called thereto.

Reſolved, That the Thanks of this Meeting be, and are hereby given, to the *Sovereign*, for his proper Conduct in the Chair.

SAMUEL IRWINE.

Engliſh China, Glaſs, and Staffordſhire Ware Houſe,

No. 2, South-Main-Street, near Chriſt-Church.

A. FULHAM AND COTTRELL,

RETURN ſincere Thanks to their *Friends* and the *Public*, for the Encouragement they have experienced, ſince their commencement in Buſineſs. They beg leave to inform them, that in addition to their former Stock, they have juſt laid in a great Variety of the above Articles; together with *printed* and *enamelled* TABLE SERVICES; with many other Articles too numerous to mention, which they will Sell at the loweſt Prices.

N. B. They are, as uſual, well ſupplied, with a large Aſſortment of *Youghall Ware*. Orders from the Country duly attended to.

☞ Unfurniſhed *Lodgings* to be let.

Feb. 21.

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majeſty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and THADY LAWLER, Lieutenant in the Clare Light Company attached to the ſaid Regiment, ſtand charged on oath with having forcibly and violently committed a rape on CATHERINE FYNN, a priſoner in charge of the guard whereof the ſaid LAWLER was officer.

WE, the underſigned Officer of the 89th Regiment at Head-Quarters, deſirous of teſtifying to the Country our abhorrence and deteſtation of ſuch inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the ſaid WILLIAM VENNILL to juſtice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any perſon or perſons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majeſty's goals within the ſpace of Six Months from the date hereoff, which Reward ſhall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of ſaid Regiment.

Said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, ruddy complexion, fair hair, and rather inn-kneed.

William Steward Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
William Hilliard, Captain.
Bernard Stawell, Captain.
William N. Long, Captain.
John T. Perry, Captain.
John L. Meſurier, Captain Lieutenant.
Jordan Roche, Surgeon.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant.
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
John Macdonald, Lieutenant,
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Richard Butler, Lieutenant.
Robert M'Keaud, Lieutenant.
William Percivall, Lieutenant.
Charles Pm. Roddy, Enſign.
William Cowell, Enſign.
John Grant, Enſign.
Henry Eyre Evans, Enſign.
John Campbell, A Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18. 1798.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Cork, Feb. 19, 1798.

AT a Meeting of the principal Officers of his Majeſty's Revenue, in the Port of Cork, held this Day at the Cuſtom-Houſe, for the laudable purpoſe of promoting a Subſcription, for the exegencies of the State, during the continuance of the War.

BERNARD SHAW, *Eſq. Collector, in the Chair.*

THE following Gentlemen ſubſcribed the Sums annexed to their reſpective Names; each Sum to be paid Annually during the War.

Bernard Shaw, Eſq.	*(Collector,)*	£. 200
John Cuthbert, Eſq.	*(Surveyor-General,)*	100
Henry Davis, Eſq.	*(Port Surveyor,)*	100
Edward Wilmot,	*(Surveyor of the Stores and Regiſter of Seizures,)*	80
Strettle Jackſon,	*(Land Waiters)*	40
Hugh Lawton,	*(Land Waiters)*	40
George Knapp,	*(Land Waiters)*	40
Samuel Man,	*(Land Waiters)*	40
Frederick Clarke,	*(Land Waiter outwards,)*	40
Simon Douglas,	*(Pro Collector,)*	40
Edward Jameſon,	*(Ferquer,)*	40
Noblet Johnſon,	*(Clerk of Land Permits,)*	30
Alexander Jack,	*(Clerk of Informations,)*	50
P. Ryder,	*(Clerks to the Collector,)*	10
T. Oliver, Sen.	*(Clerks to the Collector,)*	10
Thomas Jones,	*(Clerk of the Iron Yard,)*	20
COVE DISTRICT.		
John Drury,	*(Tide Surveyor)*	50
William Colthurſt,	do. do.	50
Charles Cole,	do. do.	50
PASSAGE.		
R. N. Parker,	*(Tide Surveyor)*	50
Jacob Lemyn,	*(Do.)*	50
EAST PASSAGE.		
Richard Smith,	*(Tide Surveyor.)*	9
		1139

N. B. The intimation of this Meeting was not made untill this morning, which prevented more numerous Subſcriptions, but the liſt remains in the Collector's Office for further ſignatures.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Cork, 24th Feb. 1798.

Amount Voluntary Subſcriptions received		£. 1139
Edward Green,	*(Clerk of ſhips entries)*	30
Alexander Bradford,	*(Quay Surveyor)*	20
Henry Ivie,	*(Land-carriage Officer)*	10
Matthias Smith,	*(Tide-Surveyor, Blackrock,)*	50
Edward Hegerty,	*(Ferquer's Clerk,)*	10
John Welſtead,	*(Debenture Officer,)*	10
Michael Foord,	*(Revenue Ship builder, Paſſage,)*	25
		£. 1294

Guildhall, City of Cork,

The 19th February, 1798.

At a General Seſſions of the Peace, held the 11th Day of January, 1798—and continued by adjournments to this day:

THE Mayor and Juſtices did ſet and aſcertain the following, to be the Rates and Prices at which *White Salt* ſhall be ſold by Retail in the ſaid City, and the Suburbs and Liberties thereof, viz.

8s.	od.	Per Hundred Weight,
4	0	Per Half do. do.
2	0	Per Quarter do. do.
1	0	Per Stone or Peck.
0	6	Per Half do. 7lb.
0	3	Per Quarter do.
0	1	Per Pound.
0	0½	Per Half do.

☞ RETAILERS are to obſerve, that ſelling at higher rates than the above ſet, ſubjects them to a Penalty of £. 10 for every offence, which cannot be mitigated.——It is found, that a Pint meaſure heaped, weighs but three quarters of a pound; thoſe perſons therefore, who chooſe to prevent the trouble of weighing every pound and half pound, may provide meaſures, which, when ſtruck even at top, will then contain a pound or half pound weight; but they are not to attempt ſelling with any ſuch, until firſt tried and approved of by the Mayor, and ſtamped by him,

By the Court,
W. JONES,
Clerk of the Peace.

Cork, March 5, 1798.

☞ THE MAYOR gives this public Notice to all DEALERS in SALT by Retail, that from and after next Wedneſday, the 7th of March inſtant, every Offender againſt the Regulations already publiſhed in the Newſpapers for ſelling of Salt, ſhall be proſecuted, and the Penalty of 10l. ſtrictly levied, according to Act of Parliament.

Meaſures are now to be had at the MAYOR'S OFFICE, legally ſtamped, for the purpoſe of ſelling Salt by Retail. The largeſt containing by ſtrike-meaſure, one Pound weight of Salt, to be ſold for one Penny; and the ſmalleſt, containing half a Pound, to be ſold for one Halfpenny.

The MAYOR requeſts the aſſiſtance of the Market Jury, in detecting and ſeizing all unlawful Weights and Meaſures uſed by Retailers of Salt, and bringing the Offenders to Puniſhment.

THE LIBRARY OF THE

Voluntary Contributions FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Cork, Feb. 23, 1798.

At a Numerous and Reſpectable Meeting of the Merchants, Bankers, Traders, and other Inhabitants of *Cork*, convened this day in the *City Tholſel*, in conſequence of public notice from Robt. Harding and John Cuthbert, Jun Eſqrs. *High-Sheriffs*, the following Reſolutions having been propoſed by John Anderson, Eſq. and ſeconded by Rich. Lane, Eſq. were unanimouſly agreed to;

I. That at a moment when the War is obſtinately perſiſted in, by an inſulting and ferocious Enemy, for the avowed purpoſe of utterly deſtroying, not only the Conſtitution, the Religious and Civil Rights, but alſo the National Independence of theſe Kingdoms, it behoves every *True Friend* of Ireland to come forward, with all his Zeal and Energy, to defeat the Hoſtile Deſigns of ſo inverate a Foe.

II. That Books be immediately opened to receive Subſcriptions, for Voluntary Contributions, in Defence of the Country, at this critical and alarming Period.

III. That every exertion be made to render thoſe Subſcriptions as productive as poſſible, being fully convinced that nothing will tend more than the general ſucceſs of ſuch a meaſure, to defeat the Projects of the Enemy, to maintain Public Credit, and to accelerate the Return of Peace, upon ſafe and honourable Terms.

IV. That the Gentlemen who requeſted the HIGH SHERIFFS to call this Meeting, together with thoſe now named, viz.

The Mayor,
High Sheriff,
The Biſhop of Cork,
Dean St. Laurence,
The Right Rev. Doctor Moylan,
And Collector Shaw (who was appointed Treaſurer).

be appointed a Committee to carry theſe reſolutions into Effect; (*nine* to be a *quorum*) and that ſaid Committee be empowered to take ſuch meaſures as may appear to them beſt calculated to promote the complete Succeſs of Voluntary Contributions for the Defence of the Country.

The Sheriffs having quitted the chair, and John Pedder Eſq. being called thereto.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be, and are hereby given to the High Sheriffs of the city for their proper conduct in the chair.

The Committee having adjourned to the council chamber, and having elected John Anderson Eſq. their chairman.

Resolved, That Attendance ſhall be given, and Books kept open in the *Council Chamber*, from 12 'till 3 o'clock, on Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next, to receive from their Fellow-Citizens ſuch ſums as they ſhall be inclined to contribute.

(Signed by Order,)
WM. PHILIPS, *Sec.*

The Committee appointed to carry theſe Reſolutions into effect, feel it their duty to call the attention of their Fellow-Citizens, to the *dangers* which juſt now threaten this Country, and to the *certain good effects* which muſt reſult from a ſpirited and unanimous exertion in its defence.

A deſperate Enemy, rendered formidable by its *ferocity* and *enthuſiaſm*,—after having violated every obligation, moral and civil, at home; after having trampled upon the laws of nations and even of civilized warfare abroad: is now promiſed the *plunder*——*the uncontrouled and unlimited plunder of this kingdom, as the reward of its treachery, blaſphemy and barbarity!* All reaſonable overtures for peace, are rejected with the inſolence of bravadoes, who have nothing to loſe, but every thing to obtain by ſo unequal a conflict. Can it be credited that ſuch an Enemy is *invited* to our ſhores? Can any man believe that their hope of aſſiſtance from *Iriſhmen* would be eventually realiſed? Let the unanimity with which perſons of every deſcription ſtep forward on the preſent occaſion, wipe away ſo foul an aſperſion. The conteſt is not now for power, but for existence, on our parts. Let no man, therefore, be ſo ſilly as to connect the preſent meaſures with the idle theories of the day; or, to make it a political queſtion,—"*Whether we ſhall reſiſt aſſaſſination and plunder, or ſubmit to the yoke of a foreign and outrageous banditti?*"

Many there may be with intentions the moſt laudable, whoſe incomes being circumſcribed, will be diſcouraged from uniting in a *voluntary contribution*, under the idea, that the ſums they are enabled to offer, are *too trifling* to be of ſervice for a purpoſe of ſuch magnitude and extent. To ſuch men the Committee declare, that the *induſtrious Tradeſman whoſe ſixpenny contribution bears a juſt proportion to his mean, is as meritorious a Subſcriber, as the wealthy contributer of thouſands*; in ſuch a caſe the *intention* marks the giver, and not the *magnitude* of the gift. And here the Committee entreat every deſcription of their Fellow-Citizens to conſider, that all are univerſally, all are equally concerned, in defence of that, which affords them the means of existence: the Peaſant would lament the loſs of his homely repaſt, with as *bitter concern* as the Peer would his ſplendid and decorated board—both are, therefore, equally called upon; for both are ſo far equally intereſted.

Let the meaſure therefore be general, and the object of it will inevitably be attained. Let the Foe perceive us *unanimous* in our exertions, and their hopes will become blaſted.

To be Let, or the Intereſt ſold,

THE Houſe and Concerns on the Coal-Quay for a conſiderable time, in the poſſeſſion of the late Firm of *KIFT* and *CLUTTERBUCK*, and are now in the occupation of Mr. Clutterbuck, immediate poſſeſſion can be given, and may be viewed from 8 in the morning till 6 at night.

☞ Mr. Clutterbuck takes this opportunity of returning his ſincere acknowledgments to Numerous Friends in this City and the Country, for their very great partiality to him in the above Buſineſs, and informs them, that intending to add to the *Imports* of *Teas* and *Groceries* that of *Wines* and *Spirits*, Mr. Cornelius Sullivan of this City, has joined him in Co-partnerſhip.

Cork, March 14.

CLUTTERBUCK, SULLIVAN, & CO.

BEG to inform their Friends, that from the preſent Tea Sales, they expect a well aſſorted ſupply of *Green*, *Black*, and *Boheas*, with Refined and Raw *Sugars*, and a great Variety of Articles in the *Grocery Line*.—Alſo, direct from Oporto, a quantity of *Wine*, in Pipes and Hhds; and ſoon expect a few Pieces of *real Geneva*, *Jamaica Rum*, and *French Brandy*, *Sherry* and *Malaga*, in Butts ½, do. & ¼ Caſks—with all which articles, they intend being conſtantly ſupplied.

N. B. The Buſineſs will be carried on at their Offices and Stores, (formerly in the poſſeſſion of C.--S.) South-Main-Street.

Cork, March 14, 1798.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen.

Nov. 8, 1797.

THERE being a want of SURGEONS MATES, to ſerve in his Majeſty's ſhips, the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, do hereby give notice to ſuch Gentlemen, as may be willing to ſerve therein, that they may on application to Doctor William Gray, of Dublin, or Doctor William Meade, of Cork, receive letters for examination before the Royal College of Surgeons at Dublin, and afterwards on preſenting the Certificates of ſuch examination to the ſaid Commiſſioners, will receive Warrants according to their Qualification.

The Commiſſioners do further give notice to ſuch Gentlemen as may prefer being examined by the Surgeons Company of London, that they may receive letters for that purpoſe by applying at the Sick and Wounded Office at Somerſet-Place, London.

Particulars of the allowances to Surgeons Mates and Surgeons, in his Majeſty's Navy, may be known by applying at the Office of the Commiſſioners, to Doctor Gray, of Dublin, or Doctor Meade, of Cork.

I THINK it neceſſary to acquaint the Public, that I have diſcharged John Magrath and Elizabeth Harrogan from my ſervice, having had the moſt convincing proofs of their diſhoneſty, for which I mean to proſecute them next Aſſizes.

South Mall, March 9. WM. MEADE.

Cork, March 5, 1797.

A LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS,

Who have already come forward

WITH VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

IN DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

	£.	s.	d.
M. R. Weſtropp, for the Royal Cork Volunteers, per ann.	600	0	0
John Conner, (a ſervant) per ann.	0	2	8½
Luke O'Shea, per ann.	60	0	0
Thomas Duggan, per ann.	11	7	6
Sir Thomas Roberts, Bart. & Co. per ann.	500	0	0
James O'Daniel, (a ſervant) per ann.	0	2	8½
Sir James Laurence Cotter, Bart. and Co. per ann,	500	0	0
John Stack, (a ſervant) per ann.	0	3	3
John Anderſon per ann.	500	0	0
Robert Harding, per ann.	30	0	0
Meſſrs. Leſlie & Travers, per ann.	500	0	0
Margaret Conner (a ſervant) per ann.	0	4	4
Thomas Walker, per ann.	200	0	0
Iſaac Morgan, per ann.	150	0	0
Pedder and Cotter, per ann.	200	0	0
John Cuthbert, jun. per ann.	30	0	0
Anthony Edwards, per ann,	34	2	6
William Lumley, per ann.	50	0	0
John Roche, jun. (Cove) per ann.	100	0	0
Edmond Roche Kinſelagh,	11	7	6
Richard & William Lane, per ann.	200	0	0
Dominick Lombard,	30	0	0
Alexander Law,	22	15	0
Doctor Meade, per ann.	20	0	0
Leyceſter M'Calls and Co.	300	0	0
J. J, and P. Beſnard, per ann.	20	0	0
Thomas Gibbings,	50	0	0
A. T. Sam Payo,	30	0	0
Edward Henry Morgan, per ann.	11	7	6
Samuel Hayman, M. D.	10	0	0
Henry Oſborne, M. D.	5	13	9
Joſeph Rogers, ſen.	50	0	0
Thomas Woodward,	50	0	0
John Forſter, per ann.	50	0	0
Coles and Wood, per ann.	200	0	0
Daniel Callaghan, per ann.	100	0	0
Thomas Gibbings, jun. per ann.	30	0	0
John Scraggs, per ann.	30	0	0
John Good, per ann.	20	0	0
Robert O'Donnoghue, per ann.	20	0	0
Thomas Pope Heard, per ann.	11	7	6
Thomas Lindſay, per ann.	11	7	6
Peter Eaſon,	11	7	6
Francis Archer White, per ann.	11	7	6
Jeffrey Beaſly and Son,	50	0	0
D. Waters, Sons, & Co. per an.	100	0	0
John Stanton,	5	13	9
Robert Gibbings, M. D. per ann.	50	0	0
John Martin, per ann.	50	0	0
C. M. Clutterbuck, per ann,	30	0	0
Wilſon and Herley. per ann.	17	1	3
Savage French, per ann.	455	0	0
George Shea, per ann.	50	0	0
John Callanan, M. D.	20	0	0
William Coppinger,	20	0	0
John Cahill, per ann.	17	1	3
Sir Patrick O'Conor,	22	15	0
Robert M'Clure, per ann.	11	7	6
William Roche, per ann,	20	0	0
Paul Maylor, per ann.	11	7	6
John Swete, per ann.	40	0	0
Joſeph Harriſon, per ann,	50	0	0
Richard Clear,	11	7	6
John Unthank, per ann.	20	0	0
Patrick Goold, per ann.	20	0	0
Charles Caſey, per ann.	20	0	0
Thomas Waggett, per ann.	100	0	0
Simon Low, per ann.	50	0	0
The Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Donoughmore, per ann.	600	0	0
Daniel Foley, per ann.	40	0	0
William Phillips, per ann.	20	0	0
Corporation of the City of Cork,	500	0	0
Hewit, Teulon, & Blunt,	100	0	0
James Morrogh,	50	0	0
John Franklin, per ann.	11	7	6
John Cole, per ann.	17	1	3
Chriſtopher Cole, per ann.	17	1	3
Edward Pope, per ann.	20	0	0
John Lindſay, (*Linville*) per ann.	50	0	0
William Maxwell, per ann.	227	10	0
James Bennet, M. D. per ann.	10	0	0
Thomas Harding, per ann.	30	0	0
Thomas Dunſcombe, per ann.	11	7	6
Richard Kellett, for the Loyal Cork Legion, per ann.	600	0	0
Thomas Weſtrop, M. D. per ann.	20	0	0
Robert Richardſon, per ann.	11	7	6
Ephraim White, per ann.	20	0	0
Shaw and Evanſon, per ann.	40	0	0
Peter Deane, per ann.	22	15	0
Samuel Hobbs, per ann.	5	13	9
Warham St. Leger, jun. per ann.	5	13	9
Wm. Oſb. Hamilton, per ann.	11	7	6
Richard Perry,	50	0	0
John Wily, per ann.	20	0	0
Montgomery Jennings & Son,	11	7	6
William Kellock, per ann.	227	10	0
John Sympſon, per ann.	100	0	0
James and William Gregg, per ann.	20	0	0
John Litchfield, per ann.	11	7	6
W. S. Hallaran, M. D. per ann.	10	0	0
Richard Lawton,	22	15	0
Edmond Keniſeck,	40	0	0
Rt. Rev. Doctor Moylan,	11	7	6
John Connell, per ann.	11	7	6
Nicholas Geo. Seymour, per ann.	11	7	6
J. G. Ronan, M. D.	5	13	9
William Craig,	5	13	9
Wm. Robert Adams, per ann,	10	0	0
Alexander Brown,	22	15	0
William Cotter,	10	0	0
William Leader,	40	0	0
John Buttie,	0	2	8½
W. M. Baker,	22	15	0
Henry Forteſcue, per ann.	22	15	0
Samuel Allin,	11	7	6
Peter Maziere, per ann.	20	0	0
William Roberts, per ann.	10	0	0
A Working Manufacturer,	1	2	9
A Baker's Boy,		2	8½
Sir Samuel Rowland, per ann,	25	0	0
Lodge, No. 1	50	0	0
Wm. A. Limrick, per ann.	5	13	9
Denis O'Driſcoll, per ann.	3	8	3
John Bradſhaw, (Capt. 60th Regiment) per ann.	56	17	6
Bartholemew Sullivan, per ann.	10	0	0
Timothy M'Auliffe,	5	13	9
Thomas Holmes, per ann.	11	7	6
Wm. Allen, per ann.	11	7	6
John Barrett, per ann.	5	13	9
Jacob Biggs,	10	0	0
Edward Creed,	20	0	0
From the Young Gentlemen of a School near Cork,	1	2	9
Wm. Harris, (Riverſtown) per ann.	5	13	9
Daniel Sweeny, per ann.	2	5	6
Joſeph King, per ann.	5	13	9
Charles M'Carthy, (Lakeville) p. an.	22	15	0
Matthew Church,	20	0	0

TO LET,

A COMPLEAT House and Concern, in *Patrick-Street*, now in the Poſſeſſion of *Sir Viſian Pick*, with or without extenſive Cellars, Stables, &c. on which has lately been expended a large Sum of Money. The House is well calculated for a Hotel, Academy, or Lodgings. As he means to *decline* the *Wine Buſineſs*, he will Diſpoſe of a few Hhds. of choice Claret, fit immediately *to Bottle*, and ſome very excellent, three Years in Bottle, with Old Port, all which may be ſeen at his Stores. The Brewery in *Marlborough-Street*, now kept going by his Son, will alſo be Let: a conſtant Supply of the *much eſteemed* 8s. 8*d.* Beer, will be kept up until the Brewery is Let.

N. B. An excellent Draft or Carriage Horse for Sale. March 14.

CORN STORES TO LET.

THE extenſive and commodious Stores in *Morgan-Street*, near the South Mall, to the rear of the Houſe lately occupied by *William Pureſoy*, Eſq. For particulars apply to John Good, Eſq. *Sullivan's-Quay*, or Francis Morgan, at *Henry Sadleir and Co's*, Eſqrs.

N. B. There is a large and convenient Wine Vault under the Premiſes. March 14.

John Bennett, *Plaintiff.* Wm. Butler, *Deft.*

PURSUANT to the Decree of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer, in Ireland, made in this cauſe, bearing date the 19th day of July, 1797, I will on Monday the 30th day of April next, at two o'clock in the Afternoon, at my Office at the King's-Inns, Dublin, ſet up and ſell by Public Cant to the higheſt Bidder, all that and thoſe the Defendant's Eſtate and Intereſt in the Lands of Ballyvilloone, together with the Commonage, and five Acres and three quarters of the Bog of Tiereagh, being part of the Lands of Ballymorilleen, ſituate in the Barony of Barrett's, and County of *Cork*, or a competent part thereof, for the purpoſes in the ſaid Decree mentioned. Dated this 7th day of March, 1798. W. W. POLE.

WANTED,

TO hire by the Quarter, Half-Year, or Year, for the purpoſe of ſupplying the Troops ſtationed in the Forts on Cork Harbours, *a Market-Hooker, Lighter, or other Veſſel* that may be thought fit for the ſervice; alſo, a ſubſtantial and faſt-rowing *BOAT*, the Crew to conſiſt of Six Hands and a Coxſwain.

Perſons willing to ſupply the above, may ſend Propoſals in Writing to *Brigade Major Lumſden, at Cove*, previous to the 25th of March, 1798, who will explain ſuch further particulars as may be required. March 14.

WANTED,

ANY ſum from 300l. to 600l. on Real or Perſonal Security; if the former ſhould be prefered, a Mortgage of a clear Eſtate in the Liberties of Cork will be given, and Tenants appointed to pay the Intereſt in the City; if the latter, every information will be furniſhed by application to I. T. Jones, Marlboro'-ſtreet. *March 14.*

GIBRALTAR.

To be Let, or the Intereſt Sold,

A NEAT HOUSE, &c. with Two Gardens, well Planted, and Walled in, on the lower Road leading to Glanmire, within eight minutes walk of the New-bridge; for ſituation and proſpect needs no comment. Enquire at the Premiſes, or No. 1, Grand-Parade.

N. B. If not diſpoſed of, will be ſet by the Year, *furniſhed.* *March 14.*

CLONMEL,

SATURDAY—MARCH 10.

On Wedneſday morning laſt, in conſequence of information received by Edmond Power, of this town, Eſq. that arms were concealed in the houſe of one Patrick Kennedy, carpenter, of Kedragh, in the neighbourhood of New-Inn, in this county; he proceeded thence, accompanied by a detachment of the Hon. Capt. Hutchinſon's Weſtern troop. (of which he is a ſerjeant,) and Captain Perry's Eaſtern troop of cavalry, where, after a ſtrict ſearch, he found concealed in a large block, made in the form of a ſtool, the interior of which was hollow, with a ſlide in the bottom ſo ingeniouſly conſtructed as not to be drawn except by knocking out one of the legs, a ſhort gun, newly ſtocked; a bayonet, ſhot-pouch, ſome flints; and in another part of the block was diſcovered, a receptacle for ammunition, in which were found twenty-one rounds of powder and ball;—out of a deep hole behind the fire-place, were taken a horn full of battel powder, with a large canvaſs bag, containing a quantity of ſlugs, muſquet balls, &c.—and in another part of the houſe a pike-ſtaff, the head of which was formed to have a bayonet occaſionally fixed thereon, a large one being with it which exactly fitted. The whole of the above were brought in here, as alſo a man of the name of Patrick Collins, who was in the houſe at the time Mr. Power and his party entered it, and who could give no account of himſelf deemed ſatisfactory, was lodged in goal. He ſays he lately lived in Thurles.

Much praiſe is due to the above Magiſtrate, (Mr. Power) for his exertions on this and many other occaſions, and to the gentlemen yeomanry who attended him.

On Wedneſday night laſt, the Mayor and Recorder of Limerick, apprehended eight men, inhabitants of O'Brien's Bridge, in a houſe near Ball's Bridge, (Limerick) charged with ſeditious practices, after which the Recorder, with a a party of Lord Roden's cavalry, ſet out for O'Brien's Bridge, and apprehended four other perſons, charged with like practices.

Monday laſt, a party of the Kilfinane cavalry, commanded by Captain Godſell, conducted to the county goal, in Limerick, a man of the name of Wm. Ruſſel, charged with adminiſtering unlawful oaths, to ſome people at Ardpatrick, near Kilfinane, County Limerick.

Mr. Edward Griffith, of Clonmel, Attorney, is appointed by the High Sheriff of the county of Tipperary, his Deputy for granting Replevins for ſaid county.

Birth.—At Roſs, the Lady of the Rev. Doctor Alexander, of a ſon.

Died.—In Broad-ſtreet, Limerick, the wife of Mr. Robert Kelly, grocer.

THE CORK HERALD.

PACKETS
OF MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

LONDON,

MARCH 8 AND 9.

We mentioned in our Paper of yesterday, that *O'Connor*, *Emey*, *Binns*, and *Allen*, had been committed, by Warrant, to the Tower. They were removed at eight o'clock yesterday morning, in custody of the Messengers, *Sylvester*, *Scott*, *Mason*, and *Fabiani*, accompanied by the Bow-street Officers, to the Tower, where they were received by the four Wardens, and lodged in separate parts of that State Prison.

Mr. O'Connor spoke little: he seemed much dejected.

Leary, the servant of O'Connor, was sent under the care of *Mr. Nast*, to the House of Correction in Cold Bath Fields. He behaved with great impertinence, till he was informed that he would be severely punished if he persisted in such conduct; when he became very submissive.

Monsieur *Thot*, taken up at Rochester on Saturday, on suspicion of carrying on a secret correspondence with the French, is sent out of the kingdom by an order from the Secretary of State.

In consequence of a representation made to the Privy Council, several Foreigners, to the number of 19, most of whom are Frenchmen, were apprehended yesterday, and it is to be expected will be sent out of the kingdom under the Alien Act.

CHARGE OF TREASON.

The Privy Council met yesterday at twelve o'clock, and with an arduous solicitude not only to enquire further into the crimes of the persons at present accused, and others apprehended, charged with being guilty of similar offences against the State, continued their sitting till five in the evening, in hearing of evidence and weighing every minutiæ that tended in the least to exculpate any person who might be criminated by the representation of letters and other papers found in the possession of the persons committed to the Tower.

Mr. *Evans* and Mr. *Bournham* were brought up, the former of whom was examined touching the charge of his having kept the house where *Binns*, *Emey*, alias *Colonel Morris*, and *Allen* lodged, and the papers found in his premises.

A Stone-mason, apprehended at Gravesend, was examined, but it appearing that this man was of a good character, and never meant any thing in his transactions inimical to Government he was dismissed, and a sum of money given him to defray his expences home.

A Mr. *Jones*, of Lincoln's-Inn, was also brought up; he had been taken into custody on a charge of being privy to the offences of the prisoners sent to the Tower, he having in his care a book belonging to the prisoner *Binns*: he, it is said, acknowledged his having been his acquaintance, and not knowing it contained any thing of a criminal nature, readily took charge of it until *Binns* should request it of him. His willingness to answer every question put to him, and offering to come forward whenever sent for, he was permitted to retire, as no allegation, tending to prove him criminal, was exhibited.

Mr. Bournham and *Mr.* Evans were remanded into the care of the Messengers 'till another examination takes place.

Two persons, Shop-keepers at Canterbury, were late last night brought to town, on a charge of being concerned in the above wicked transactions against their country.

It is said the persons at present confined in the Tower are to be removed on Monday to Maidstone goal, previous to their taking their trials.

The arrest of the persons now in the Tower, and the examinations to which it has led, have enabled the Privy Council to ascertain the important fact, that there is no confederacy of men in this country, formidable either from their numbers or consideration, united in any hostile scheme of attack on the Government.

Emey alias *Colonel Morris*, proves to be one *Ripley*, a Roman Catholic Priest, who formerly had the care of a parish near Dundalk in the North of Ireland.

On Wednesday night, *Antoine Guenin* was taken into custody, at a public house in Tottenham Court-road, for drinking success to the French, and damnation to the English; and saying, that if the French were to invade this country, he would join them. Yesterday he was examined before Sir William Addington, at Bow-street, who committed him to the House of Correction till the pleasure of the Duke of Portland is known respecting him.

M. Clery, the faithful Valet de Chambre of the unfortunate Louis XVI. is just arrived in London. He came from Vienna, and embarked for England at Hamburgh. He was the confidential attendant of that unhappy monarch during the arrest of his trials, and while he was a prisoner in the temple, where Clery was himself confined two months after the death of his royal master was then set at liberty, but afterwards sent to the prison *de la Force*, where he was kept till the fall of Robespierre, and was amongst those whose lives were fortunately saved by the execution of that monster.

CORK.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a letter from "A Yeoman," and most heartily join him in his honest reproaches against those who make frivolous and frigid objections to contribute their Personal Services in the ranks of their more manly and more public spirited fellow Citizens. We concur with him, that all men should join in heart and hand at this conjecture, as much to awe the Assassin and midnight Villain, as to shew to our insatiate and vindictive Enemy, that they will find Freemen trained and disciplined in War, ready to repel Invaders and to punish their barbarous temerity.—The mode adopted in England which takes away every pretext for settling into a spiritless neutrality, would perhaps be well worth the adoption of the Gentlemen of condition and influence in this City.

We are happy in giving to our numerous Subscribers and Correspondents, copies of several Letters received this Day from Dublin. Treason is now unmasked in *that City*, and we hope completely crushed. Who now can affect (for affectation it is, and of the *grossest* nature) to doubt the existence of a Plot, or horde of Traitors, who basely designed to deliver up this country to the French nation?

Extract of a Letter from a Banker in Dublin, to his Brother in this City.

DUBLIN, 12th MARCH, 1798.

"There has been a terrible kick-up here this day, *Binns*, who was taken with *O'Connor*, turned approver, by which, Government got information of their entire scheme; a messenger was dispatched for Dublin, in consequence of which, there were Warrants issued for taking Eighteen *Principals*, sixteen of whom were immediately taken and sent to the Castle, where they are now confined: The persons are *Henry Jackson* and *Son*, of Pill-lane; *Oliver Bond* and *Son*, or, *Brother*; *Doctor M'Nalton*; *Counsellor Emmet*; and several whose names I do not recollect; the two that have not been taken are, *Lord Edward Fitz-Gerald* and *Counsellor Sampson*, but every search is making for them, and it is expected they will be taken this night. *Lord Edward* was taken, and escaped out of the window of a carriage; Berresford's Troop have pursued him, to his House at Blackrock, where it is expected they will meet him, as they had information of his galloping out that way, his papers have been likewise taken; I understand he had a *plan* for the *attack on Dublin*, in his own hand-writing; they were to Murder all the Magistrates and Yeomen of both City and County. *Sampson* was to be a Lieutenant-General in the French Army, his commission was absolutely signed—they were sitting in Committee in *Bond's* house at the time they were taken: There was a great stir & bustle through the city, the Mob got round the Chancellor going to the Courts, and hissed and were beginning to insult and lay hold of him, when he drew a Pistol out of his pocket, and declared he would shoot the first man that came near him, by which means he got off safe; the Yeomen were instantly summoned, and with great pleasure, I can tell you, that all the Corps were out very strong in the course of an hour.—We are just like a Besieged Town, quite full of Troops. every street crouded with them; it is expected there will be a great route this evening, but I do not think it possible, from the immense number of Military that are parading the streets, I am holding myself in readiness in case of a call."

The following is an Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Dublin, to his Friend here.

"The Yeomanry mustered immediately in great numbers, and were excessively alert. The Militia and Army testified the utmost zeal and ardour even the *sick insisted upon being suffered to go to Parade.* The *North Cork Militia* now on Dublin duty, deserve the highest praise, and their universal cry was, "*we are called Defenders, but we will shew them what Defenders we are;*" 'tis said the Commanding Officer was obliged to order the Soldiery not to load, lest they might in the irritated state of their mind, have done mischief. Patroles of Yeomanry parade, and every thing is as quiet as possible.—*Binns* is supposed to have *told tales.*—The mob also sung "*down with the* CROPS."

"Yesterday Dispatches were received from England of the most serious nature, in consequence of the papers found on the Traitors lately from this country; and early this morning measures were taken to apprehend a number of suspected Persons; the two noted *Jacksons*, an eminent *Brewer*, with some others, were taken into custody, & dilligent search is making after *Lord Edw. Fitzgerald.* All the Yeomanry, with the Regulars, have paraded all day, and will continue to do so during the night; in fact this city looks more like one besieged than otherwise.

"There is a large gate, additional, preparing for the Upper Castle-yard, in all haste; and as the Chancellor was coming out from the Lord Lieutenant, the mob followed him so closely, as to induce his Lordship to draw a Pistol from his pocket, and declare he would shoot the first man who attempted to follow him: he had a guard a short time after. Guards are placed on many suspected Houses, and a number of Expresses gone to many parts of this Kingdom, to arrest People concerned in the late conspiracy. The Infantry, I am told, are to receive each 100 rounds of ball catridge, not only for this day but for the 17th, on which it was said a large body were to parade. As I am to be up this night, should any thing happen will let you know to-morrow."

On Monday, after previous arrangement, nine Serjeants were dressed in coloured clothes at the Barracks, and attended the castle guard in its march, which halted near the Four Courts, when the Serjeants proceeded to a house and seized the following persons sitting in a Committee of United Irishmen:

Sweetman, a rich Brewer; Jackson, an ironmonger, and his son; Oliver Bond, merchant; Dillon, an eminent linen-draper; M'Cann, foreman to Jackson; Evans, of the county Carlow; M'Cormuck, their Secretary; Fleming; Lynch; Counsellors Emmet and Mac Nally; Lord Edw. Fitzgerald; and several others.

By a letter received from Mr. Elliott, of the War Office, Dublin, remained in the most perfect quiet and tranquillity.

The apprehension of the Traitors caused no disturbance. Some nefarious scoundrels had the audacity to hiss the Chancellor going to the Courts; but his Lordship pulled out a pistol and acquainted the mob, if any insult was offered to him, he would shoot the first man that attempted it.—This had the proper effect, and the vagrants with the true spirit of their leaders, skulked off.

There was found among Counsellor Sampson's papers, a commission from the *Directory* of France, appointing him Lieutenant General. He had absconded, but there were so many in search of him, it was impossible he could escape.

We are happy to assure the public, from subsequent information, that *Lord Edward Fitzgerald* is certainly taken."

It is from undoubted authority that we state, the Military were so incensed at the attempts made in Dublin, to overturn the constitution, that it was with the greatest difficulty they were *restrained* from *firing*, and several were actually obliged to be confined to the Barracks, for the purpose of preventing mischief. They were, indeed, *united* in the glorious cause of defending their native land from plunder and assassination, and protecting the constitution.

Extract of a Letter from Kinsale, dated the 12th of March, to a Gentleman in this City.

That spirit of Loyalty which the Kinsale Fishermen have been ever known to possess, was fully evinced here yesterdy: a great number of them assembled in his Majesty's Dockyard, and begged that the Crews of each Hooker might be allowed to subscribe *Half-a-Guinea*, in defence of their King and Country. The proposal was made with such a degree of warmth and chearfulness, that clearly proved the heart deeply interested. I hope so loyal an example will be followed up by others in similar situations.

We are sorry to be informed, that the Western part of this county is in a disturbed state.

We have been favoured with the following statement of the Dispensary for the last three months, and have been promised a monthly statement in future.

Patients admitted in the month of December 304
of whom 122 had fevers, 22 dysenteries, died 4.
Patients admitted in the month of Januaro, 318
of whom 77 had fevers. 34 dysenteries, died 5.
Patients admitted in the month of February, 257
of whom 83 had fevers, 26 dysenteries, died 5.

We hear it rumoured that some Gentlemen in this city are about getting up a Play, for the patriotic purpose of aiding the Voluntary Subscription, for the defence of the country. If this be so, and that we are to be favoured with the exertions of those Gentlemen, who so liberally supported the former Plays, the public may promise themselves much entertainment, and the fund a considerable addition.

On Friday last the Dean and Chapter of Cork voted 200*l.* out of their Chapter Fund, as a contribution for the defence of the Kingdom; and on the same day, the Members of the Chapter, with the Clergy, in a general meeting, subscribed individually for the same laudable purpose. The sums so subscribed amounted to about 1000*l.* in addition to donations of the Chapter: and as several of the Clergy were prevented from attending, by the shortness of the notice, absence from home, or distance of residence, a considerable addition to the Subscription is still expected, and the Subscription List remains in the hands of the Hon. and Rev. Dean of Cork, to receive further signature, until the first Day of May next.

We understand that the new additional Duty of 4*d.* per pound, on *Tobacco*, is not to be charged on any which is in a *process* of manufacture on the 24th of this Month. All that is necessary to determine a process in the manufacture, is to damp it lightly with water, and loosen the hands from their bindings, opening the leaf.

On Wednesday last, as a party of Soldiers were returning to Fermoy, after having guarded a Prisoner to Cork, they met a Countryman on the road near Glanmire-hill, and under the pretence of pressing his horse and car, attacked him in a violent manner and *beat* him severely. Most fortunately for the poor fellow, colonel Massey happened to be travelling that way, and immediately interfered. In consequnce the whole party were put under an arrest, and sent prisoners to Cork, where after being tried by a Court Martial, each of them was senteneed to receive 200 *lashes* for their daring temerity. The highest praise is due to General Myres, who has declared, that *no act of aggression on the part of the Soldiery, in this District, shall go unpunished.*

On Friday March the first, Alexander Alexander, of the City of Cork, Gentleman, was admitted and sworn an Attorney of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, in Ireland.

Died, lately in St. Domingo, of a yellow fever, Charles Grove, Esq. Lieutenant in the 66th Regiment of foot.

Copy of a Letter from some School-Boys near Cork.

SIR,

We beg your acceptance of the small sum of a *Guinea annually*, towards carrying on the war; we hope on the consideration of our being School-boys, very few in number, and the sum being raised out of our own private pocket-money, that this small trifle may be accepted: were our purses able to afford what our hearts and inclinations would give, so small a contribution should not appear.

A School near Cork,
March 6, 1798.

JOHN ANDERSON, Esq.

Treasurer to the Committee for receiving Voluntary Contributions, towards carrying on the War, *Camden Place, Cork.*

On Sunday last arrived, his Majesty's sloop Kangaroo, Captain Bruce, with a convoy from Waterford.

Sailed, his Majesty's ship Magnanime, Hon. Captain De Courcy, with a convoy to the southward; also his Majesty's ship Powerful, Captain Drury; Glenmore, Captain Duffe, and a Revenue Brig, on a cruize.

On Monday arrived, his Majesty's sloop D'Braak, Captain Drew, with a convoy from Plymouth.

☞ The Proprietor of the Cork Herald, in consequence of the numerous claims, and various expenditures on, and incidental to the publication of a Newspaper, is obliged to adopt the mode of all the *English* and the *Dublin* Prints; that of requesting the Half-Year's Subscription may be *paid in advance.* To those numerous Friends who have anticipated his desire, he returns his sincere Thanks, and presumes he shall experience a similar indulgence from the remainder of his Subscribers, when they take into their consideration, that all transactions at the *Stamp* and *Printing Offices* are regulated by *ready money* only.

AUCTION.

☞ At B. O'DONOGHUE's Store, Lavit's-Quay, a few Casks best London *Salt-Petre*, will be disposed of by Public Auction, on Friday the 23d inst.

March 14.

STRAYED, from off the Grand Parade last Friday, a young black Terrier DOG, answers to the name of *Crab*; it's requested if he is in the possession of a Gentleman, he will have the goodness to send him to Mr. Peter Dean's.

Grand Parade, March 14.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF

The Rt. Worshipful KINGSMILL BERRY, Esq. MAYOR.

The middle Price of Wheat 2*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* per Quarter; with an allowance to the Baker of 10*s.* on the White and Wheaten, and 14*s.* on the Household.

Cork, March 4 1798.

WHITE.			WHEATEN.			HOUSEHOLD.		
	lb.	*oz.* *dr.*		*lb.*	*oz.* *dr.*		*lb.*	*oz.* *dr.*
1 *pen.*	0	5 4	1 *pen.*	0	8 2	1 *pen.*	0	10 5
2 *pen.*	0	11 0	2 *pen.*	1	0 4	2 *pen.*	1	5 3
3 *pen.*	1	0 4	3 *pen.*	1	8 6	3 *pen.*	2	0 0
4 *pen.*	1	6 1	4 *pen.*	2	1 1	4 *pen.*	2	10 5
6 *pen.*	2	1 1	6 *pen.*	3	1 5	6 *pen.*	4	0 0

KINGSMILL BERRY, MAYOR.

PORT NEWS.

COVE, MARCH 12, 1798.

Wind N.—Arrived, Charles, 250 tons, capt. Metcalf, Dublin, goods for Oporto; Ann, 150 tons, M'Cauhy, do. do.—Charlotte, 200 tons, Jones, Belfast, do. for Jamaica; Tylon, 250 tons, Mann, Lancaster, do. for St. Kitts: Albion, 160 tons, Hodgson, Liverpool ditto, for Virginia.—Resolution, 150 tons, Penkham, Dublin ditto, for New-York.—Sally, 140 tons, Allen, Liverpool ditto, ditto.—America, 150 tons, Waters, ditto, ditto, ditto.—Victory, 250 tons, Skifford, Carnarvan, ditto, ditto. Dispatch, 160 tons, Carpenter, Liverpool do. ditto.

POETRY.

THE MICE AND THE OYSTERS, A TALE.

'Twas when the night o'er-ſpread the plain,
When *bats*, and *mice*, and *fairies reign*;
When herds forget the toils of day,
And Philomel begins her lay;
When winds in peaceful ſlumbers dwell,
And *crickets* ſound the midnight bell:
A TRIBE OF MICE that long defied,
The ſtratagems which *Kate* had tried:
Soon as the Sun had took her flight,
Trip'd forth the champions of the night;
Secure they tread from fell miſhap,
Of pitfs, of poiſon, or of trap,
Still ſkipt along this hungry clan,
From ſhelf to ſhelf, from pan to pan,
With nôſe ſagacious *ſmoak'd* the gin,
Full conſcious of the ſnare within:
Now on variety of meat,
The predal ſpoilers freely eat,
Regale on *cream*, *ragouts*, and *cake*,
And of each dainty all partake:
Now *rich conſerves* voluptuous taſte,
And ſup whole tenements of *paſte*;
Puddings that come but once a week,
In vain a ſanctuary ſeek;
On hanging ſhelf, or cupboard high,
The nimble troop all care defy.
Thus long the epicures patroll'd,
And fearleſs o'er the ſuburbs ſtroll'd,
Secure from want, from ſtrife or vice,
There never liv'd ſuch happy mice.
Liv'd well each night and ſlept all day,
And eat and drank life's pains away.
When (ſkulking from a neighb'ring ſhore,
Full fraught with *philoſophic lore*)
A mouſe arriv'd, whoſe fickly taſte
Nor reliſh'd *cream*, nor *cheeſe*, nor *paſte*,
Who undertook to prove that *cats*
Should govern'd be by *mice* and *rats*,
Prov'd black was white—or what was worſe,
That ev'ry bleſſing was *a curſe*;
He'd prove that mice who liv'd on *cheeſe*,
Or *paſte*, or *cream*, could ne'er have eaſe;
That on ſuch miſerable diet,
No mouſe of ſpirit ſhou'd be quiet.
The wary clan began to ſtare,
At his abuſe of ſuch good fare,
And plainly told him the eſteem
They felt for *pudding*, *pies* and *cream*.
"Talk not," cried he, "of *pie* or *paté*,
"Know I'm a *mouſe—illuminati*;
"Let thoſe whoſe appetites are *free*
"*Unite*, and fearleſs follow me."—
Thick ſhades once more had veil'd the houſe,
Once more bolts forth th' adventrous mouſe,
And ſearching for more noble prey,
Where in a group ſome OYSTERS lay,
With jaws expanded!—gaping ſhell!—
(But who the doleful tale can tell?)
The mouſe ſtill craving ſome *new diſh*,
Enters the manſion of the fiſh,
With humid beard, and luſcious lip,
He longs the briny ſea to ſip;
Rous'd by his tuſks the OYSTER fell,
His head caught in the watry cell,
In vain he labours to get free,
From hard and dread captivity:
Lock'd in the cloſe embrace he lies;
He pants,—he ſtruggles, *ſqueaks* and DIES!

Hence let ambitious minds, the tale who hear,
This moral learn, to move within their ſphere;
Let honeſt induſtry its path purſue,
Prize what it has, nor ſeek to change for new;
And MICE POLITICAL *this moral draw,*
Beware the OYSTER—*and* BEWARE THE LAW!

MODERATO.

The following Extract from HARPER'S *Pamphlet, on the diſpute between France and the United States of America, is extremely worth the peruſal of every man, who has the ſmalleſt doubt on his mind reſpecting the aggreſſion of France, in provoking the preſent War. Though this matter is capable of being ſupported by other proofs equally ſtrong and deſcripcing, yet theſe which follow are peculiarly pertinent, and ſet forth in a manner which brings the ſubject clearly before the plaineſt mind, with the palpability of demonſtration.*

WITH reſpect to England, ſays Mr. Harper, it is perfectly certain that France was the aggreſſor; beſides the facts and papers which ſpeak for themſelves, the point is eſtabliſhed by the poſitive teſtimony of three French writers, all well informed, and two of whom acted a very conſiderable part in the revolution and in the war. Theſe are Calonne, Briſſot, and Dumourier; all of whom affirm that France attacked England. Briſſot was a leading member of the Convention at the time, and when he was afterwards brought to the block, one of the charges againſt him was, his having been the author of the attack. He replied, that Robeſpierre's party were the authors of it, but he did not ſay that France was not the aggreſſor, which would have been a complete juſtification. On the contrary, he aſſerted, that France was the aggreſſor moſt unwiſely, and that Robeſpierre's party had induced her to become ſo. In his Appeal to his Conſtituents, he ſays the ſame thing over and over: in this Appeal, page 47, he expreſsly aſſerts, that England *did not begin to arm 'till three months after France.* He alſo ſays, page 60, "that a determination "had been made to brave all Europe."

In October, 1792, the Convention, as appears by the ſame authority, had ordered formidable naval equipments to be made *in expectation of a war with the maritime powers.* This was previous to moſt, if not all, of thoſe acts on the part of England, which France made the ground of her declaration of war.

Dumourier loudly charges the Convention with having driven England into the war, which he repeatedly declares might eaſily have been avoided.

See his Life, 3d vol. containing the hiſtory of his campaigns.

If any are in doubt of all this, or ignorant of it, they are requeſted to read the correſpondences between France and Auſtria, thoſe between England and France, the ſpeeches and reports of Briſſot, and his Addreſs to his Conſtituents, and the relation publiſhed by Chauſſards one of the commiſſioners for executing the decrees in Belgium, wherein he gives an account of his own proceedings, and explains the plans of the Convention. The reply to Briſſot's Addreſs by Camile Deſmoulins, in behalf of the Robeſperrian party, ſhould alſo be conſulted; and Necker's addreſs to the French in behalf of Louis the ſixteenth.—Briſſot in one of his letters declares, "we, the "French, muſt ſet fire to the four corners of Eu-"rope." Camile Deſmoulins in his reply, aſſerts, "that to *diſorganize Europe* was one of the ſublime "vocations of the Convention." Briſſot in his addreſs aſks "what did enlightened Republicans "wiſh before the 10th of Auguſt? (the day "when the King was dethroned) men who wiſh-"ed for liberty not only for their own country, "but for all Europe? They believed that they "could generally eſtabliſh it, by *exciting the go-"verned againſt the governors, and letting the people "ſee the facility and advantage of ſuch inſurrecti-"ons.*" But Chauſſard explains himſelf, and de-velopes the ſyſtem, moſt fully. "No doubt" ſays he, "it was the intereſt of France to raiſe "and ſecure *by conqueſt* the trade of the Belgic "provinces, ſo cramp by that of Holland; and "thence to threaten and alarm the United Pro-"vinces, to place our aſſignats on the very deſks "of their counting houſes, *there to ruin the bank of "England*, and in ſhort, to complete the revoluti-"of the money ſyſtem. It was the intereſt of "France to monopolize, as it were, theſe vaſt "implements of trade, theſe manufactories of "national proſperity. It was the intereſt of "France to weaken her mortal enemy (the Em-"peror) to cramp his efforts *to aggrandize herſelf "with his ſpoils:* In ſhort, to mutilate the Colloſ-"ſus of Auſtria, by rending from him theſe fer-"tile provinces of Belgium, for obtaining and "ſecuring the poſſeſſion of which, he has, for "ages, been laviſh of gold, of blood, and of in-"trigues."

Thus alſo it was the intereſt of France to mutilate the Colloſſus of England, by rending from him the colonies in America. And yet ſhe tells us, and the Belgians, of her *diſintereſted ſervices* in giving our independence.

"England and Pruſſia," continues Chauſſard, in the words of a ſpeech which had been delivered in the Convention, and approved of by it, "know very well that France had the greateſt "intereſt to ſubſtitute a popular and repreſenta-"tive government for the ariſtocratic and dege-"nerate one that actually exiſts in Holland; that "*with the forces* of that country, France would "*irrecovrably deſtroy the trade of England*, and by "means of her navy ſoon command the Baltic; "that all that would be wanting would be the "renewal in that part of the North, of an al-"liance of ſituation then become neceſſary; and, "that an intimate union between France and Hol-"land being once formed, *the ſupremacy of the "Engliſh trade, both in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, "would rapidly diſappear*; while Pruſſia on her "ſide would irrecoverably looſe, ſooner or later, "all her poſſeſſions in Weſtphalia."

Here the plan ſtands confeſſed. The Emperor was to be ſtripped in Belgium, and the king of Pruſſia in Weſtphalia. The bank of England was to be ruined by operations in Holland, and a popular government ſubſtituted in that country, in order to place its forces under the direction of France; and with theſe forces, aided by her own, France was to deſtroy, irrecoverably, the Trade of England in Europe, and make its ſupremacy both in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies rapidly diſappear. And all this was to be effected, by ſetting fire to the four corners of Europe, and exciting the people every where to inſurrection againſt the government. It muſt be confeſſed that a project ſo atrocious in its end, and ſo abominable in its means, has never been conceived before, not even by the the Romans,

While all this was going on, the Convention, in order to hoodwink England, was making to her the moſt ſolemn aſſurances of pacific intentions. It even carried its diſſimulation to the almoſt incredible length of requeſting the mediation of England to bring about a peace with Pruſſia and the Emperor.

A further & a very ſtrong confirmation of theſe points is found in the date of the inſtructions to Genet, the manifeſt object of which was to bring the United States into a war againſt Great Britain. Theſe inſtructions were ſigned January 3d 1793; the ſupplementary inſtructions, January 17th, 1793; Mr. Chauvelin was ordered to quit England January 24th, 1793; and was declared againſt England February 1ſt, 1793. If this diſmiſſal was the occaſion of the war, as France alledged, why thoſe inſtructions before the diſmiſſal? Had France been diſpoſed for peace, as ſhe alledged, would ſhe, on account of this diſmiſſal, have declared war within ſix days after it took place?

And yet there are men, men too of talents and information, who remain blind to all this! Who while France was openly forming projects of empire againſt all her neighbours, and openly preſſing forward their execution, by every mean of artifice and force, believed that ſhe was injured and attacked, becauſe in the face of her own acts ſhe ſaid ſo! From a late pamphlet, publiſhed by Mr. Erſkine, and containing an ingenious and plauſible apology for the Engliſh oppoſition, it appears that he and his friends in Parliament, who certainly have high pretentions to ability and information, are ſtill perſiſting in this error of regarding only the *declarations* of France, and wholly overlooking her *actions*.

NEUTRAL NAVIGATION.

(Continued from our paper of Wedneſday, Feb. 14.)

But according to the new law laid down by the French Directory, the Neutral veſſels found at ſea laden with Britiſh Merchandize and Manufactures, in whole or in part, are to be captured, and theſe articles, it is ſuppoſed, will thereby be loſt. It may be ſo, if the ſhips of war and privateers fitted out by the French are able to take them; or if Neutral Nations will ſubmit to this reſtriction on their commerce: or if theſe Neutral veſſels do not, for their ſecurity, put themſelves under the protection of Britiſh convoys.

It is here proper to obſerve, that the commerce to America and the Weſt Indies cannot be carried on without cargoes conſiſting of what are called, aſſorted cargoes; the ſame obſervation is true in a great degree with reſpect to the commerce of a conſiderable part of Europe. But aſſorted cargoes of any extent, are neceſſarily compoſed, in part at leaſt, of Britiſh Manufactures; ſo that the French Directory, by prohibiting Neutral Nations to carry in their ſhips any Britiſh Manufactures, retain the commerce of Neutral Nations to almoſt every part of the World, and will thereby diminiſh their trade, to an extent that can hardly be conceived.

How the Governments of Neutral Nations, at whoſe proſperity this meaſure of the French Directory is principally aimed, will bear ſuch a reſtriction, is more than we can take upon ourſelves to determine. It is certainly a reſtriction which the maritime power of *Great Britain* never preſumed to impoſe on the commerce of Neutral Nations, and muſt cover thoſe Governments with diſgrace, which ſhall patiently ſubmit to it.

But even in this caſe, if Neutral veſſels trading with this Country (to which their own Governments ſhall deny protection) ſhall think proper to ſail under Britiſh convoy, they will have the ſame ſecurity which Britiſh ſhips have hitherto enjoyed during the courſe of the War; and we appeal to experience, to ſhew what that ſecurity has been. Even the ſmall loſs we have ſuſtained, is principally to be imputed to the departure of mercantile veſſels from the convoys which were given them for their defence. It is certain, that from the commencement of the War, notwithſtanding theſe captures, the general commerce of this Kingdom has gradually and greatly increaſed.

"The *New Meaſures* of the Directory againſt "Engliſh Manufactures and Commerce, will be "felt as ſeverely by Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, as by "the Weavers of Lancaſhire—It is impoſſible, "under ſuch an Anathema, to inſure any Ship, "ſince an Engliſh pocket-handkerchief would "enſure the Confiſcation of the Cargo.

"It is a moſt dreadful blow to our Trade; "but it is ridiculous to charge it upon the Ene-"my, as a thing unprecedented—It is our Ma-"ritime Maxim returned upon us;—it is that aſ-"ſertion of Power, which we always made, when "we were able; which gave riſe to the Armed "Neutrality in the laſt War, and made us ob-"noxious to all the Commercial Powers, at the "outſet of our mad career in the War."—*Morning Chronicle, Jan.* 15, 1798.

In our former comment on the above paragraphs, we proved that the Writer of the *Morning Chronicle* had thereby libelled, not only the preſent Government of this Country, but the Government in former times;—that he had libelled our Courts of Maritime Juriſdiction, by ſuppoſing that they have ever founded their deciſions on principles of Maritime Law ſimilar to thoſe of the French Directory;—and laſtly, that he had libelled the gallant Officers and Sailors of the Britiſh Navy, by ſuppoſing that they had ever acted on ſuch principles.

We held forth alſo, to a diſcerning Public, the ignorance of this Writer, in ſuppoſing that the Navigation of this Kingdom, or the buſineſs of the Inſurance, founded upon it, would be diminiſhed by the late meaſures of the French Directory;—we proved, on the contrary, that they were both likely to be thereby increaſed.

We ſhewed, that theſe meaſures would only affect the Intereſts of Neutral Nations (againſt which they were principally aimed,) if their Governments neglected to afford to the ſhipping of their ſubjects, that protection which they had a right to expect; or if, on failure of this, they did not put themſelves under the protection of Britiſh convoys.

Whoever will attentively conſider the various paragraphs that are ſucceſſively inſerted in this Jacobin Paper, cannot fail to obſerve, that the Writer of it, under colour of attacking his Majeſty's Miniſters, and their meaſures, direct, in fact, his whole invective againſt his Country—againſt its eſſential rights and intereſts;—its glory and its ſecurity. Such is the true character of this Paper *. The Writer of it endeavours to intimidate and depreſs the ſpirits of our Merchants and Manufacturers, and to prepare them as fit victims for the French Directory;—He repreſents them as a People already degraded, becauſe they will not adopt the ſame principles of anarchy, and democratic tyranny, as are avowed by him and his Aſſociates; and he always betrays a malignant joy, whenever he can find an opportunity of exaggerating the ſucceſſes of the enemy, or of miſrepreſenting the loſſes which this Country may have ſuſtained, or is likely to ſuſtain, by the meaſures of the French Directory.

We will now proceed to conſider further the paragraphs ſtated at the head of this Paper, particularly that in which the Writer aſſerts, that the "new meaſures of the French Directory, are a dreadful blow to the trade of Great Britain."—We ſuppoſe, that in theſe new meaſures, by means to include the new prohibition iſſued by the French Directory, againſt the importation of Britiſh Merchandize and Manufactures, and the arbitrary and violent ſeizure they have made of all that could be found in the territory of the Republic.

It is proper firſt to obſerve, that theſe prohibitions extend at preſent, only to the territories of France:—What the French Directory mean by the territories of France, it is not eaſy to aſcertain; it is certain, indeed, that they mean to include in this deſcription, every country into which the power of their armies may have penetrated. It is probable alſo, that they mean to include therein, the countries belonging to the United Provinces, if by menaces they can force the preſent temporary Government of Holland to adopt ſimilar principles. But it may well be doubted, whether the people of Holland will ever ſubmit to ſuch reſtrictions, or give them any effect, even if their Government ſhould ſuppoſe to adopt them. The Commerce of Holland is principally a commerce of *tranſit*—the Merchants of that country receive goods, not ſolely for their own uſe, but to tranſmit them to other countries, and particularly to the interior parts of the Continent, thereby to derive a profit from them; and if the Merchants of Holland do not ſubmit to theſe reſtrictions, any of the like nature impoſed on the trade of Flanders, will have little or no effect; for Flanders and Holland are rival countries in the Tranſit trade, and what is not ſuffered to paſs though the one, neceſſarily paſſes through the other; and even if the ports of both theſe countries were ſhut againſt Britiſh Merchandize and Manufactures, ſuch a meaſure would only drive the Tranſit trade to the ports of Germany, and perhaps to thoſe of the Baltic, to the loſs of the firſt, and to the great advantage of the latter: the great increaſe of the ſhips of Dantzick, bearing the Pruſſian flag, in the courſe of laſt year, is a clear proof that this will be the caſe. We have already obſerved, from what has happened, not only in the preſent war, but in the laſt, that Britiſh Manufactures, from the excellence of their fabric, the cheap price at which they are ſold, and the long credit which the great capitals of Britiſh merchants enable them to give, will always find a vent in ſome way or other; they paſs through every barrier which the Governments of foreign countries can raiſe againſt them. If theſe governments impoſe reaſonable duties, they may derive a profit from their importation; if they impoſe high duties, or prohibitions upon theſe articles, they are neceſſarily ſmuggled, and theſe profits are wholly loſt. The antient Government of France was ſenſible of theſe principles; and other governments will in time be forced to adopt them.

We will now conſider, whether it appears from experience, that it is in the power of the French Directory, by any exertion of their authority, to prevent the ſale of Britiſh Manufactures, even in France; and next, if they could ſo prevent it, what is likely to be the amount of the loſs which the commerce of this country will ſuſtain from ſuch a meaſure.

This is not the firſt time that the French Government has endeavoured to alarm the Merchants and Manufactures of Great Britain, by a meaſure of this nature, or, (as it is called by the Writer of the Morning Chronicle,) an Anathema againſt the trade of this country. We will give ſome account of what they have already done, and what the effects of it have been.

From the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, a general Prohibition ſubſiſted, againſt the entry or importation of almoſt all our Manufactures into France. The Manufactures in which this country then excelled, were but few; principally woollens. Since that period, many ſorts of Manufactures, particularly cottons, pottery, and hard-ware, have been eſtabliſhed, or have been carried to a much greater degree of perfection.

* *Camille Jordan, in a Letter to his Conſtituents, lately publiſhed, complains of an aſſertion of an Engliſh Journaliſt, who is paid by their Government, p.* 43, (de ce Journaliſte Anglois, ſolde par notre Gouvernement.)—*We do not pretend to determine, to what Journaliſt this obſervation applies; but according to the information of Camille Jordan, there is certainly one of theſe Journaliſts in the pay of the enemy.*

(To be continued.)

CORK: Printed by JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)*—☞ *This Paper is publiſhed at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-ſtreet, oppoſite the Poſt-Office, where Advertiſements, Eſſays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The Cork Herald:

OR, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.—No. 11.] *SATURDAY*, MARCH 17, 1798. *[Price, Three-Pence.*

TO LET,

A COMPLEAT HOUSE and CONCERN, in *Patrick Street*, now in the Possession of *Sir Vesian Pick*, with or without extensive CELLARS, STABLES, &c. on which has lately been expended a large Sum of Money. The HOUSE is well calculated for a Hotel, Academy, or Lodgings. As he means to *decline* the *Wine Business*, he will Dispose of a few Hhds. of choice CLARET, fit immediately *to Bottle*, and some very excellent, three Years in Bottle, with OLD PORT, all which may be seen at his STORES. The BREWERY in *Marlborough-Street*, now kept going by his SON, will also be LET: a constant Supply of the *much esteemed* 8s. 8*d*. BEER, will be kept up until the Brewery is Let.

N. B. An excellent Draft or Carriage HORSE for Sale. March 14.

To be Let, or the Interest sold.

THE House and Concerns on the Coal-Quay for a considerable time, in the possession of the late Firm of *KIFT* and *CLUTTERBUCK*, and are now in the occupation of Mr. CLUTTERBUCK, immediate possession can be given; and may be viewed from 8 in the morning till 6 at night.

☞ Mr. CLUTTERBUCK takes this opportunity of returning his sincere acknowledgments to his Numerous Friends in this City and the Country, for their very great partiality to him in his late Business of the Tea and Grocery line, and informs them that intending to add to the above Imports; that of *Wines* and *Spirits* Mr. CORNELIUS SULLIVAN of this City, has joined him in Co-partnership.

Cork, March 14.

CLUTTERBUCK, SULLIVAN, & CO.

BEG to inform their Friends, that from the present Tea Sales, they expect a well assorted supply of *Green, Black*, and *Boheas*, with Refined and Raw *Sugars*, and a great Variety of Articles in the *Grocery Line*.—Also, direct from Oporto, a quantity of *Wine*, in Pipes and Hhds; and soon expect a few Pieces of *real Geneva*, *Jamaica Rum*, and *French Brandy*, *Sherry* and *Malaga*, in Butts, half do. and quarter Casks—with all which articles they intend being constantly supplied.

N. B. The Business will be carried on at their Offices and Stores, (formerly in the possession of C.-S.) South-Main-Street.

Cork, March 14, 1798.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen.

Nov. 8, 1797.

THERE being a want of SURGEONS MATES, to serve in his Majesty's ships, the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, do hereby give notice to such Gentlemen, as may be willing to serve therein, that they may on application to Doctor William Gray, of Dublin, or Doctor William Meade, of Cork, receive letters for examintion before the Royal College of Surgeons at Dublin, and afterwards on presenting the Certificates of such examination to the said Commissioners, will receive Warrants according to their Qualification.

The Commisioners do further give notice to such Gentlemen as may prefer being examined by the Surgeon Company of London, that they may receive leers for that purpose by applying at the Sick and Wounded Office at Somerset-Place, London.

Particulars of the allowances to Surgeons Mates and Surgeons in his Majesty's Navy, may be known by applying at the Office of the Commissioners, to Doctor Gray, of Dublin, or Doctor Meade, of Cork.

I THINK it necessary to acquaint the Public, that I have discharged John Magrath and Elizabeth Hartigan from my service, having had the most convincing proofs of their dishonesty, for which I mean to prosecute them next Assizes.

South-Mall, March 9. WM. MEADE.

AUCTION.

☞ At B. O'DONOGHUE's Store, Lavit's-Quay, a few Casks best London *Salt-Petre*, will be disposed of by Public Auction, on Friday the 23d Inst. March 14.

John B[illegible]ett, *Plaintiff*. Wm. [illegible]er, *Def.* } PURSUANT to the Decree of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, in Ireland, made in this cause, bearing date the 19th day of July, 1797, I will on Monday the 30th day of April next, at two o'clock in the Afternoon, at my Office at the King's Inns, Dublin, set up and sell by Public Cant to the highest Bidder, all that and those the Defendant's Estate and Interest in the Lands of Ball[illegible]boone, together with the Commonage, and five Acres and three quarters of the Bog of Tone reagh being part of the Lands of Ballymorisheen, situate in the Barony of Barrett's, and County of Cork or a competent part thereof, for the purposes in the said Decree mentioned. Dated this 7th day of March, 1798. W. W. POLE.

CORN STORES TO LET.

THE extensive and commodious STORES in *Morgan-Street*, near the South-Mall, to the rear of the House lately occupied by *William Purefoy*, Esq. For particulars apply to JOHN GOOD, Esq. *Sullivan's-Quay*, or FRANCIS MORGAN, at *Henry Sadleir and Co's.* Esqrs.

N. B. There is a large and convenient WINE VAULT under the Premises. March 14.

WANTED,

TO hire by the Quarter, Half-Year, or Year, for the purpose of supplying the Troops stationed in the Forts on Cork Harbours, *a Market-Hooker, Lighter, or other Vessel* that may be thought fit for the service; also, a substantial and fast-rowing *BOAT*, the Crew to consist of Six Hands and a Coxswain.

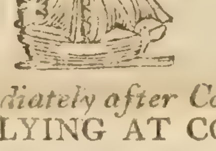
Persons willing to supply the above, may send Proposals in Writing to *Brigade Major Lumsden, at Cove*, previous to the 25th of March, 1798, who will explain such further particulars as may be required. March 14.

WANTED,

ANY sum from 300l. to 600l. on Real or Personal Security; if the former should be prefered, a Mortgage of a clear Estate in the Liberties of Cork will be given, and Tenants appointed to pay the Interest in the City; if the latter, every information will be furnished by application to I. T. Jones, Marlboro'-street. *March* 14.

RAGS WANTED.

MESSRS. PERRIERS will give the highest Price for any quantity of RAGS. Apply at their Paper-Mills, Douglas, or at the Red-Abbey Sugar House, Cork. March 14.



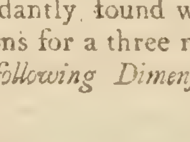
For Sale, immediately after Condemnation,
NOW LYING AT COVE,
The Ship DU GAY TROUAIN,

LATE a *French* Privateer, prize to his Majesty's Ship *Shannon*, built at *Nantz*, in 1789, for a Guinea-man, double-decked, deep waist, pierced for 24 Guns, has 9 six pounders mounted, Flush Deck, abundantly found with all kind of Stores and Provisions for a three month's cruize.

Of the following Dimensions.

	FT.	IN.
Length aloft, ...	112	0
Breadth of Beam, . . .	31	3
Height between Decks, .	5	4
Depth of Hold, ...	11	6
Whole Depth, ...	17	0

And admeasures about 460 Tons—is a very handsome Ship, and a remarkable fast sailer.——For Inventory and particulars apply to *J. Roche, Jun.*



For Sale, immediately after Condemnation,
NOW LYING AT COVE,

THE remarkable fine fast-sailing Ship, *L'MARS*, (with all her Materials, as she arrived from sea,) late a French Privateer, prize to his Majesty's ship *Dryad*, Lord Amelius Beauclerk Commander; copper bottom, pierced for 22 guns; has sixteen 12 and 18 pounders mounted, with swivels and small arms complete; abundantly found with stores and provisions for a three months cruise.

Dimensions as follows:

Length Aloft, - - - 114 FEET.
Breadth extreme, - - 32F. 8 IN.
Depth from Deck to Skin, 16F. 1 IN.
And Admeasures about 510 Tons.

For Inventory and particulars apply to JOHN ROCHE, *Junr.* March 14.

ISAAC MORGAN,

HAS ON SALE,

SCALE SUGAR, in Hhds. and Chests.
RUSSIAN IRON and MATTS.
HEMP and FLAX.
LONDON HOPS, in Bags and Pockets,
SMYRNA COTTON.
CLARET, in Timber.
TEAS of different kinds.
MALAGA LEMONS, and New RAISINS.

He daily expects a large supply of INDIGO.

He takes this opportunity of informing the Dealers in HEMP and IRON, that he is to receive in the course of the ensuing Summer, from *Petersburgh*, three Cargoes of those Articles, which he will dispose of on moderate and accommodating Terms. Mar. 10.

Just arrived from OPORTO,
50 *Pipes and* 100 *Hhds. Port Wine*,
Which will be Sold by Auction, on the Customhouse Quay, on TUESDAY, 20th Inst.

Terms at Sale. *March* 10.

At a Numerous and Respectable Meeting of the INHABITANTS *of the Town of KINSALE, holden at the Court House, the 8th Day of March,* 1798, *in consequence of Public Notice, from* WILLIAM NEWMAN, ESQ. *Sovereign.*

The following Resolutions were Unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, THAT with heartfelt satisfaction, we see the Daily encrease of a Voluntary Subscription throughout this Kingdom, for the Defence of our Country, at this critical and alarming period, against a powerful and persevering Enemy.

Resolved, That we will, to the utmost of our abilities, join our Fellow Country-Men, in promoting so Loyal an undertaking.

Resolved, That Books be immediately opened, and kept at the Sovereign's Office, to receive Subscriptions for the above purpose.

Resolved, That the *Sovereign, Haddock Chudleigh, Robert Boyle Warren, John Daly*, jun. *John Spiller Newman, Joseph Bullen*, and *Laurence Heyden*, Esquires, be appointed a Committee, to carry the above Resolutions into effect.

WILLIAM NEWMAN, *Sovereign.*

The *Sovereign* having quitted the Chair, and *Samuel Irwine*, Esquire, being called thereto.

Resolved, That the Thanks of this Meeting be, and are hereby given, to the *Sovereign*, for his proper Conduct in the Chair.

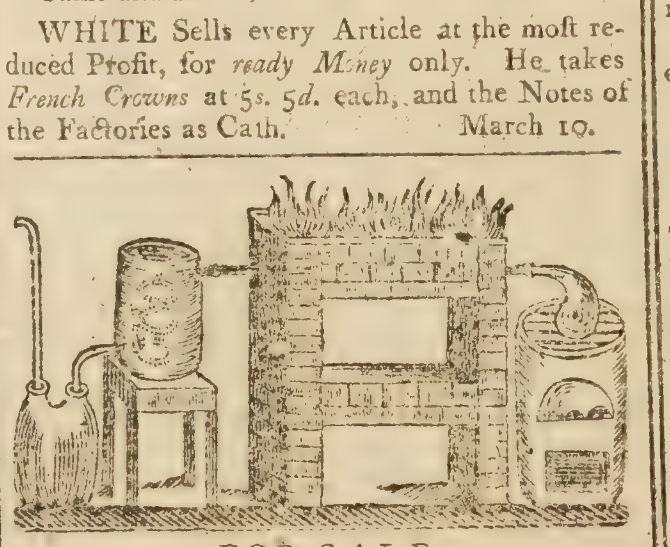
SAMUEL IRWINE.

ENGLISH CHEESE, &c.

John White, No. 27, North Main-street,
HAS this day received, per [illegible], from *Bristol*, an extensive supply of the following Goods:

CHEESE.	Best Jordan Almonds,
Best double Glofter,	Mecklenburgh Smalts,
Dittto single Ditto,	Powder and Slate Blues,
Best Cheshire & Dolphin,	Silk Search Bottoms,
Ditto Berkley Hundred and the much approved Wiltshire Truckles, that weigh from 6 to 9*ll*. each.	Best Long Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cassia, and best Ceylon Cinnamon,
	White Pepper, in Bags,
New Malaga Raisins, in Casks and Boxes,	French and Pearl Barley Citron and Salt Petre.

WHITE Sells every Article at the most reduced Profit, for *ready Money* only. He takes *French Crowns* at 5*s*. 5*d*. each, and the Notes of the Factories as Cash. March 10.



FOR SALE
AT CRAIG'S DISTILLERY,
GRATTAN-STREET, CORK,
On the most reasonable Terms,
Very sweet and strong Whiskey,
ALSO,
Spirit of Wine, Rum, Brandy and Gin,
Of greater Purity, and equal in Flavour to Foreign Spirits of the same denomination;
And all the most elegant and esteemed
CORDIAL WATERS.

N. B. A Gallon and upward of any Article will be Sold. March 3.

County of Cork. } ☞ THE Secretary to the Grand Jury of the County of Cork gives Notice, that his Office will be open on *Monday*, the fifth of March, to receive Affidavits for Presentments, and will continue each Day, from ten o'Clock in the Morning, until three in the Afternoon. Feb. 28.

County of Cork. } ☞ SUCH Magistrates as have taken Informations, and Recognizances returnable to the next Assizes, are earnestly requested to send them to the Crown Office as speedily as possible. The very heavy weight of business, and the early period at which it is supposed the Assizes are to Commence, will render a non-compliance with this request most materially inconvenient.

JAMES CHATTERTON, JUN.
Feb 28. Clerk of the Crown.

Old Bottled Claret,
OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY:
RED PORT,
From Seven to Eight Years Old, in Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter-Casks:
Remarkably fine OLD SHERRY,
MADEIRA, CALCAVELLA:
Rich Old Malaga, &c.

As all the above WINES were laid in long before the two last additional Duties, they will be Sold on reasonable Terms, by ROBERT NETTLES, *St. Patrick's-Bridge.*

Feb. 28.

TOBACCO.

FOR Sale, at JAMESON's Stores, Morrison's Island, an assortment of best quality *Tobacco*; with which the Dealers shall be supplied on the most moderate terms. Feb. 21.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March next,

FOR Three Lives, or Thirty-one Years, the HOUSE and DEMESNE of DROMBEG; situate in *East Carbery*. The Demesne containing about 80 Acres good Ground, handsomely laid down, and commanding an extensive view of the Ocean. The House is fit for the immediate reception of a Family; the Offices are large and in thorough repair, with an excellent Garden, protected by a Wall fourteen feet high, and the entire calculated for the residence of a Gentleman, wishing to reside in a sporting Country. Application to be made to the Rev. H. JONES, *Kinsale*, or I. T. JONES. Feb. 14.

N. B. The House, with 27 Acres, will be let if more pleasing.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March next,
The Farm of KILGARRIFFE,
Lately held by Mr. RICHARD WOULFE:

Proposals, in writing only, will be received by the EARL OF SHANNON, *Dublin*, or the Rev. HORACE TOWNSEND, *Courtmasherry.*

Feb. 28.

B. O'DONOGHUE,

WILL Let, from the 25th of March next, his extensive WINE-VAULT, and other Concerns, on Lavitt's-Quay; any person desirous of carrying on the Wine Business, cannot enter on a more convenient or immediate Establishment——with his present Stock of capital Old Bottled Wines; 6 months credit on approved security will be given.

A few Casks best London Saltpetre to be had on reasonable terms.

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majesty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and THADY LAWLER, Lieutenant in the Clare Light Company attached to the said Regiment; stand charged on oath with having forcibly and violently committed a rape on CATHERINE FYNN, a prisoner in charge of the guard whereof the said LAWLER was officer.

WE, the undersigned Officer of the 89th Regiment at Head-Quarters, desirous of testifying to the Country our abhorrence and detestation of such inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the said WILLIAM VENNILL to justice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS; to any person or persons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majesty's goals within the space of Six Months from the date hereoff, which Reward shall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of said Regiment.

Said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, ruddy complexion, fair hair, and rather inn-kneed.

William Steward Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
William Hilliard, Captain.
Bernard Stawell, Captain.
William N. Long, Captain.
John T. Perry, Captain.
John L. Mesurier, Captain Lieutenant.
Jordan Roche, Surgeon.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant.
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
John Macdonald, Lieutenant,
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Richard Butler, Lieutenant.
Robert M'Keaud, Lieutenant.
William Percivall, Lieutenant.
Charles Pm. Roddy, Ensign.
William Cowell, Ensign.
John Grant, Ensign,
Henry Eyre Evans, Ensign.
John Campbell, A Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18. 1798.

Juſt arrived to Richard Clear,

And for Sale at his Stores, Pembroke-Street, near the Poſt-Office:

PRIME Farnham and Kent Hops, in Bags and Pockets,
Tanned Sheep-Skins, fit for Bellows, Card-Makers, and Book-Binder's uſe,
Briſtol Crown Glaſs and Tobacco Pipes,
Ditto Candle-wick, Barrel and Tierce Hoops,
Sulphur and Roll Brimſtone, and American Pearl-Aſhes,
Milled Lead, Patent Shot, and Lead Ore,
Sheet Copper, for Gutters, &c. and Iron Wire,
All at the moſt *reduced* Prices. March 17.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Cork, Feb. 19, 1798.

AT a Meeting of the principal Officers of his Majeſty's Revenue, in the Port of Cork, held this Day at the Cuſtom-Houſe, for the laudable purpoſe of promoting a Subſcription, for the exegencies of the State, during the continuance of the War.

BERNARD SHAW, *Eſq. Collector, in the Chair.*

THE following Gentlemen ſubſcribed the Sums annexed to their reſpective Names; each Sum to be paid Annually during the War.

		£.
Bernard Shaw, Eſq.	*(Collector,)*	200
John Cuthbert, Eſq.	*(Surveyor-General,)*	100
Henry Davis, Eſq.	*(Port Surveyor,)*	100
Edward Wilmot,	*(Surveyor of the Stores and Regiſter of Seizures,)*	80
Strettle Jackſon,	*(Land Waiters)*	40
Hugh Lawton,	*(Land Waiters)*	40
George Knapp,	*(Land Waiters)*	40
Samuel Man,	*(Land Waiters)*	40
Frederick Clarke,	*(Land Waiter outwards,)*	40
Simon Douglas,	*(Pro Collector,)*	40
Edward Jameſon,	*(Jerquer,)*	40
Noblet Johnſon,	*(Clerk of Land Permits,)*	30
Alexander Jack,	*(Clerk of Informations,)*	50
P. Ryder,	*(Clerks to the Collector,)*	10
T. Oliver, Sen.	*(Clerks to the Collector,)*	10
Thomas Jones,	*(Clerk of the Iron Yard,)*	20
	COVE DISTRICT.	
John Drury,	*(Tide Surveyor)*	50
William Colthurſt,	do. do.	50
Charles Cole,	do. do.	50
	PASSAGE.	
R. N Parker,	*(Tide Surveyor)*	50
Jacob Lemyn,	*(Do.)*	50
	EAST PASSAGE.	
Richard Smith,	*(Tide Surveyor.)*	9
		1139

N. B. The intimation of this Meeting was not made untill this morning, which prevented more numerous Subſcriptions, but the liſt remains in the Collector's Office for further ſignatures.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Cork, 24th Feb. 1798.

		£.
Amount Voluntary Subſcriptions received		1139
Edward Green,	*(Clerk of ſhips entries)*	30
Alexander Bradford,	*(Quay Surveyor)*	20
Henry Ivie,	*(Land-carriage Officer)*	10
Matthias Smith,	*(Tide-Surveyor, Blackrock,)*	50
Edward Hegerty,	*(Jerquer's Clerk,)*	10
John Welſtead,	*(Debenture Officer,)*	10
Michael Foord,	*(Revenue Ship Builder, Paſſage,)*	25
		£. 1294

Guildhall, City of Cork,

The 19th February, 1798.

At a General Seſſions of the Peace, held the 11th Day of January, 1798—and continued by adjournments to this day:

THE Mayor and Juſtices did ſet and aſcertain the following, to be the Rates and Prices at which *White Salt* ſhall be ſold by Retail in the ſaid City, and the Suburbs and Liberties thereof, viz.

8s. 0d.	Per Hundred Weight,
4 0	Per Half do. do.
2 0	Per Quarter do. do.
1 0	Per Stone or Peck.
0 6	Per Half do. 7lb.
0 3	Per Quarter do.
0 1	Per Pound.
0 0½	Per Half do.

☞ RETAILERS are to obſerve, that ſelling at higher rates than the above ſet, ſubjects them to a Penalty of £. 10 for every offence, which cannot be mitigated.——It is found, that a Pint meaſure heaped, weighs but three quarters of a pound; thoſe perſons therefore, who choſe to prevent the trouble of weighing every pound and half pound, may provide meaſures, which, when ſtruck even at top, will then contain a pound or half pound weight; but they are not to attempt ſelling with any ſuch, until firſt tried and approved of by the Mayor, and ſtamped by him,

By the Court,
W. JONES,
Clerk of the Peace.

Cork, March 5, 1798.

☞ THE MAYOR gives this public Notice to all DEALERS in SALT by Retail, that from and after next Wedneſday, the 7th of March inſtant, every Offender againſt the Regulations already publiſhed in the Newſpapers for ſelling of Salt, ſhall be proſecuted, and the Penalty of 10l. ſtrictly levied, according to Act of Parliament.

Meaſures are now to be had at the MAYOR'S OFFICE, legally ſtamped, for the purpoſe of ſelling Salt by Retail. The largeſt containing by ſtrike-meaſure, one Pound weight of Salt, to be ſold for one Penny; and the ſmalleſt, containing half a Pound, to be ſold for one Halfpenny.

The MAYOR requeſts the aſſiſtance of the Market Jury, in detecting and ſeizing all unlawful Weights and Meaſures uſed by Retailers of Salt, and bringing the Offenders to Puniſhment.

Voluntary Contributions FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Cork, Feb. 23, 1798.

At a Numerous and Reſpectable Meeting of the Merchants, Bankers, Traders, and other Inhabitants of *Cork*, convened this day in the *City Tholſel*, in conſequence of public notice from ROBT. HARDING and JOHN CUTHBERT, Jun Eſqrs. *High-Sheriffs*, the following Reſolutions having been propoſed by JOHN ANDERSON, Eſq. and ſeconded by RICH. LANE, Eſq. were unanimouſly agreed to:

I. That at a moment when the War is obſtinately perſiſted in, by an inſulting and ferocious Enemy, for the avowed purpoſe of utterly deſtroying, not only the Conſtitution, the Religious and Civil Rights, but alſo the National Independence of theſe Kingdoms, it behoves every *True Friend* of Ireland to come forward, with all his Zeal and Energy, to defeat the Hoſtile Deſigns of ſo inverate a Foe.

II. That Books be immediately opened to receive Subſcriptions, for Voluntary Contributions, in Defence of the Country, at this critical and alarming Period.

III. That every exertion be made to render thoſe Subſcriptions as productive as poſſible, being fully convinced that nothing will tend more than the general ſucceſs of ſuch a meaſure, to defeat the Projects of the Enemy, to maintain Public Credit, and to accelerate the Return of Peace, upon ſafe and honourable Terms.

IV. That the Gentlemen who requeſted the HIGH SHERIFFS to call this Meeting, together with thoſe now named, viz.

The Mayor,
High Sheriffs,
The Biſhop of Cork,
Dean St. Laurence,
The Right Rev. Doctor Moylan,
And Collector Shaw (who was appointed Treaſurer)

be appointed a Committee to carry theſe reſolutions into Effect; (*nine* to be a *quorum*) and that ſaid Committee be empowered to take ſuch meaſures as may appear to them beſt calculated to promote the complete Succeſs of Voluntary Contributions for the Defence of the Country.

The Sheriffs having quitted the chair, and John Pedder Eſq. being called thereto.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Meeting be, and are hereby given to the High Sheriffs of the city for their proper conduct in the chair.

The Committee having adjourned to the council chamber, and having elected JOHN ANDERSON, Eſq. their Chairman.

RESOLVED, That Attendance ſhall be given, and Books kept open in the *Council Chamber*, from 12 till 3 o'clock, on SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY next, to receive from their Fellow-Citizens ſuch ſums as they ſhall be inclined to contribute.

(Signed by Order,)
WM. PHILIPS, *Sec.*

The Committee appointed to carry theſe Reſolutions into effect, feel it their duty to call the attention of their Fellow-Citizens, to the *dangers* which juſt now threaten this Country, and to the *certain good effects* which muſt reſult from a ſpirited and unanimous exertion in its defence.

A deſperate Enemy, rendered formidable by its *ferocity* and *enthuſiaſm*,—after having violated every obligation, moral and civil, at home; after having trampled upon the laws of nations and even of civilized warfare abroad: is now promiſed the *plunder——the uncontrouled, and unlimitted plunder of this kingdom, as the reward of its treachery, bluſphemy and barbarity!* All reaſonable overtures for PEACE, are rejected with the inſolence of bravadoes, who have nothing to loſe, but every thing to obtain by ſo unequal a conflict. Can it be credited that ſuch an Enemy is *invited* to our ſhores? Can any man believe that their hope of aſſiſtance from *Iriſhmen* would be eventually realized? Let the unanimity with which perſons of every deſcription ſtep forward on the preſent occaſion, wipe away ſo foul an aſperſion. The conteſt is not now for POWER, but for EXISTENCE, on our parts. Let no man, therefore, be ſo ſilly as to connect the preſent meaſures with the idle theories of the day; or, to make it a political queſtion,—"*Whether he ſhall reſiſt aſſaſſination and plunder, or ſubmit to the yoke of a foreign and outrageous banditti?*"

Many there may be with intentions the moſt laudable, whoſe incomes being circumſcribed, will be diſcouraged from uniting in a *voluntary contribution*, under the idea, that the ſums they are enabled to offer, are *too trifling* to be of ſervice for a purpoſe of ſuch magnitude and extent. To ſuch men the Committee declare, that the *induſtrious Tradeſman whoſe ſixpenny contribution bears a juſt proportion to his mean, is as meritorious a Subſcriber, as the wealthy contributer of thouſands*; in ſuch a caſe the *intention* marks the giver, and not the *magnitude* of the gift. And here the Committee entreat every deſcription of their Fellow-Citizens to conſider, that all are univerſally, all are equally concerned, in defence of that, which affords them the means of EXISTENCE: the Peaſant would lament the loſs of his homely repaſt, with as *bitter concern* as the Peer would his ſplendid and decorated board—both are, therefore, equally called upon; for both are ſo far equally intereſted.

Let the meaſure therefore be general, and the object of it will inevitably be attained. Let the Foe perceive us *unanimous* in our exertions, and their hopes will become blaſted.

Cork, March 5, 1797.

A LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS,

Who have already come forward

WITH VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

	£.	s.	d.
M. R. Weſtropp, for the Royal Cork Volunteers, per ann.	600	0	0
John Conner, (a ſervant) per ann.	0	2	8½
Luke O'Sheã, per ann.	60	0	0
Thomas Duggan, per ann.	11	7	6
Sir Thomas Roberts, Bart. & Co. per ann.	500	0	0
James O'Daniel, (a ſervant) per ann.	0	2	8½
Sir James Laurence Cotter, Bart. and Co. per ann,	500	0	0
John Stack, (a ſervant) per ann.	0	3	3
John Anderſon per ann.	500	0	0
Robert Harding, per ann.	30	0	0
Meſſrs. Leſlie & Travers, per ann.	500	0	0
Margaret Conner (a ſervant) per ann.	0	4	4
Thomas Walker, per ann.	200	0	0
Iſaac Morgan, per ann.	150	0	0
Pedder and Cotter, per ann.	200	0	0
John Cuthbert, jun. per ann.	30	0	0
Anthony Edwards, per ann,	34	2	6
William Lumley, per ann.	50	0	0
John Roche, jun. (Cove) per ann.	100	0	0
Edmond Roche Kinſeagh,	11	7	6
Richard & William Lane, per ann.	200	0	0
Dominick Lombard,	30	0	0
Alexander Law,	22	15	0
Doctor Meade, per ann.	20	0	0
Leyceſter M'Cans and Co.	300	0	0
J. J. and P. Bernard, per ann.	20	0	0
Thomas Gibbings,	50	0	0
A. T. Sam Payo,	30	0	0
Edward Henry Morgan, per ann.	11	7	6
Samuel Hayman, M. D.	10	0	0
Henry Oſborne, M. D.	5	13	9
Joſeph Rogers, ſen.	50	0	0
Thomas Woodward,	50	0	0
John Forſter, per ann.	50	0	0
Coles and Wood, per ann.	200	0	0
Daniel Callaghan, per ann,	100	0	0
Thomas Gibbings, jun. per ann.	30	0	0
John Scraggs, per ann.	30	0	0
John Good, per ann.	20	0	0
Robert O'Donnoghue, per ann.	20	0	0
Thomas Pope Heard, per ann.	11	7	6
Thomas Lindſay, per ann.	11	7	6
Peter Eaſon,	11	7	6
Francis Archer White, per ann.	11	7	6
Jeffrey Beaſly and Son,	50	0	0
D. Waters, Sons. & Co. per an.	100	0	0
John Stanton,	5	13	9
Robert Gibbings, M. D. per ann.	50	0	0
John Martin, per ann.	50	0	0
C. M. Clutterbuck, per ann,	30	0	0
Wilſon and Herley. per ann.	17	1	3
Savage French, per ann.	455	0	0
George Shea, per ann.	50	0	0
John Callanan, M. D.	20	0	0
William Coppinger,	20	0	0
John Cahill, per ann.	17	1	3
Sir Patrick O'Conor,	22	15	0
Robert M'Clure, per ann.	11	7	6
William Roche, per ann,	20	0	0
Paul Maylor, per ann.	11	7	6
John Swete, per ann.	40	0	0
Joſeph Harriſon, per ann,	50	0	0
Richard Clear,	11	7	6
John Unthank, per ann.	20	0	0
Patrick Goold, per ann.	29	0	0
Charles Caſey, per ann.	20	0	0
Thomas Waggett, per ann.	100	0	0
Simon Low, per ann.	50	0	0
The Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Donoughmore, per ann.	600	0	0
Daniel Foley, per ann.	40	0	0
William Phillips, per ann.	20	0	0
Corporation of the City of Cork,	500	0	0
Hewit, Teulon, & Brunt,	100	0	0
James Morrogh,	50	0	0
John Franklin, per ann.	11	7	6
John Cole, per ann.	17	1	3
Chriſtopher Cole, per ann.	17	1	3
Edward Pope, per ann.	20	0	0
John Lindſay, *(Kinville)* per ann.	50	0	0
William Maxwell, per ann.	227	10	0
James Bennet, M. D. per ann.	10	0	0
Thomas Harding, per ann.	30	0	0
Thomas Dunſcombe, per ann.	11	7	6
Richard Kellett, for the Loyal Cork Legion, per ann.	600	0	0
Thomas Weſtrop, M. D. per ann.	20	0	0
Robert Richardſon, per ann.	11	7	6
Ephraim White, per ann.	20	0	0
Shaw and Evanſon, per ann.	40	0	0
Peter Deane, per ann.	22	15	0
Samuel Hobbs, per ann.	5	13	9
Warham St. Leger, jun. per ann.	5	13	9
Wm. Oſb. Hamilton, per ann.	11	7	6
Richard Perry,	50	0	0
John Wily, per ann.	20	0	0
Montgomery Jennings & Son,	11	7	6
William Kellock, per ann.	227	10	0
John Sympſon, per ann.	100	0	0
James and William Gregg, per ann.	20	0	0
John Litchfield, per ann.	11	7	6
W. S. Hallaran, M. D. per ann.	10	0	0
Richard Lawton,	22	15	0
Edmond Kenifeck,	40	0	0
Rt. Rev. Doctor Moylan,	11	7	6
John Connell, per ann.	11	7	6
Nicholas Geo. Seymour, per ann.	11	7	6
J. G. Ronan, M. D.	5	13	9
William Craig,	5	13	9
Wm. Robert Adams, per ann.	10	0	0
Alexander Brown,	22	15	0
William Cotter,	10	9	0
William Leader,	40	0	0
John Buttle,	0	2	8½
W. M. Baker,	22	15	0
Henry Forteſcue, per ann.	22	15	0
Samuel Allin,	11	7	6
Peter Maziere, per ann.	10	0	0
William Roberts, per ann.	10	0	0
A Working Manufacturer,	1	2	9
A Baker's Boy,	2	8½	
Sir Samuel Rowland, per ann,	25	0	0
Lodge, No. 1	50	0	0
Wm. A. Limrick, per ann.	5	13	9
Denis O'Driſcoll, per ann.	3	8	3
John Bradſhaw, (Capt. 60th Regiment) per ann.	56	17	6
Bartholemew Sullivan, per ann.	10	0	0
Timothy M'Auliffe,	5	13	9
Thomas Holmes, per ann.	11	7	6
Wm. Allen, per ann.	11	7	6
John Barrett, per ann.	5	13	9
Jacob Biggs,	10	0	0
Edward Creed,	20	0	0
From the Young Gentlemen of a School near Cork,	1	2	9
Wm. Harris, (Riverſtown) per ann.	5	13	9
Daniel Sweeny, per ann.	2	5	6
Joſeph King, per ann.	5	13	9
Charles M'Carthy, (Lakeville) per an.	22	15	0
Matthew Church,	20	0	0
Thomas Gonnel, per ann.	22	15	0
John M'Auliffe.	5	13	9
Gentlemen of Rev. Mr. Lee's School	12	7	0
Paul Whitney, per ann.	5	13	9
Marcus Lynch, jun. per ann.	20	0	0
John Caſey, (Crat. ſtreet) per ann.	11	7	6
Samuel Fowke,	5	13	9
Thomas Elliott,	0	11	4½
John Herbert Orpen, M. D.	11	7	6

TOBACCO.

JOHN ANDERSON AND CO.

HAVE this Day received a conſiderable Supply of PRIME TOBACCO, which will be ſold reaſonable. March 17.

AT a Meeting of the ROYAL CORK VOLUNTEERS, held at the County Court-Houſe, on Wedneſday the 10th of March, 1798

Captain WESTROPP in the Chair.

RESOLVED,

That it is with the moſt poignant regret and indignation we behold this once happy and peaceable part of the Kingdom diſtracted, and its proſperity and ſafety highly endangered by the prevalence of Doctrines, which have in a great meaſure extinguiſhed in the breaſts of numbers of our Countrymen, every principle of honor and morality; which have trampled on all the ſanctions and dictates of Religion, by which one man is bound to another, and every man to his Creator, and which have at length ſo far prevailed as to change that ingenious and manly courage, which was heretofore the boaſt and pride of Iriſhmen, into cowardly and ruffian aſſaſſination.

And we do now call on and moſt earneſtly intreat our numerous Fellow-Citizens, who, though warmed by Principles ſimilar to ours, have not yet inrolled themſelves for the public Defence, without delay, to come forward and acquire that Diſcipline, without which, however great their Courage and Zeal may be, their exertions in time of Action would rather embarraſs, than promote the Service of their Country.

Signed by Order,
March 17. D. CONNELL, *Secretary.*

☞ SUCH Gentlemen of the Revenue, as wiſh to Dine together on the 25th Inſtant, are requeſted to leave their Name at the Bar of the Crown Tavern, three Days previous to that Day.

BERNARD SHAW, Eſq. *Preſident.*
EDWARD WILMOT, Eſq. *Vice-Preſident.*
March 17.

Timber, Mahogany and Pot-Aſhes.

JOHN and ISAAC CARROLL, are landing a Cargo of *Timber* and *Deals*; they have for Sale a few Logs of *Mahogany*, and a few Barrels firſt ſort *Pot-Aſhes*, direct from New-York, and *Fire-Brick*. 17th of 3d Month.

BARRACK OFFICE,

Dublin, March 16, 1798.

THE Commiſſioners and Overſeers of Barracks do hereby give Notice that they are ready to receive Propoſals, for ſupplying the Troops at *Cork, Cork Harbour, Clonmel*, and *Middleton*, with Coals, for one Year, ending the 16th of April, 1799. The Propoſals to be ſealed up and directed to ſaid Commiſſioners, and endorſed, "*Propoſals for Coals:*" to be ſent to this Office, on or before Monday the 2d of April next, after which Day no Propoſal will be received; and the Commiſſioners give Notice, that the Coal muſt be of the beſt Quality, and delivered by *Dublin* Meaſure, *viz.* Four Buſhels of Ten *Wincheſter* Gallons each to the Barrel, and Eight Barrels to the Ton.

One-third of the probable Amount will be immediately Paid, on the Contractor's entering into Security; a like Sum upon the Barrack-Maſter's Receipt being produced, for a Quantity of Fuel laid in, equal in Value to the Sum firſt advanced, and the balance will be Paid on the Contract being completed. Two reſponſible Securities muſt be named in each Propoſal, they muſt be Reſident in the City of *Dublin*: No Propoſal will be attended to when the Names of the Securities are not mentioned.

By Order,
R. UNIACKE, *Secretary.*

DUBLIN,

MARCH 15.

The Privy Council has been ſitting theſe two days on the examination of the Priſoners who were apprehended on Monday laſt, and we underſtand that that they have all been committed on charges of High Treaſon. We have not been able to aſcertain the preciſe nature of the evidence on which they have been charged, but we underſtand that the Papers found upon the Provincial Committee of Leinſter, and upon the perſon of Mr. Bond, are complete with reſpect to the treaſonable nature of their meeting, and the advanced progreſs of the open and direct Rebellion which was meditated, and which we truſt by the vigilance and exertions of Government will be entirely defeated. We underſtand the meeting at Mr. Bond's were ſurpriſed at an early hour, ſo that poſſibly all the Delegates were not arrived, but we have obtained a liſt of ſuch as appear:

Carlow, Peter Ivers, Laurence Griffin—*Queen's Co.* Laurence Kelly, Peter Bannon—*Kildare*, G. Cummins—*Meath*, Thomas Reynolds, Charles Martin—*Co. Dublin*, Pat. Devine, James Roſe—*City Dublin*, Thomas Traynor, Edw. Hudſon.—*Secretary*, John M'Cann, head Clerk to Henry Jackſon.

Oliver Bond, and Dr. M'Nevin (who is ſuppoſed to have ſpent part of laſt ſummer at Hamburgh) have been alſo examined and committed. —Mr. Jackſon and his Son, Mr. John Sweetman and Counſellor Emmett, have not yet undergone an examination.

When the arreſt of the perſons now in cuſtody was reported on Monday laſt, a conſiderable appearance of alarm and agitation was diſcernable throughout this city; many perſons notorious for ſeditious practices, were ſeen collecting in various parts, in ſuch numbers as to promiſe ſome immediate and violent effort. The firſt eſſay of their ſtrength was made by inſulting thoſe who were obnoxious from Rank or Loyalty. In Parliament-ſtreet an attempt of this kind was made upon the Lord Chancellor as he paſſed on the way to his Court; but by his own deciſive ſpirit, and the prompt ſupport of ſeveral loyal gentlemen, who immediately aſſembled round him, the malice of treaſon was fruſtrated. It was then ſeen that but one reſource of ſafety remained to the well-affected, and that reſource was inſtantly adopted—the Yeomanry flew to arms. In the ſhort ſpace of an hour not leſs than *two hundred* of the Lawyers Corps appeared on their Parade; the Attornies were not leſs prompt or numerous; Beresford's Cavalry were equally forward; the Divisional Corps, the College Regiment, the St. Sepulchre's, the Liberty Rangers, Upper Croſs, &c. &c. all were arrayed with a diſpatch which it is hardly poſſible to conceive; a diſpatch the more admirable, as the effort was purely voluntary, founded not upon orders or upon ſummons, but ſpringing from the imperious and obvious danger, which ſtared in the face of every man who felt the ſenſation of Loyalty, and perceived the unuſual agitation of the diſaffected.

It is glorious for the city of Dublin to record, that upon ſuch a trying occaſion, and in ſo brief a ſpace of time, a voluntary unſummoned attendance of fifteen hundred of the Citizens were to be ſeen in arms, to protect her peace and reſtrain her enemies: it is glorious not only from the ſoul-inſpiring confidence which the circumſtance has given to Loyalty, but as a full, firm and honourable refutation of the abominable ſlanders propagated in the ſeditious papers againſt our loyal and gallant Yeomanry.

Nor ſhould we forget upon this occaſion the ardent and honeſt loyalty of the Soldiers of the Garriſon. Parties of the 5th Dragoons were diſperſed throughout the ſtreets of the City in ſuch a way, as to reſtrain the leaſt effort at diſturbance; the Armagh, Cavan, King's County, North Cork, Dunbarton, and other regiments, were under arms, and appeared only anxious for a fair opportunity of evincing their courage and loyalty againſt any who ſhould dare to carry their ſeditious attempts into acts of treaſonable violence.

While the Yeomanry were waiting on their parades for neceſſary orders, it was pleaſing to obſerve that ſeveral country gentlemen were every moment falling into the ranks in their reſpective uniforms; and it was truly delightful to contemplate the chearful and animated countenances of our brave Protectors, arrayed in the common cauſe of Truth and Honour againſt Sedition and Rebellion. Nor did Sedition dare to raiſe her head againſt ſuch an hoſt. The diſappointed Agitators ſnaked into their lurking places, and hid their diminiſhed heads, curſing the ill fortune which had fallen upon their malignant projects of confuſion and inſurrection.

The Yeomanry were however directed to take upon themſelves the protection of the city for that and the enſuing night, a ſervice which they undertook and performed with the ſame alacrity and ſucceſs to which the City of Dublin owed its ſafety and tranquility in the courſe of laſt May and June.

Parties of horſe and foot were accordingly eſtabliſhed throughout the different quarters of the city on Monday and Tueſday evening; ſo that the ſame ſtreets in which it was laſt week a ſervice of dangar to walk, even at noon-day, were rendered ſo tranquil, that a child might have traverſed them unmoleſted in the midſt of the night.

Extract of a private Letter from Venice.

"The French, who in virtue of a ſolemn contract made with us in time of profound peace, were received at Venice as the men who brought with them the ill-applied term of Liberty; have at length thrown us upon the Houſe of Auſtria, an event which in our preſent circumſtances is the beſt that could have befallen us.

"The horrors accumulated on our heads during their ſtay here are indefinable: heavy impoſitions and taxes were found neceſſary to ſupport their troops, while our own people, cruelly oppreſſed, were reduced to the want of neceſſaries. All the country ſeats, and palaces round our metropolis, are ſtripped and robbed, and what they could not carry away was purpoſely broken in pieces.

"The Arſenal, completely ruined, loſt 7,000 cannon, moſtly braſs, which were all ſunk before our faces, or ſpiked ſo as to be rendered uſeleſs. The Bucentoro was burned in the great ſquare, and all its ornaments. They took care, however, to gather up what fell from the profuſion of gold with which it had been decorated.

"Public and private Libraries were ranſacked and all the valuable books and curious manuſcripts carried forcibly away. Pictures from Churches, Palaces and private poſſeſſors are all gone: nor would you, my dear Brother, know your poor country again were you to ſee it. Even the four Bronze Horſes on St. Mark's became their prey; and they were trying to carry off the large Statues in the Piazette the night before their departure, but the National Guard hindered them, and ſaid, there was no time. Our beautiful ſtair-caſe, however, ſo richly inlaid, did not eſcape; but being unable to take it away, they rolled the heavy bombs and mortars down it in order to crack and cruſh it and break it into bits. The fine Galley ſtationed at the Piazette, with three or four Seluccas upon duty, they ſunk before our eyes, with a perfidious triumph, truly worthy of Barbarians.

"Tell your brave Friends in England theſe particulars, but tell them too that Venice was not conquered! ſhe was ſeduced, deceived, betrayed, by empty ſounds, indeed, but ſuch as pleaſed her eaſily-deluded inhabitants!—The fatal words *Liberty* and *Equality*, not the French Arms of Courage, were *our* ruin. They have now bent all their fraud and force againſt your England—but warn the Engliſh well to ſhut their ears againſt ſuch ſoft ſeductions.

"The French have emiſſaries in every country, precurſors who prepare the way before them: emigrants in various ſhapes and characters, counts beggars, prieſts, a maſquerading tribe, that under different forms beguile unthinking men, and poiſon the principles of thoſe they never could ſubdue by open conteſt. We once conſidered the ſea as our ſafeguard, but ſhe now ſerves alone to waft the ſtory of our mortifications to you. Let me, however, add, that on the 19th of January, amidſt the curſes of a juſtly enraged populace, they left our capital, and General Wallis entered it, nor could the civic guard reſtrain our people from following the French with bitter imprecations for their unexampled perfidy."

Tueſday the Superintendant Magiſtrate having received information that *The Priſt* was to be reprinted on the night of that day, in the name of a new Proprietor, againſt whom there were charges of a ſerious nature, went to the Printing-office of Stockdale, in Abbey-ſtreet, and ſeized a conſiderable quantity of the firſt impreſſions of the Paper, and a great part of the printing materials.

CORK.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The BANTRY YEOMAN *is animated by a zeal which ſuits better for a ſoldier than an author: the vigour of his arm in the hour of danger, will be of more efficient ſervice than the ſpirited apoſtrophe we have received. We would inſert his favour but that its temperature is too warm for the latitude of the Herald.*

MODERATO *to the Army in our next.*

☞ The Proprietor of the Cork Herald, in conſequence of the numerous claims, and various expenditures on, and incidental to the publication of a Newſpaper, is obliged to adopt the mode of all the *Engliſh* and the *Dublin* Prints; that of requeſting the Half-Year's Subſcription may be *paid in advance.* To thoſe numerous Friends who have anticipated his deſire, he returns his ſincere Thanks, and preſumes he ſhall experience a ſimilar indulgence from the remainder of his Subſcribers, when they take into their conſideration, that all tranſactions at the *Stamp* and *Printing Offices* are regulated by *ready money* only.

FLEECE WOOL FOR SALE.

H. S. PERSSE has for ſale, about Fifty Bags FLEECE WOOL, of different Qualities, which he will diſpoſe of on moderate terms. March 17.

On SUNDAY the 18th Inſt, at One o'Clock,

Will be Preached in the South Chapel,

BY REV. DOCTOR M'CARTHY,

THE ANNUAL CHARITY SERMON,

For the ſupport of the Poor Schools of this City, in which ſome hundreds of Orphans, and Children of indigent parents, are carefully inſtructed in the principles of the chriſtian religion, clothed, and when duly qualified, apprenticed out to trades.—The contributions of the liberal, who may find it inconvenient to attend, will be gratefully acknowledged by Mr. Wood, Treaſurer, and Mr. Haly, Stationer, Exchange. March 17.

ON SALE,

PRIME TOBACCO, now landing,
Bright Scale SUGAR,
A few Hhds. Refined Ditto,
Jamaica RUM,
American POT-ASH,
SHERRY WINE, in Qr. Caſks,
HOPS in Pockets,
About 4 Tons Caſk-wood,
100 Boxes LEMONS & ORANGES:

By C. DONEGAN, *Academy-Street.*

LOYAL CORK LEGION.

Committee-Room, March 13, 1798.

At a General Meeting of the Loyal Cork Legion, on Sunday, the 25th ultimo, for the purpoſe of deciding upon a Propoſition for contributing Six Hundred Pounds, per Annum, towards the Defence of the Country, during the War, which was Unanimouſly agreed to; much heat and intemperance having been manifeſted by a few individuals, which furniſhed a pretext for miſrepreſentation;

WE, the Committee, thought it our duty to inſtitute an immediate enquiry into the tranſactions of that day; as alſo into a Charge of Diſobedience of Orders on the preceding Sunday's Parade, brought forward on Thurſday the Firſt Inſtant, by the Commanding Officer, Captain Shaw. We accordingly ſat from day to day, and made the moſt minute and diligent inveſtigation, aſſiſted by Captain Shaw; and, having referred to the determination of a Court of Honor, the Charge exhibited by him; and alſo every other Charge, which the reſult of our enquiries enabled us to found againſt any of our Members, the Court of Honor made theſe deciſions. Of three Members charged with diſobedience of Orders, and five with Ungentleman-like Conduct, two on the former Charge, and one on the latter, were found Guilty, and immediately Expelled, and the remainder were honourably acquitted.

The Committee would have reſted ſatisfied in having thus vindicated the Diſcipline of the Loyal Cork Legion, if certain reports, equally injurious to the Honor of the Corps, as utterly falſe, and deſtitute even of the ſhadow of any foundation, had not been propagated with ſuch malignant induſtry, as to call for obſervation on our part, and to make it neceſſary for us to advert to ſome Occurrences, which, under any other circumſtances would not have required to be thus publicly noticed.—On Sunday evening, the 25th ult. immediately after the General Meeting, and whilſt the feelings of every individual of the Corps were at the height of agitation, Mr. Shaw, commanding as ſecond Captain, in the abſence of Lord Donoughmore, ſent up his Reſignation to Government, and afterwards to the Committee, by whom it was accepted.—The retirement of our Commanding Officer, at ſuch a moment, was not much calculated to allay the ferment, which had unhappily been raiſed by the intemperance of a very few individuals; and it could not have failed to ſuggeſt reflections highly injurious to the credit of the Corps. It therefore became the bounden duty of the Committee to inquire into the nature of Captain Shaw's reſignation, and whether it was accompanied by any, and what reaſons—and they accordingly applied to him for a copy of his communication with Government, upon the ſubject. In conſequence of which, the following copy of his Letter, to the Right Hon. Mr. Pelham, of the 25th ult. was laid before the Committee.

Cork, Feb. 25, 2798.

"SIR,

"I take the liberty to acquaint you, that at a "Meeting of the Loyal Cork Legion (which I "have the honor to command in the abſence of "my Lord Donoughmore) held this day, for the "purpoſe of Subſcribing towards the Defence of "the Country, ſome circumſtances occurred, in "which the groſſeſt inſults were offered to that "part of the Corps, who brought forward the "meaſure, by a certain deſcription of Perſons, "whoſe Principles and Characters I have ſo far "diſcovered, that I feel it a duty due, as well to "Government as myſelf, to diſcontinue my command over this body of Men, for the conduct of "*ſome* of whom I cannot undertake to be anſwerable. I have therefore to requeſt his Excellency will be pleaſed to accept of my reſignation, "as ſecond Captain of the Loyal Cork Legion,

I have the Honor to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
BERNARD SHAW.

"*Rt. Hon. T. Pelham.*

Certain expreſſions in this letter, appearing to the Committee to admit of miſconſtruction, they thought it neceſſary to reſort to Mr. Shaw for an explanation, and his anſwer not being conſidered ſufficiently explicit, a very reſpectable Gentleman waited upon Mr. Shaw, and was authoriſed by him to aſſure the Committee of the Loyal Cork Legion, "That he did not mean, in any "manner, in his letter to Mr. Pelham, to impeach "the Loyalty of that Corps; and that the expul "ſion of three of its Members, has, in his mind, "cleared the Corps (or words to that effect) of "the improper or refractory part of it."

The miſrepreſentations which had been ſo induſtriouſly circulated, reſpecting the cauſe of Mr. Shaw's reſignation, and the reaſons which were ſuppoſed to have accompanied it in his communication with Government, being thus completely expoſed and refuted by the beſt poſſible evidence, the declaration of Mr. Shaw himſelf—the Committee feel too proudly for the Dignity of the Corps, which they have the honor to repreſent, to condeſcend to enter into any vindication of its Character, againſt the foul aſperſions by which it has been aſſailed.—They think it however their indiſpenſable duty to declare, that, after the moſt earneſt and anxious endeavours to trace and inveſtigate theſe injurious reports, they find themſelves juſtified in giving to their Brethren of the Loyal Cork Legion, the Government, and the Public, this ſolemn aſſurance, that, excepting only the miſrepreſentations which attended the reſignation of their late Second Captain, under all the circumſtances of the caſe, and the miſconception of ſome expreſſions in his Letter to Mr. Pelham, by which this reſignation was communicated, they have not been enabled to diſcover any other foundation for all the Calumnies, equally baſe as malicious, which have been directed againſt the Principles and Honor of their Corps

JOHN THERRY,
Chairman of the Committe,
LOYAL CORK LEGION.

BANDON, March 17.

☞ A MEETING of the Inhabitants and Neighbourhood of BANDON is requeſted, at *Sweeny's*, on Wedneſday next, at One o'Clock, for the purpoſe of entering into Voluntary Contributions in Defence of the Country.

SAMUEL BEAMISH, *Proveſt.*

County of CORK. ☞ BY Virtue of an Act paſſed in this Kingdom, in the 36th Year of his Majeſty's Reign, entitled "*An Act more effectually to ſuppreſs Inſurrections, and prevent the Diſturbance of the Public Peace:*"—And, in purſuance of a Requiſition to me directed, under the Hand and Seals of three of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for ſaid County, bearing date the 15th Day of March, Inſt.—I do hereby Summon a Special Seſſion of the Peace to be holden at Doneraile in ſaid County, on Tueſday the 20th day of March, Inſt. between the hours of 12 at Noon and 2 in the After-noon, to conſider the State of the County. And, I do hereby Summon all Juſtices of the Peace within ſaid County, to attend at ſaid Seſſion, of which all Perſons concerned are to take Notice.—Dated this 16th Day of March, 1798,

J. CHATTERTON, Jun.—*C. Peace.*

IMPORTS,

From the 11th to the 12th of March, 1798.

26 hhds. of ſugar; 89 cheſts of tea; 747 bars, and 40 tons of unwrought iron; 58 hhds. of tobacco; 66 logs of mahogany; 20 cheſts of lemons; 80 bags of hops; 2 bags of berries; 200 barrels of beer; 11 bales of leather; 12 ton of hemp; 5,200 buſhels of rock-ſalt; 1 bale of woollens, 1 ditto of dimities, 1 ditto of fuſtians; 1 baſket of cheeſe; 652 barrels of herrings; 25 hhds. of tobacco; 6 puncheons of rum; 1 hhd. of liquorice root; 11 crates, 31 half ditto earthenware; 2048 bricks; 2 caſe and 2 bales of ſtationary; 1 caſe of hoſiery; 1 iron cheſt; 104 cheſts and 2 bales of coffee; 2 bales of paper.

EXPORTS,

From the 11th to the 12th of March, 1798.

10 cows alive; 36 raw hides; 360 barrels of oats; 1 bag of glue; 244 barrels and 624 half ditto beef; 100 barrels and 116 half ditto pork.

PORT NEWS.

COVE, MARCH 14, 1798.

Wind N. E.—Arrived, his Majeſty's ſhip Montague, 74 guns, captain Knight, for Bantry Bay.—Alliance, 310 tons, captain Wood, Liverpool, ſalt and dry goods for New-York.—Richmond, 202 tons, Simpſon, do. do. for Virginia.—Induſtry, 163 tons, Lodge, Waterford, proviſions for London.—Hercules, 309 tons Nicholſon, Liverpool, goods for Martinique.

MARCH 15.—Wind W.

Arrived, his Majeſty's ſloop Hazard, 16 guns, capt. Ruddock, from a cruiſe; Hope, 185 tons, Johnſon, Arundal, timber, deals, &c. Richard and Ann, 74 tons, Poſt, Southampton, hoops; Commerce, 206 tons, Walker, Dublin Proviſions for London; Racehorſe, 148 tons, Reed, Belfaſt, do. for do. Rambler, 120 tons, Berrell, Dublin, do. do. do. Lady Mary, 140 tons, Lewis, do. do. do. St. Patrick, 140 tons, Pinkerton, Belfaſt, do. do. Fame, 58 tons, Henderſon, London, porter, hops; Penelope, 215 tons, Morel, Briſtol, dry goods; Venus, 300 tons, Wye, Liverpool, ſalt and earthen-ware for Virginia; Sally, 30 tons, Harriſon, Southampton, hoops; His Majeſty's frigate Brilliant, 28 guns, capt. Blackwood, from a cruiſe.

Sailed—Jane, captain Watſon, Workington, ballaſt; Kitty, Filher, Whitehaven, ditto.—Neptune, Scott, Workington, do.—Hercules, Piper, Harrington, do.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Trench's *Speech on Sir* Laurence Parſon's *Motion*,

"That a committee be appointed to enquire in-
"to the ſtate of the country, and to ſuggeſt ſuch
"meaſures as are likely to conciliate the popular
"mind, and reſtore tranquility.

Mr. *Trench*, [of Woodlawn,] ſaid, that on a queſtion ſo important, and at a criſis ſo momentous as the preſent, he thought it the duty of every independent member of that Houſe to ſtand forward and avow his ſentiments. As ſuch, ſaid he, I give my moſt decided oppoſition to the motion of the Hon. Bart. I am convinced of the purity of his motives, but I am alſo convinced that the tendency of his motion is miſchievous, and that it would be fatal if carried into execution. Does the Hon. Bart. conſider how much eaſier it is to raiſe the tempeſt of popular commotion, than to allay it?—Does he imagine that the ſame breath which excites it can correct its fury, or mitigate its force. Does he flatter himſelf that he can ride in the whirlwind, and direct the ſtorm—or that he can ſay to the overwhelming tide, ſo far ſhalt thou go, and no farther. He himſelf may be among the firſt to feel its ungovernable rage. The Hon. Bart. recommended conciliatory meaſures, and a a remedy for the preſent diſturbances. Is it on our paſt experience in this country that he founds this opinion? Experience ſpeaks loudly to the contrary. Is it on a view of events that have happened in a neighbouring nation? France preſents an awful leſſon of the danger of temporiſing councils. Every man that has conſidered with attention the revolution in that country, which has made France miſerable, and deluged all Europe with blood, muſt admit that it was owing to the want of deciſive and ſpirited meaſures on the part of her government. Let Iriſhmen then of all deſcriptions rally round the executive government, to preſerve our ineſtimable conſtitution, and all the bleſſings we enjoy, from French invaders and their inſidious abettors at home. Let the honeſt peaſant and artiſan ſtand forth to defend the fruits of his honeſt induſtry. Let them not liſten to the deceitful ſounds of liberty and equality. The only liberty they have introduced into any country, is the liberty of rapine and deſolation; the only equality, equality of miſery. Let the merchant and manufacturer ſtand forth againſt the enemies of all commerce but the commerce of blood, who with a new ſpecies of tyranny, impoſe their ſhackles on trade, that ſhould be free as the wind that bear its different productions from one region to another, who forbid the nations of Europe to receive thoſe commodities that are of the moſt indiſpenſable neceſſity to their exiſtence, becauſe they are of Britiſh manufacture. Let the clergy of all deſcriptions ſtand forth, church of England, catholic and presbyterian, and unite their pious efforts againſt the enemies of all religion, who, with a new ſpecies of fanaticiſm unknown to former ages, more abſurd than the cruſaders, more ferocious than the Saracens; like the Saracens enforce their doctrines by the ſword, and carry their Koran of infidelity at the end of the bayonet. Let the abſentees alſo ſtand forth; let thoſe of Iriſh birth, that loiter in another country return home, and by their peaceful exertions defend their native land. Let thoſe of Engliſh birth who have large poſſeſſions in this country, aſſiſt us by their voluntary contributions. The wiſdom of a majority of this houſe has decided that they ſhall not be taxed, to their deciſion I bow, though contrary to my own ſentiments. Let the abſentees juſtify that deciſion by their voluntary contributions, let them not ſay, we contribute to the defence of the empire by our ſupport of the Britiſh navy. The Britiſh navy is indeed the pride and the ſupport, the glory & the defence of the united empire. But do not the Iriſh contribute to it? Do they not contribute to the ſtrength, the valour, and the lives of our gallant countrymen? Is it not owing in a great degree to the ſucceſsful exertions of Iriſh valour, that the Britiſh fleet now rides triumphant in every quarter of the globe.—"Quæ regio in terram noſtri non plena labores."

Laſtly, Sir, I would call on the nobility and gentry of Ireland, on the members of both Houſes of Parlt. to exert all their influence, that influence which their ſuperior means of information, their property, and their ſituation in life muſt give them to defeat the machinations of our enemies, to encourage the timid, and to ſet right thoſe who are deceived and led aſtray—let them point out the example of Holland, a ſlave to France, her commerce ruined, her wealth exhauſted by forced contributions and requiſitions; the example of Venice, cut off from the liſt of nations, ſold by France to Auſtria to make better terms for herſelf. Such are the conſequences of French fraternity.

An eloquent writer, who was an honour to this country and to human nature, calls the Peers of the realm the corinthian capitals of poliſhed ſociety. Let them remember, that the diſtinguiſhed place they occupy in that auguſt fabric that it is their office to ſupport as well as to adorn, they are to ſupport the rich and varied entablature, and the protecting robes of civil government, while they are themſelves ſupported by the maſſy columns of popular labour and popular ſtrength, ſtanding on the broad baſis of common liberty and univerſal good. While the parts of the building retain their due portion, their harmonious relation and juſt proportion to each other, it may defy the ſtorms of foreign invaſion, and the more ſecret, but leſs dangerous machinations of undermining enemies at home. Sir, I am ſenſible of the indulgence of the Houſe the firſt time I have the honour to addreſs them, and ſhall no longer treſpaſs on it, than to repeat that the motion of the hon. Bart. ſhall have my moſt decided negative.

TUESDAY—MARCH 8.

On the reading of the order of the day for going it to committee on the indemnity bill,

Sir John Freke ſaid, had he been in the Houſe when this bill was read a ſecond time, he ſhould certainly have oppoſed it, as his objections went to the principle of the bill. At preſent he ſhould oppoſe the Speaker's leaving the chair, becauſe he thought this bill was unjuſt in itſelf, and unneceſſary, as Government have already obtained every meaſure they had required, to preſerve the peace of the country; they had got an inſurrection bill, a convention bill, the habeas corpus act was ſuſpended—in fact they had choſen their own meaſures, and Parliament had granted them all; yet now, with all this ſtrength in the Executive Power, they came forward again and demand an indemnity bill to cover farther violations of the law. Gentlemen who ſupport this ſyſtem of Government tell the country that it outrages had been committed, the Courts of Juſtice are open for redreſs. Good God! was it by bills of indemnity that they were open? To his mind this bill appeared to ſhut them, and therefore he oppoſed it.

Mr. Dobbs ſaid, he ſhould condenſe what he had to ſay on this ſubject into very few words.—He objected to the principle of the bill as unconſtitutional, and contrary to natural right, and the juſtice of every civilized country—it was a bill which left it to the wild diſcretion of a Jury, whether acts, which in their own nature were clearly a violation of law, ought or ought not to be puniſhed and made their unregulated and capricious judgment the arbiter of guilt and innocence and of the perſonal ſafety, property, and perhaps life, of the ſubject.—This bill, as it ſtruck his mind, went to cover from puniſhment every offence from treſpaſs up to treaſon—if murder be treaſon, which ſhould be committed under the pretence of preſerving the peace, or repreſſing inſurrection, and this without any ſhadow of neceſſity—for by the law as it ſtood at preſent, if the offence committed were a criminal one, and the defendant ſhould be convicted, the judge who tried it, might diminiſh the puniſhment almoſt to nothing, if he ſaw thnt the party had acted from a good motive. He objected to the bill alſo as impolitic, for if ſuch bills as this were paſſed year after year, as mere matter of courſe, it would be productive of as much miſchief in encouraging the commiſſion of thoſe horrid outrages which had already diſgraced and diſturbed the country, as if a law were made giving a *previous* indemnity to crimes committed under the pretence of quelling inſurrection. Would not gentlemen ſtart at ſuch a law as that, and pronounce him a lunatic who ſhould propoſe it? And yet let the houſe conſider ſeriouſly whether if theſe bills are to be enacted ſeſſion after ſeſſion as regularly as the money bills, individuals will not act on the faith of them with as much ſecurity as under a perpetual law. It had been ſaid by Lord Grenville in the Britiſh Houſe of Peers, that if outrages had been committed by the military in Ireland, the Courts of Juſtice were open to the ſufferers. Had his Lordſhip known that acts of indemnity paſſed this Houſe every ſeſſion, he would have qualified his aſſertion. It appeared to him that if theſe acts did not ſhut the the courts of juſtice altogether, they at leaſt *half* ſhut them, and rendered it much more difficult, if not impoſſible, for the injured to receive redreſs. For theſe reaſons he ſhould reſiſt the bill going into committee; but if he ſhould not be ſo fortunate as to ſucceed in his reſiſtance, he would take the liberty of propoſing ſome amendments in the com. which he hoped the candour of the Right Hon. Gentleman oppoſite to him, [Att. Gen.] whoſe mildneſs in office was proverbial, would not reſiſt. The object of thoſe amendments he would ſhortly ſtate now to ſave time in the com.—He would propoſe then that *Murder* ſhould be altogether excluded from the benefit of this act [Mr. Egan ſuggeſted that the indemnity acts never extended to that crime] Mr. Dobbs contended that if they did not extend to murder, in the technical ſenſe of that word, they certainly extended to *killing*, which, but for the operation of theſe acts, would be murder. With reſpect to civil actions, as the bill ſtood at preſent, a man may be beat, wounded, loſe a limb or an eye, and be made an invalid for life, and yet ſhall not be able to obtain any damages to compenſate him, if money can compenſate for ſuch injuries; he would propoſe, that this bill ſhould not in any degree ſtop the courſe of juſtice until a verdict was given. When that was done, and the quantum of damages fixed by a jury, then let the bill empower the Judge before whom the cauſe ſhall be tried, to certify to the Chief Governor, that from all the circumſtances of the caſe he believes the defendant acted for the public good, and then let the damages be paid out of the public treaſury, inſtead of by the individual. This would ſave the right of the ſufferer and at the ſame time indemnify the man who acted in ſupport of the public peace.

Mr. Egan contended that the indemnity act now in force, of which the bill was a copy, did not extend to murder, and this he proved by reading the words of the act, which enumerated as the objects of indemnity, "forcible entry of houſes, and ſeizing arms, and all other offences committed with a view to preſerve the peace, &c. &c." He ſaid that by the common rule of inſtruction which always guided Judges in conſtruing acts of this nature, the ſweeping clauſe "all other offences, &c," could never be underſtood to include any offence of a deeper dye than thoſe before recited, and therefore it was impoſſible that any thing like murder or felony could be covered by this act.

Counſellor *Stewart* ſaid, no man in the Houſe would more readily or warmly oppoſe this bill than he would, if the bill were ſuch as it had been repreſented to be, both within and without doors. The miſconceptions of Gentlemen on this ſubject ſoon found their way into the public prints, or wilful miſrepreſentations were made of it under the names of Gentlemen, which did much miſchief—he inſtanced what had been ſent forth among the public the very next day, after the laſt debate, as part of the ſpeech of an Hon. Bart, whom he did not now ſee—in which he is made to ſay, if he did not really utter ſuch words, "that inſtead of conciliating the people, the "Courts of Juſtice had been ſhut againſt the "complaining ſufferers,"—(he here read the paſſage)—No ſuch thing had been done—this bill had no ſuch tendency—it went, if any thing, to enlarge the powers of the Jury, and enable them not only to try the fact, but to enquire into the motives and intentions with which it was done. If any man, from private malice, or any motive but that of preventing or reſiſting inſurrection, had been guilty of a violation of the law, if he had wantonly injured the property or perſon of any man this law would not ſkreen him—for it only enabled the man who acted from a laudable intention to give that intention in evidence. As an inſtance he mentioned that he was at preſent engaged in, and proſecuting an action in behalf of a poor man whoſe houſe had been burned by a perſon who was ſuppoſed to have committed this offence, from ſome other motive than a wiſh to preſerve the peace. He did not think that this bill would ſtand in his way, and he pledged himſelf to proſecute this action to effect, and ſhew the people of Ireland that the laws would protect them. He denied that this bill could be at all conſtrued to cover murder, and declared he would not give his ſupport to ſuch a bill as this, if it went an iota beyond what abſolute neceſſity required.

Mr. *Tighe* would have contented himſelf with giving a ſilent oppoſition to this bill, had not the Hon. Member who ſpoke laſt, came forward in rather an unparliamentary way, and adverted to the ſentiment of an Hon. Bart. who was not now preſent to defend himſelf. The learned Gentleman had read a paſſage from a Newſpaper, with which he had thought proper to find fault. He could not ſay whether the Hon. Bart. had made uſe of ſuch an expreſſion or not—but he would be bold to ſay, that if he had made uſe of theſe words he would be perfectly juſtifiable in doing ſo. As to the bill he would oppoſe it, becauſe it was part of the partial ſyſtem which indemniſied its friends and perſecuted its opponents, which even in the arrangements of the force of the country, took occaſion to diſguſt the independent Noblemen and Gentlemen of the kingdom, while they gave commiſſions to men unqualified, or ſcarcely qualified to hold them—and which, even in the inſtitution of yeomanry corps, were guided by the ſame partial principle. He was particularly adverſe to the bill, in conſequence of the exiſtence of a ſociety bound together by illegal oaths, (Orange-men) which was countenanced by Government, and of which the members were principally they whom this bill went to protect. He was againſt the bill, becauſe it went to ſtop the courſe of juſtice, by ſhutting up the Courts of Law—at leaſt by deterring the poor man, who was injured and outraged, from applying for redreſs—and this it did by enacting that every unſucceſsful ſuitor ſhould be puniſhed by double coſts. A learned Gentleman had told the Houſe how this bill would be conſtrued—it was the firſt time he had heard a Lawyer interpret a bill before it had paſſed—he had ſaid, the judges would conſtrue the bill not to extend to murder; he believed the hon. and learned Gentleman could only tell how the chairman of Kilmainham would conſtrue it.

Mr. *Maxwell* lamented that gentlemen would perſevere in making every debate a repetition of the preceding, by always introducing the ſame ſtale and inflammatory topics. He would be ſorry to ſuppoſe that the Government of the country had done any thing, which tended to prevent the Hon. Gentleman from arming—but he was convinced that if ever there was any meaſure kept more clear of party than another, it was the eſtabliment of the Militia and Yeomanry corps—it was apparent from the kind of men who were entruſted with commiſſions in thoſe bodies, and who were many of them, men that generally oppoſed Adminiſtration in that Houſe. The Hon. Gentleman had mentioned qualification—he could not ſuppoſe he alluded to him; but if he did, he could aſſure him he was to the full as well qualified for the commiſſion he held, both as to property and principle, as the Hon. Gentleman himſelf. He was a friend to the bill.

Mr. *Vandeleur* ſupported the bill, becauſe he thought it neceſſary that in ſuch times as the preſent, gentlemen ſhould ſometimes go beyond the ſtrict letter of the law in ſupport of peace and good order, and if they did, it became the juſtice of the Houſe to indemnify them from the conſequences.

Mr. *Martin*—Sir, I am happy to hear my learned Friend (Mr. Egan) aſſert what he has done, that the ſweeping clauſe mentioning the doing "other acts not juſtifiable by law," extends only to offences equal in degree to thoſe enumerated in the preceding part of the ſentence—and that, however, it might extend to juſtify offences inferior in degree to entering houſes and taking arms, it never could ſanction a crime in the criminal code of a higher denomination. At all events, doubts may ariſe on the conſtruction of this clauſe; for my own part, it ſeemed to me to juſtify every offence from treſpaſs up to petty treaſon, leaving a Jury to think whether it was done with a view to public ſervice or not. This is, I hope, a fair ſtatement. I may be in error, and I hope I am, as I much fear from the temper of the committee, that a clauſe will not be received declaring the truth and juſtice of my Hon. Friend's interpretation. I now, Sir, requeſt that the Houſe and the Nation may have the ſatisfaction of hearing Mr. Attorney General's conſtruction of this paragraph. If the Right Hon. Gentleman agrees with my Hon. Friend, it may furniſh a reaſon for leaving the clauſe unaltered. If he diſſents, I hope the committee will ſee the juſtice of confining the indemnity to treſpaſſers, and not extending it to felons.

Mr. *Martin* propoſed to amend the clauſe, by leaving out the words "and done divers other,"—ſo that by this means he would confine the indemnity to perſons only who took arms, entered houſes, &c. On the Attorney General ſaying, that he agreed as to the conſtruction given to this clauſe, by the Hon. and learned Gentleman, (Mr. Egan,) Mr. Martin withdrew this amendment.

Attorney General declared himſelf happy for two reaſons that this bill had been oppoſed, the one was, becauſe it afforded an opportunity of correcting the miſrepreſentation which had been ſo induſtriouſly circulated with reſpect to the nature of the bill—the other was, becauſe it was right that when a bill encroaching in any degree on the conſtitution, however neceſſary it might be, ſhould be watched with the moſt anxious caution. He then went into an explanation of the principles and extent of the bill, and ſhewed from the nature of murder and felony, of which the felonious intention is the eſſence that this bill cannot in any manner go to indemnify for the commiſſion of them—becauſe the bill only goes to indemnify thoſe violations of law in which the intention was innocent and laudable. He then in a very impreſſive manner ſhewed that the Houſe was called on in common juſtice to paſs the bill, becauſe they had already given their ſanction to thoſe proclamations which Government had found it neceſſary to iſſue, to preſerve the public tranquility, under which proclamations it became neceſſary for individuals in many inſtances to exceed the ſtrict letter of the law. To men whom Government and the Legiſlature had led into theſe violations of the law, without which this country could not now have had a Government or a Legiſlature, Parliament had no right to refuſe indemnity, if they did where would men be found to exert themſelves in repreſſing rebellion or preſerving the lives and properties of their neighbours from murder and outrage? To prove the neceſſity of individuals ſometimes overſtepping the law, he inſtanced the county Kildare, and aſked whether any gentleman who knew the ſtate of that county, would ſay, it could have been reſtored to even its preſent ſtate of tranquility, had not the gentlemen of it acted boldly, and even againſt law, in repreſſing the diſturbance?—He paid ſome handſome compliments to the candour of Mr. Vandeleur, and declared for himſelf that if he conceived this bill not called for by abſolute neceſſity, he would be the laſt man in the Houſe to ſupport it; and had it been ſuch a bill as it was miſrepreſented to be, he would not ſupport it on any account.

Sir J. Freke in ſome meaſure ſatisfied by the explanation of the Att. Gen. as to the ſcope and intent of the bill, withdrew his oppoſition,

The Speaker then left the chair, and the bill went thro' the committee, without any material amendment.

DUBLIN.

Workmen have been for ſome days paſt buſily employed in laying the foundation of a ſtrong outwork acroſs the grand entrance from Cork-hill to the Caſtle, from the corner of Caſtle-ſtreet to the Royal Exchange, and another within ſide the gate at Palace-ſtreet; both are to be formed of iron paliſades, and a third is to be erected within the poſtern gate next Ship-ſtreet. *(D. E. Poſt.*

Extract of a Letter from Carnew, county of Wicklow, dated March 13, 1798.

"Lord Moira's "*Innocents*" are becoming *active* in this neighbourhood. Laſt night they burned the haggart and out-offices of Mr. Sherwood, of Tornacork, together with ſeven horſes, and eighteen or twenty cows, which were in the ſtables and cow-houſes. Tornacork haggart was one of the moſt extenſive in the county, and being only a mile diſtant from this village, preſented in flames a moſt alarming ſpectacle to the inhabitants." *(Faulkner's Journal.)*

CORK: *Printed by* JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)*—*This Paper is publiſhed at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-ſtreet, oppoſite the Poſt-Office, where Advertiſements, Eſſays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The Cork Herald:

Or, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.——*No.* 12.] *WEDNESDAY*, MARCH 21, 1798. [*Price, Three-Pence.*

TOBACCO.

JOHN ANDERSON AND CO.

HAVE this Day received a conſiderable Supply of PRIME-TOBACCO, which will be ſold reaſonable. March 17.

AT a Meeting of the ROYAL CORK VOLUNTEERS, held at the County Court-Houſe, on Wedneſday the 10th of March, 798

Captain WESTROPP in the Chair.

RESOLVED,

That it is with the moſt poignant regret and indignation we behold this once happy and peaceable part of the Kingdom diſgraced, and its proſperity and ſafety highly endangered, by the prevalence of Doctrines, which have in a great meaſure extinguiſhed in the breaſts of numbers of our Countrymen, every principle of honor and morality; which have trampled on all the ſanctions and dictates of Religion, by which one man is bound to another, and every man to his Creator, and which have at length ſo far prevailed as to change that ingenious and manly courage, which was heretofore the boaſt and pride of Iriſhmen, into cowardly and ruffian aſſaſſination.

And we do now call on and moſt earneſtly intreat our numerous Fellow-Citizens, who, though warmed by Principles ſimilar to ours, have not yet inrolled themſelves for the public Defence, without delay, to come forward and acquire that Diſcipline, without which, however great their Courage and Zeal may be, their exertions in time of Action would rather embarraſs, than promote the Service of their Country.

Signed by Order,

March 17. D. CONNELL, *Secretary.*

Timber, Mahogany and Pot-Aſhes.

JOHN and ISAAC CARROLL, are landing a Cargo of *Timber* and *Deals*; they have for Sale a few Logs of *Mahogany*, and a few Barrels firſt ſort *Pot Aſhes*, direct from New-York, and *Provided*. 17th of 3d Month.

BARRACK OFFICE,

Dublin, March 16, 1798.

THE Commiſſioners and Overſeers of Barracks do hereby give Notice, that they are ready to receive Propoſals, for ſupplying the Troops at *Cork, Cork Harbour, Cloyne*, and *Middleton*, with Coals, for one Year, ending the 10th of April, 1799. The Propoſals to be ſealed up and directed to ſaid Commiſſioners, and endorſed, "*Propoſals for Coals:*" to be ſent to this Office, on or before Monday the 2d of April next, after which Day no Propoſal will be received; and the Commiſſioners give Notice, that the Coal muſt be of the beſt Quality, and delivered by *Dublin* Meaſure, *viz.* Four Buſhels of Ten *Wincheſter* Gallons each to the Barrel, and Eight Barrels to the Ton.

One-third of the probable Amount will be immediately Paid, on the Contractor's entering into Security; a like Sum upon the Barrack-Maſter's Receipt being produced, for a Quantity of Fuel laid in, equal in Value to the Sum firſt advanced, and the balance will be Paid on the Contract being completed. Two reſponſible Securities muſt be named in each Propoſal, they muſt be Reſident in the City of *Dublin*; no Propoſal will be attended to when the Names of the Securities are not mentioned.

By Order,

R. UNIACKE, *Secretary.*

FLEECE WOOL FOR SALE.

H. S. PERSSE has for ſale, about Fifty Bags FLEECE WOOL, of different Qualities, which he will diſpoſe of on moderate terms. March 17.

ON SALE,

PRIME TOBACCO, now landing,
Bright Scale SUGAR,
A few Hhds. Refined Ditto,
Jamaica RUM,
American POT-ASH,
SHERRY WINE, in Qr. Caſks,
HOPS in Pockets,
About 4 Tons Caſk-wood,
100 Boxes LEMONS & ORANGES:

By C. DONEGAN, *Academy-Street.*

WANTED,

TO hire by the Quarter, Half-Year, or Year, for the purpoſe of ſupplying the Troops ſtationed in the Forts on Cork Harbours, *a Market-Hooker, Lighter, or other Veſſel* that may be thought fit for the ſervice; alſo, a ſubſtantial and faſt-rowing *BOAT*, the Crew to conſiſt of Six Hands and a Coxſwain.

Perſons willing to ſupply the above, may ſend Propoſals in Writing to *Brigade Major Lumſden, at Cove*, previous to the 25th of March, 1798, who will explain ſuch further particulars as may be required. March 14

TO LET,

A COMPLEAT HOUSE and CONCERN, in *Patrick-Street*, now in the Poſſeſſion of *Sir Veſian Pick*, with or without extenſive CELLARS, STABLES, *&c.* on which has lately been expended a large Sum of Money. The HOUSE is well calculated for a Hotel, Academy, or Lodgings. As he means to *decline the Wine buſineſs*, he will Diſpoſe of a few Hhds. of choice CLARET, fit immediately *to Bottle*, and ſome very excellent, three Years in Bottle, with OLD PORT, all which may be ſeen at his STORES The BREWERY in *Marlborough-Street*, now kept going by his SON, will alſo be LET a conſtant Supply of the *much eſteemed* 8*s.* 8*d.* BEER, will be kept up until the Brewery is Let.

N. B. An excellent Draft or Carriage HORSE for Sale. March 14.

To be Let, or the Intereſt ſold,

THE Houſe and Concerns on the Coal-Quay, for a conſiderable time, in the poſſeſſion of the late Firm of *KIFT* and *CLUTTERBUCK*, and are now in the occupation of Mr. CLUTTERBUCK, immediate poſſeſſion can be given, and may be viewed from 8 in the moning till 6 at night.

☞ Mr. CLUTTERBUCK takes this opportunity of returning his ſincere acknowledgments to his Numerous Friends in this City and the Country, for their very great partiality to him in his late Buſineſs of the Tea and Grocery line, and informs them that intending to add to the above Imports, that of *Wines* and *Spirits*, Mr. CORNELIUS SULLIVAN of this City, has joined him in Co-partnerſhip.

Cork March 14.

CLUTTERBUCK, SULLIVAN, & CO.

BEG to inform their Friend, that from the preſent Tea Sales, they expect a well aſſorted ſupply of *Green, Black* and *Pekoe*, with Refined and Raw *Sugars*, and a great Variety of Articles in the *Grocery Line*.—Alſo, direct from Oporto, a quantity of *Wine*, in Pipes and Hhds; and ſoon expect a few Pieces of *real Geneva, Jamaica Rum*, and *French Brandy, Sherry* and *Malaga*, in Butts, half do. and quarter Caſk—with all which articles they intend being conſtantly ſupplied,

N. B. The Buſineſs will be carried on at their Offices and Stores, (formerly in the poſſeſſion of C.-S.) South-Main-Street.

Cork, March 14, 1798.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen.

Nov. 8, 1797.

THERE being a want of SURGEONS MATES, to ſerve in his Majeſty's ſhips, the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, do hereby give notice to ſuch Gentlemen, as may be willing to ſerve therein, that they may on application to Doctor William Gray, of Dublin, or Doctor William Meale, of Cork, receive letters for examination before the Royal College of Surgeons at Dublin, and afterwards on preſenting the Certificates of ſuch examination to the ſaid Commiſſioners, will receive Warrants according to their Qualification.

The Commiſſioners do further give notice to ſuch Gentlemen as may prefer being examined by the Surgeons Company of London, that they may receive letters for that purpoſe by applying at the Sick and Wounded Office at Somerſet-Place, London.

Particulars of the allowances to Surgeons Mates and Surgeons, in his Majeſty's Navy, may be known by applying at the Office of the Commiſſioners, to Doctor Gray, of Dublin, or Doctor Meade, of Cork.

AUCTION.

☞ At B. O'DONOGHUE's Store, Lavitt's Quay, a few Caſks beſt London *Salt-Petre*, will be diſpoſed of by Public Auction, on Friday the 23d inſt. March 14.

John Bennett, *Plaintiff.*
Wm. Butler, *Deft.*

PURSUANT to the Decree of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer, in Ireland, made in this cauſe, bearing date the 19th day of July, 1797, I will on Monday the 30th day of April next, at two o'clock in the Afternoon, at my Office at the King's-Inns, Dublin, ſet up and ſell by Public Cant to the higheſt Bidder, all that and thoſe the Defendant's Eſtate and Intereſt in the Lands of [illegible]one, together with the Commonage, and [illegible] Acres and three quarters of the Bog of Tone [illegible], being part of the Lands of Ballymoriſheen, [illegible] in the Barony of Barrett's, and County of [illegible], or a competent part thereof, for the purpoſes [illegible] ſaid Decree mentioned. Dated this 7th day of [illegible]arch, 1798. W. W. POLE.

CORN STORES TO LET.

THE extenſive and commodious STORES in *Morgan-Street*, near the South-Mall, to the rear of the Houſe lately occupied by *William Pureſoy*, Eſq. For particulars apply to JOHN GOOD, Eſq. *Sullivan's-Quay*, or FRANCIS MORGAN, at *Henry Sadlier and Co's.* Eſqrs.

N. B. There is a large and convenient WINE VAULT under the Premiſes. March 14.

WANTED,

ANY ſum from 300l. to 600l. on Real or Perſonal Security; if the former ſhould be preferred, a Mortgage of a clear Eſtate in the Liberties of Cork will be given, and Tenants appointed to pay the Intereſt in the City, if the latter, every information will be furniſhed by application to I. T. Jones, Marlboro'-ſtreet. *March* 14.

RAGS WANTED.

MESSRS. PERRIERS will give the higheſt Price for any quantity of RAGS. Apply at their Paper-Mills, Douglas, or at the Red-Abbey Sugar Houſe, Cork. March 14.

For Sale, immediately after Condemnation,
NOW LYING AT COVE,
The Ship DU GAY TROUAIN,

LATE a *French* Privateer, prize to his Majeſty's Ship *Shannon*, built at *Nantz*, in 1789, for a Guinea-man, double-decked, deep waiſt, pierced for 24 Guns, has 9 ſix pounders mounted, Fluſh Deck, abundantly found with all kind of Stores and Proviſions for a three month's cruize.

Of the following Dimenſions.

	FT.	IN.
Length aloft,	112	0
Breadth of Beam,	31	3
Height between Decks,	5	4
Depth of Hold,	11	6
Whole Depth,	17	0

And admeaſures about 460 Tons—is a very handſome Ship, and a remarkable faſt ſailer.——For Inventory and particulars apply to *J. Roche, Jun.*

For Sale, immediately after Condemnation,
NOW LYING AT COVE,

THE remarkable fine faſt-ſailing Ship, *L'MARS*, (with all her Materials, as ſhe arrived from ſea,) late a French Privateer, prize to his Majeſty's ſhip *Dryad*, Lord Amelius Beauclerk Commander; copper bottom, pierced for 22 guns; has ſixteen 12 and 18 pounders mounted, with ſwivels and ſmall arms complete; abundantly found with ſtores and proviſions for a three months cruiſe.

Dimenſions as follows:

Length Aloft,	114 FEET.
Breadth extreme,	32F. 8 IN.
Depth from Deck to Skin,	16F. 1 IN.

And Admeaſures about 510 Tons.

For Inventory and particulars apply to JOHN [illegible]OCHE, *Junr.* March 14.

ISAAC MORGAN,

HAS ON SALE,

SCALE SUGAR, in Hhds. and Cheſts.
RUSSIAN IRON and MATTS.
HEMP and FLAX.
LONDON HOPS, in Bags and Pockets.
SMYRNA COTTON.
CLARET, in Timber.
TEAS of different kinds.
MALAGA LEMONS, and NEW RAISINS.

He daily expects a large ſupply of INDIGO.

He takes this opportunity of informing the Dealers in HEMP and IRON, that he is to receive in the courſe of the enſuing Summer, from *Peterſburgh*, three Cargoes of thoſe Articles, which he will diſpoſe of on moderate and accommodating Terms. Mar. 10.

Old Bottled Claret,
OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY:
RED PORT,

From Seven to Eight Years Old, in Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter-Caſks:

Remarkably fine OLD SHERRY,
MADEIRA, CALCAVELLA:
Rich Old Malaga, &c.

As all the above WINES were laid in long before the two laſt additional Duties, they will be Sold on reaſonable Terms, by ROBERT NETTLES, *St. Patrick's-Bridge.*

Feb. 28.

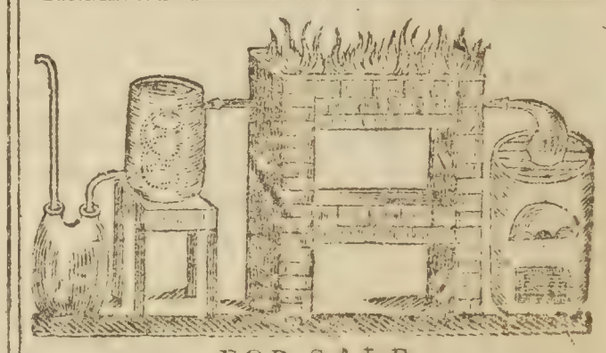
ENGLISH CHEESE, &c.

John White, No. 27, *North Main-ſtreet,*

HAS this day received, per *Sophia*, from *Briſtol*, an extenſive ſupply of the following Goods:

CHEESE.
Beſt double Gloſter,
Ditto ſingle Ditto,
Beſt Cheſhire & Dolphin,
Ditto Berkley Hundred and the much approved Wiltſhire Truckles, that weigh from 6 to 9*lb.* each.
New Malaga Raiſins, in Caſks and Boxes,
Beſt Jordan Almonds,
Mecklenburgh Smalts,
Powder and Slate Blues,
Silk Search Bottoms,
Beſt Long Mace,
Cloves, Nutmegs, Caſſia, and beſt Ceylon Cinnamon,
White Pepper, in Bags,
French and Pearl Barley
Citron and Salt Petre.

WHITE Sells every Article at the moſt reduced Profit, for *ready Money* only. He takes *French Crowns* at 5*s.* 5*d.* each, and the Notes of the Factories as Caſh. March 10.



FOR SALE
AT CRAIG'S DISTILLERY,
GRATTAN STREET, CORK,
On the moſt reaſonable Terms,
Very ſweet and ſtrong Whiſkey,
ALSO,
Spirit of Wine, Rum, Brandy and Gin,
Of greater Purity, and equal in Flavour to Foreign Spirits of the ſame denomination;
And all the moſt elegant and eſteemed
CORDIAL WATERS.

N. B. A Gallon and upward of any Article will be Sold. March 3.

County of Cork. } ☞ THE Secretary to the Grand Jury of the County of Cork gives Notice, that his Office will be open on *Monday*, the fifth of March, to receive Affidavits for Preſentments, and will continue each Day, from ten o'Clock in the Morning, until three in the Afternoon. Feb. 28.

County of Cork. } ☞ SUCH Magiſtrates as have taken Informations, and Recognizances returnable to the next Aſſizes, are earneſtly requeſted to ſend them to the Crown Office as ſpeedily as poſſible. The very heavy weight of buſineſs, and the early period at which it is ſuppoſed the Aſſizes are to Commence, will render a non-compliance with this requeſt moſt materially inconvenient.

JAMES CHATTERTON, JUN.
Feb 28. Clerk of the Crown.

B. O'DONOGHUE,

WILL Let, from the 25th of March next, his extenſive WINE-VAULT, and other Concerns, on Lavitt's-Quay; any perſon deſirous of carrying on the Wine Buſineſs, cannot enter on a more convenient or immediate Eſtabliſhment——with his preſent Stock of capital Old Bottled Wines, 6 months credit on approved ſecurity will be given.

A few Caſks beſt London Saltpetre to be had on reaſonable terms.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March next,

FOR Three Lives, or Thirty-one Years, the HOUSE and DEMESNE of DROMBEG, ſituate in *Eaſt Carbery*. The Demeſne containing about 80 Acres good Ground, handſomely laid down, and commanding an extenſive view of the Ocean. The Houſe is fit for the immediate reception of a Family; the Offices are large and in thorough repair, with an excellent Garden, protected by a Wall fourteen feet high, and the entire calculated for the reſidence of a Gentleman, wiſhing to reſide in a ſporting Country. Application to be made to the Rev. H. JONES, *Kinſale*, or I. T. JONES. Feb. 14

N. B. The Houſe, with 27 Acres, will be ſet if more pleaſing.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March next,
The Farm of KILGARRIFFE,
Lately held by Mr. RICHARD WOULFE:
Containing about 94 Acres.

Propoſals, in writing only, will be received by the EARL OF SHANNON, *Dublin*, or the Rev. HORACE TOWNSEND, *Courtmaſherry.*

Feb. 28.

LOYAL CORK LEGION.

Committee-Room, March 13, 1798.

At a General Meeting of the Loyal Cork Legion, on Sunday, the 25th ultimo, for the purpose of deciding upon a Proposition for contributing Six Hundred Pounds, per Annum, towards the Defence of the Country, during the War, which was Unanimously agreed to; much heat and intemperance having been manifested by a few individuals, which furnished a pretext for misrepresentation;

WE, the Committee, thought it our duty to institute an immediate enquiry into the transactions of that day; as also into a Charge of Disobedience of Orders on the preceding Sunday's Parade, brought forward on Thursday the First Instant, by the Commanding Officer, Captain Shaw. We accordingly sat from day to day, and made the most minute and diligent investigation, assisted by Captain Shaw; and, having referred to the determination of a Court of Honor, the Charge exhibited by him; and also every other Charge, which the result of our enquiries enabled us to found against any of our Members, the Court of Honor made these decisions. Of three Members charged with disobedience of Orders, and five with Ungentleman-like Conduct, two on the former Charge, and one on the latter, were found Guilty, and immediately Expelled, and the remainder were honourably acquitted.

The Committee would have rested satisfied in having thus vindicated the Discipline of the Loyal Cork Legion, if certain reports, equally injurious to the Honor of the Corps, as utterly false, and destitute even of the shadow of any foundation, had not been propagated with such malignant industry, as to call for observation on our part, and to to make it necessary for us to advert to some Occurrences, which, under any other circumstances would not have required to be thus publicly noticed.—On Sunday evening, the 25th ult. immediately after the General Meeting, and whilst the feelings of every individual of the Corps were at the height of agitation, Mr. Shaw, commanding as second Captain, in the absence of Lord Donoughmore, sent up his Resignation to Government, and afterwards to the Committee, by whom it was accepted.—The retirement of our Commanding Officer, at such a moment, was not much calculated to allay the ferment, which had unhappily been raised by the intemperance of a very few individuals; and it could not have failed to suggest reflections highly injurious to the credit of the Corps. It therefore became the bounden duty of the Committee to inquire into the nature of Captain Shaw's resignation, and whether it was accompanied by any, and what reasons—and they accordingly applied to him for a copy of his communication with Government, upon the subject. In consequence of which, the following copy of his Letter, to the Right Hon. Mr. Pelham, of the 25th ult. was laid before the Committee.

Cork, Feb. 25, 2798.

"SIR,

"I take the liberty to acquaint you, that at a "Meeting of the Loyal Cork Legion (which I "have the honor to command in the absence of "my Lord Donoughmore) held this day, for the "purpose of Subscribing towards the Defence of "the Country, some circumstances occurred, in "which the grossest insults were offered to that "part of the Corps, who brought forward the "measure, by a certain description of Persons, "whose Principles and Characters I have so far "discovered, that I feel it a duty due, as well to "Government as myself, to discontinue my com-"mand over this body of Men, for the conduct of "*some* of whom I cannot undertake to be answer-"able. I have therefore to request his Excellen-"cy will be pleased to accept of my resignation, "as second Captain of the Loyal Cork Legion.

I have the Honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
BERNARD SHAW."

"*Rt. Hon. T. Pelham.*

Certain expressions in this letter, appearing to the Committee to admit of misconstruction, they thought it necessary to resort to Mr. Shaw for an explanation, and his answer not being considered sufficiently explicit, a very respectable Gentleman waited upon Mr. Shaw, and was authorised by him to assure the Committee of the Loyal Cork Legion, "That he did not mean, in any "manner, in his letter to Mr. Pelham, to impeach "the Loyalty of that Corps; and, that the expul-"sion of three of its Members, has, in his mind, "cleared the Corps (or words to that effect) of "the improper or refractory part of it."

The misrepresentations which had been so industriously circulated, respecting the cause of Mr. Shaw's resignation, and the reasons which were supposed to have accompanied it in his communication with Government, being thus completely exposed and refuted by the best possible evidence, the declaration of Mr. Shaw himself—the Committee feel too proudly for the Dignity of the Corps, which they have the honor to represent, to condescend to enter into any vindication of its Character, against the foul aspersions by which it has been assailed.—They think it however their indispensable duty to declare, that, after the most earnest and anxious endeavours to trace and investigate these injurious reports, they find themselves justified in giving to their Brethren of the Loyal Cork Legion, the Government, and the Public, this solemn assurance, that, excepting only the misrepresentations which attended the resignation of their late Second Captain, under all the circumstances of the case, and the misconception of some expressions in his Letter to Mr. Pelham, by which this resignation was communicated, they have not been enabled to discover any other foundation for all the Calumnies, equally base as malicious, which have been directed against the Principles and Honor of their Corps

JOHN THERRY,
Chairman of the Committe,
LOYAL CORK LEGION.

Custom-House, Cork, Feb. 19, 1798

AT a Meeting of the principal Officers of his Majesty's Revenue, in the Port of Cork, held this Day at the Custom-House, for the laudable purpose of promoting a Subscription, for the exegencies of the State, during the continuance of the War.

BERNARD SHAW, *Esq. Collector, in the Chair.*

THE following Gentlemen subscribed the Sums annexed to their respective Names, each Sum to be paid Annually during the War.

Bernard Shaw, Esq. *(Collector,)*		£. 200
John Cuthbert, Esq. *(Surveyor-General,)*		100
Henry Davis, Esq. *(Post Surveyor,)*		100
Edward Wilmot, *(Surveyor of the Stores and Register of Seizures,)*		80
Strettle Jackson,	*(Land Waiters)*	40
Hugh Lawton,		40
George Knapp,		40
Samuel Man,		40
Frederick Clarke, *(Land Waiter outwards,)*		40
Simon Douglas, *(Pro Collector,)*		40
Edward Jameson, *(Jerquer,)*		40
Noblet Johnson, *(Clerk of Land Permits,)*		30
Alexander Jack, *(Clerk of Informations,)*		50
P. Ryder,	*(Clerks to the Collector,)*	10
T. Oliver, Sen.		10
Thomas Jones, *(Clerk of the Iron Yard,)*		20
COVE DISTRICT.		
John Drury, *(Tide Surveyor)*		50
William Colthurst, do. do.		50
Charles Cole, do. do.		50
PASSAGE.		
R. N. Parker, *(Tide Surveyor)*		50
Jacob Lomyn, *(Do.)*		50
EAST PASSAGE.		
Richard Smith, *(Tide Surveyor.)*		9
		1139

N. B. The intimation of this Meeting was not made untill this morning, which prevented more numerous Subscriptions, but the list remains in the Collector's Office for further signatures.

Custom-House, Cork, 24th Feb. 1798.

Amount Voluntary Subscriptions received	£. 1139
Edward Green, *(Clerk of ships entries)*	30
Alexander Bradford, *(Quay Surveyor)*	30
Henry Ivie, *(Land-carriage Officer)*	20
Matthias Smith, *(Tide-Surveyor, Blackrock,)*	50
Edward Hegerty, *(Jerquer's Clerk,)*	10
John Welstead, *(Debenture Officer,)*	10
Michael Foord, *(Revenue Ship Builder, Passage,)*	25
	£. 1294.

Voluntary Contributions
FOR THE
DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Cork, Feb. 23, 1798.

At a Numerous and Respectable Meeting of the Merchants, Bankers, Traders, and other Inhabitants of *Cork*, convened this day in the *City Tholsel*, in consequence of public notice from ROBT. HARDING and JOHN CUTHBERT, Jun Esqrs. *High-Sheriffs*, the following Resolutions having been proposed by JOHN ANDERSON, Esq. and seconded by RICH. LANE, Esq. were unanimously agreed to:

I. That at a moment when the War is obstinately persisted in, by an insulting and ferocious Enemy, for the avowed purpose of utterly destroying, not only the Constitution, the Religious and Civil Rights, but also the National Independence of these Kingdoms, it behoves every *True Friend* of Ireland to come forward, with all his Zeal and Energy, to defeat the Hostile Designs of so inverate a Foe.

II. That Books be immediately opened to receive Subscriptions, for Voluntary Contributions, in Defence of the Country, at this critical and alarming Period.

III. That every exertion be made to render those Subscriptions as productive as possible, being fully convinced that nothing will tend more than the general success of such a measure, to defeat the Projects of the Enemy, to maintain Public Credit, and to accelerate the Return of Peace, upon safe and honourable Terms.

IV. That the Gentlemen who requested the HIGH SHERIFFS to call this Meeting, together with those now named, viz.

The Mayor,
High Sheriffs,
The Bishop of Cork,
Dean St. Laurence,
The Right Rev. Doctor Moylan,
And Collector Shaw (who was appointed Treasurer)

be appointed a Committee to carry these resolutions into Effect; (*nine* to be a *quorum*) and that said Committee be empowered to take such measures as may appear to them best calculated to promote the complete Success of Voluntary Contributions for the Defence of the Country.

The Sheriffs having quitted the chair, and John Pedder Esq. being called thereto.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Meeting be, and are hereby given to the High Sheriffs of the city for their proper conduct in the chair.

The Committee having adjourned to the council-chamber, and having elected JOHN ANDERSON Esq. their chairman.

RESOLVED, That Attendance shall be given, and Books kept open in the *Council Chamber*, from 12 'till 3 o'clock, on SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY next, to receive from their Fellow-Citizens such sums as they shall be inclined to contribute.

(Signed by Order,)
WM. PHILIPS, *Sec.*

The Committee appointed to carry these Resolutions into effect, feel it their duty to call the attention of their Fellow-Citizens, to the *dangers* which just now threaten this Country, and to the *certain good effects* which must result from a spirited and unanimous exertion in its defence.

A desperate Enemy, rendered formidable by its *ferocity* and *enthusiasm*,—after having violated every obligation, moral and civil, at home; after having trampled upon the laws of nations and even of civilized warfare abroad: is now promised the *plunder*—— *the uncontrouled and unlimited plunder of this kingdom, as the reward of its treachery, blasphemy and barbarity!* All reasonable overtures for PEACE, are rejected with the insolence of bravadoes, who have nothing to lose, but every thing to obtain by so unequal a conflict. Can it be credited that such an Enemy is *invited* to our shores? Can any man believe that their hope of assistance from *Irishmen* would be eventually realized? Let the unanimity with which persons of every description step forward on the present occasion, wipe away so foul an aspersion. The contest is not now for POWER, but for EXISTENCE, on our parts. Let no man, therefore, be so silly as to connect the present measures with the idle theories of the day; or, to make it a political question,—"*Whether he shall resist assassination and plunder, or submit to the yoke of a foreign and outrageous banditti?*"

Many there may be with intentions the most laudable, whose incomes being circumscribed, will be discouraged from uniting in a *voluntary contribution*, under the idea, that the sums they are enabled to offer, are *too trifling* to be of service for a purpose of such magnitude and extent. To such men the Committee declare, that the *industrious Tradesman whose sixpenny contribution bears a just proportion to his means, is as meritorious a Subscriber, as the wealthy contributer of thousands*; in such a case the *intention* marks the giver, and not the *magnitude* of the gift. And here the Committee entreat every [illegible] Fellow-Citizens to consider, that all are universally, and are equally concerned, in defence of that, which affords them the means of EXISTENCE: the Peasant would lament the loss of his homely repast with as *bitter concern* as the Peer would his splendid and decorated board—both are, therefore, equally called upon; for both are so far equally interested.

Let the measure therefore be general, and the object of it will inevitably be attained. Let the Foe perceive us *unanimous* in our exertions, and their hopes will become blasted.

Cork, March 5, 1797.

A LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS,
Who have already come forward
WITH VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS
IN DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

	£.	s.	d.
M. R. Westropp, for the Royal Cork Volunteers, per ann.	600	0	0
John Conner, (a servant) per ann.	0	2	8
Luke O'Shea, per ann.	60	0	0
Thomas Duggan per ann.	11	7	6
Sir Thomas Roberts, Bart. & Co. per ann.	500	0	0
James O'Daniel, (a servant) per ann.	0	2	8
Sir James Laurence Cotter, Bart. and Co. per ann.	500	0	
John Stack, (a servant) per ann.	0	3	
John Anderson per ann.	500	0	
Robert Harding, per ann.	30	0	
Messrs. Leslie & Travers, per ann.	500	0	
Margaret Conner (a servant) per ann.	0	4	
Thomas Walker, per ann.	200	0	
Isaac Morgan, per ann.	150	0	
Pedder and Cotter, per ann.	200	0	
John Cuthbert, jun. per ann.	30	0	
Anthony Edwards, per ann,	34	2	
William Lumley, per ann.	50	0	
John Roche, jun. (Cove) per ann.	100	0	
Edmond Roche Kinselagh,	11	7	6
Richard & William Lane, per ann.	200	0	
Dominick Lombard	30	0	
Alexander Law,	22	15	0
Doctor Meade, per ann.	20	0	0
Leycester M'Calls and Co.	300	0	0
J. J. and P. Besnard, per ann.	20	0	0
Thomas Gibbings,	50	0	0
A. T. Sam Payo,	30	0	0
Edward Henry Morgan, per ann.	11	7	6
Samuel Hayman, M. D.	10	0	0
Henry Osborne, M. D.	5	13	9
Joseph Rogers, sen.	50	0	0
Thomas Woodward,	50	0	0
John Forster, per ann.	50	0	0
Coles and Wood, per ann.	200	0	0
Daniel Callaghan, per ann.	100	0	0
Thomas Gibbings, jun. per ann.	30	0	0
John Scraggs, per ann.	30	0	0
John Good, per ann.	20	0	0
Robert O'Donnoghue, per ann.	20	0	0
Thomas Pope Heard, per ann.	11	7	6
Thomas Lindsay, per ann.	11	7	6
Peter Eason,	11	7	6
Francis Archer White, per ann.	11	7	6
Jeffrey Beasly and Son,	50	0	0
D. Waters, Sons. & Co. per an.	100	0	0
John Stanton,	5	13	9
Robert Gibbings, M. D. per ann.	50	0	0
John Martin, per ann.	30	0	0
C. M. Cluttebuck, per ann,	30	0	0
Wilson and Herley. per ann.	17	1	3
Savage French, per ann.	455	0	0
George Shea, per ann.	50	0	0
John Callanan, M. D.	20	0	0
William Coppinger,	20	0	0
John Cahill, per ann.	17	1	3
Sir Patrick O'Conor,	22	15	0
Robert M'Clure, per ann.	11	7	6
William Roche, per ann,	20	0	0
Paul Maylor, per ann.	11	7	6
John Swete, per ann.	40	0	0
Joseph Harrison, per ann,	50	0	0
Richard Clear,	11	7	6
John Unthank, per ann.	29	0	0
Patrick Goold, per ann.	20	0	0
Charles Casey, per ann.	20	0	0
Thomas Waggett, per ann.	100	0	0
Simon Low, per ann.	50	0	0
The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Donoughmore, per ann.	600	0	0
Daniel Foley, per ann.	40	0	0
William Phillips, per ann.	20	0	0
Corporation of the City of Cork,	500	0	0
Hewit, Teulon, & Brunt,	100	0	0
James Morrogh,	50	0	0
John Franklin, per ann.	11	7	6
John Cole, per ann.	17	1	3
Christopher Cole, per ann.	17	1	3
Edward Pope, per ann.	20	0	0
John Lindsay, *(Linville)* per ann.	50	0	0
William Maxwell, per ann.	227	10	0
James Bennet, M. D. per ann.	10	0	0
Thomas Harding, per ann.	30	0	0
Thomas Dunscombe, per ann.	11	7	6
Richard Kellett, for the Loyal Cork Legion, per ann.	600	0	0
Thomas Westrop, M. D. per ann.	20	0	0
Robert Richardson, per ann.	11	7	6
Ephraim White, per ann.	20	0	0
Shaw and Evanson, per ann.	40	0	0
Peter Deane, per ann.	22	15	0
Samuel Hobbs, per ann.	5	13	9
Warham St. Leger, jun. per ann.	5	13	9
Wm. Osb. Hamilton, per ann.	11	7	6
Richard Perry,	50	0	0
John Wily, per ann.	20	0	0
Montgomery Jennings & Son,	11	7	6
William Kellock, per ann.	227	10	0
John Symson, per ann.	100	0	0
James and William Gregg, per ann.	20	0	0
John Litchfield, per ann.	11	7	6
W. S. Hallaran, M. D. per ann.	10	0	0
Richard Lawton,	22	15	0
Edmond Kenifeck,	40	0	0
Rt. Rev. Doctor Moylan,	11	7	6
John Connell, per ann.	11	7	6
Nicholas Geo. Seymour, per ann.	11	7	6
J. G. Ronan, M. D.	5	13	9
William Craig,	5	13	9
Wm. Robert Adams, per ann.	10	0	0
Alexander Brown,	22	15	0
William Cotter,	10	0	0
William Leader,	46	0	0
John Buttle,	0	2	8½
W. M. Baker,	22	15	0
Henry Fortescue, per ann.	22	15	0
Samuel Allin,	11	7	6
Peter Maziere, per ann.	30	0	0
William Roberts, per ann.	10	0	0
A Working Manufacturer,	1	2	9
A Baker's Boy,	2	8½	
Sir Samuel Rowland, per ann,	25	0	0
Lodge, No. 1	50	0	0
Wm. A. Limrick, per ann.	5	13	9
Denis O'Driscoll, per ann.	3	8	3
John Bradshaw, (Capt. 60th Regiment) per ann.	56	17	6
Bartholemew Sullivan, per ann.	10	0	0
Timothy M'Auliffe,	5	13	9
Thomas Holmes, per ann.	11	7	6
Wm. Allen, per ann.	11	7	6
John Barrett, per ann.	5	13	9
Jacob Biggs,	10	0	0
Edward Creed,	20	0	0
From the Young Gentlemen of a School near Cork,	1	2	9
Wm. Harris, (Riverstown) per ann.	5	13	9
Daniel Sweeny, per ann.	2	5	6
Joseph King, per ann.	5	13	9
Charles M'Carthy, (Lakeville) per an.	22	15	0
Matthew Church,	20	0	0
Thomas Gonnel, per ann.	22	15	0
John M'Auliffe.	5	13	9
Gentlemen of Rev. Mr. Lee's School	12	7	0
Paul Whitney, per ann.	5	13	9
Marcus Lyhch, jun. per ann.	20	0	0
John Casey, (Grat. Street) per ann.	11	7	6
Samuel Fowke,	5	13	9
Thomas Elliott,	0	11	4½
John Herbert Orpen, M. D.	11	7	6

TO BE LET,
A NEW COMMODIOUS HOUSE,
No. 3, opposite Parliament-Bridge,
Fit for *Grocery* or *Liquor Business*, and very convenient to accomodate *Lodgers*.
Application to be made to Mrs. BAKER, at said House. March 21.

TOBACCO.
FOR Sale, at JAMESON's Stores, Morrison's Island, an assortment of best quality *Tobacco*, with which the Dealers shall be supplied on the most moderate terms. Feb. 21.

THE CORK HERALD.

THIS DAY ARRIVED ONE BRITISH MAIL, (VIA WATERFORD.)

PETERSBURGH,

FEB. 12.

Yesterday evening died here, the late King of Poland, Staniflaus Poniatowsky. He was apparently in good health in the morning, but immediately after breakfast was seized with a fit of apoplexy. He was born the 18th January, 1739, and elected King of Poland, Sept. 7, 1764.

STRASBURGH,

FEB. 21.

Though troops are continually marching to join the Army of England, many persons here express hopes of a peace with that country, which they found on some circumstances not generally known.

LONDON,

MARCH 14, 15, *and* 16.

Our Plymouth Letter, received this morning, states the receipt of advices from Sir Richard Strachan's squadron, of an embargo having been laid on all the Privateers on the French coast of the channel, and on every other species of Vessel, for the purpose of procuring seamen to facilitate the expedition against this country. The Head-Quarters of General Buonaparte are said to be at Rouen, and the French Army is represented to be in such a state of forwardness, that the embarkation was expected to take place in the course of a week.

Yesterday evening at eight o'clock, the Privy Council met at the Duke of Portland's Office, when Messrs. *Banham*, *Evans*, and Col. *Despard*, were again brought up for examination. The Council continued their sitting till twelve o'clock, the whole of the four hours being taken up in the examination of Mr. *Banham*, and Mr. *Evans*; Col. *Despard* was not examined. When the meeting broke up, the persons in custody were remanded to the care of the Messengers.

It was yesterday reported, that one of the leading Irishmen now in the Tower, had expressed some intention of turning King's Evidence.

The State Prisoners now confined in the Tower, are allowed each one guinea per week by Government.

PLYMOUTH,

MARCH 12.

Accounts have this day been received from Sir Richard Strachan's squadron, cruizing off Isle Marcou, stating that an embargo has been laid on all the Privateers in the Ports along the Coast of the channel, and all vessels of every description, for the purpose of procuring seamen to facilitate the expedition against this country, which it is confidently asserted, is to put to sea in the course of a few days. The Head-Quarters of Buonaparte are at Rouen, and the army is in readiness to embark. It is intimated that their embarkation was likely to be completed in the course of a week.

Rear-Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, in the Prince, of 98 guns, with the Glory, Ramilies, Saturn, Edgar, Robuste, and Lion Men of War, are at anchor in the Sound, all in complete readiness to sail at a moment's notice, should the enemy attempt to put their boasted plan of Invasion into execution.

The following Frigates, all in the highest state of good order and discipline, are also completely fit for service, and at anchor in the Sound, viz.—Choron, Doris, Phœbe, La Pomone, and Mermaid, together with several sloops of war, cutters, gun-boats, &c.

Nautical Intelligence.

Our letters from Falmouth inform us that la Victoire, a French chassee maree from Bourdeaux, bound for Brest, has been sent in there by the Argo lugger—she was one of a fleet, of which Sir John Borlase Warren's squadron is reported to have taken ten sail, after having destroyed the frigate which convoyed them.

CORK

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Lion *greets* OLD LEO *with a congenial* growl. *The old* constitutional roar *of his* MAJESTY *of the* Forest, *shall be duly attended to in our next*—MODERATO *is unavoidably postponed.*

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, to a Gentleman in this City, dated March 19, 1798.

"A Vessel which sailed yesterday from Liverpool, and arrived here at three o'clock this day, brought the London Papers of last Friday, *which are later than those by the Packet.* They state from authority that the *entire Fleet*, which was sailing or Toulon and Brest, consisting of SEVEN FRIGATES, AND UPWARDS OF SIXTY SAIL OF TRANSPORTS, with Provisions and Stores, had been ALL taken or sunk, by *Sir John B. Warren.* As this may not have reached you by the regular course of the post on Wednesday, I write this to convey the earliest information."

☞ THE PROPRIETORS of THE CORK HERALD, The Hibernian Chronicle, and The New Cork Evening Post, in consequence of an additional Stamp Duty of *One Penny* on each Paper, together with a very heavy Excise of *Two-pence* per Pound weight on all Writing and Printing Papers, and 5*l.* on each Printing Press; are under the necessity of raising the Price to their Subscribers, from the 25th instant, as follows:

Subscription in Cork,	- - - - £.	1	12 6
Ditto in the Country,	- - - - -	1	16 10
(To those who pay in Town half yearly.)			
But to such as are called on in the Country,	- - - - - - -	2	5 6
Single Papers,	- - - - - -	*Four-Pence.*	

The Rates of Advertising as heretofore, except a small addition on the *continuation.*

E. H. MORGAN.
WILLIAM FLYN.
JAMES AND HENRY KNIGHT.

☞ IT having been insinuated in The Cork Herald, of Wednesday the 14th instant, that Counsellor M'Nally was among the Persons apprehended in the House of Oliver Bond, in Dublin; the *Proprietor* of The Cork Herald is happy in declaring to the Public, that the information from which that article was copied, is void of *foundation*, and that Mr. M'Nally was not implicated in the apprehensions on that occasion.

March 21.

To the TRUSTEES *of the South Charitable Infirmary.*

DOCTOR BAGNELL, begs leave to offer himself a Candidate for the present Vacancy:—His having paid almost daily attendance to that Charity for six Years, will, he hopes, recommend him to their attention. March 21.

On Monday Evening, the High Sheriffs of the City, accompanied by Mr. Alexander, took up the following Persons—*Wilson*, a Clerk belonging to the Banking-House of Sir Thomas Roberts, and Co. A person of the name of *Hugh Kelliher*, and *John Daly*, Printer of the Harp of Erin. The two former were sent off this morning under an escort to Dublin, and the latter is in safe custody in the North Gaol.

Great occasions call out the exertion of great faculties, and it is to the happy direction of those gifts, that in tempestuous seasons of public calamity, the general hope must cling. Magnanimous men, who reject the little shuffling policy of trick and temporising are sure to provoke the enmities of narrow short-sighted cunning, of those who are sedulous to pervert, and laborious to mislead. The firmness and manliness of the Lord Chancellor cannot refuse the praise of those whose machinations have been defeated, not less by the predominance of his councils than by the prevalence of his example—but men of another stamp, will perhaps contemplate him with hopes similar to those which the eloquence of the late Mr. BURKE thus expresses:

"How often has public calamity been arrested on the very brink of ruin, by the seasonable energy of a *single man?* Have we no such man amongst us? I am as sure as I am of my Being, that one vigorous mind, tho' without office, without situation, without public functions of any kind—(at a time when the want of such a thing is felt, as I am sure it is) I say, one such man confiding in the aid of God, and full of just reliance in his own fortitude, vigour, enterprize and perseverance, would first draw to him some few like himself, and then that multitudes, hardly thought to be in existence, would appear and troop about him.

"If I saw this auspicious beginning, baffled and frustrated as I am, yet on the verge of a timely grave, abandoned abroad and desolate at home, stripped of my boast, my hope, my consolation, my helper, my counsellor and my guide; yet thus, even thus, I would rake up the fire under all the ashes that oppress it, I am no longer patient of the public eye; nor am I of force to win my way and to jostle and to elbow in a crowd. But even in solitude, something may be done for society. The meditations of the closet have infected Senates with a subtle frenzy, and inflamed armies with the brands of the furies. The fire might come from the same source with the distemper. I would add my part to those who would animate the people (whose hearts are yet right) to new exertions in the OLD CAUSE.

"Novelty is not the only source of zeal. Why should not a Maccabeus arise to assert the honour of the ANTIENT LAW, and to defend the TEMPLE OF THEIR FOREFATHERS, with as ardent a spirit, as can inspire any innovator to deface the Monuments of the Piety, and the Glory of the Antient Ages? It is not a hazarded assertion, it is a great truth, that when once things are gone OUT OF THEIR ORDINARY COURSE, *it is by acts out of the ordinary course they can alone be re-established.*

"I well know that everything of the daring kind which I speak of is critical—but *the times are critical.* New things in a new-world! I see no hopes in the common tracks. If men are not to be found who can be got to feel within them some impul—

"—— *Quod nequeo monstare et sentio tantum.*"

"And which makes them impatient of the present; if none can be got to feel that persons may sometimes assume a sort of magistracy, which does not depend on the nomination of Kings, or the election of the People, but has an inherent and self-existent power, which both would recognise; I see nothing in the world to hope.

"If I saw such a group beginning to cluster, such as they are, they should have (all that I can give) my prayers and my advice. People *talk of war, or cry for peace*—have they to the bottom considered the questions either of war or peace, upon the scale of the *existing world?* No—I fear they have not."

It is one of the misfortunes of our time that this evil principle, which has wrecked the peace of Europe, is viewed with the indifference of an ordinary and temporary calamity. But if any thing can accelerate its progress, it is this fatal calmness; if any thing retard it, it is meeting it with the most decided vigour. The sweeping destruction of this principle, if not met with proportional energy, will level in the dust the monuments of piety, and the establishments of public wisdom; all the zeal and all the virtue we can yet call our own, will be little enough to bring into the lists against it. Poverty and crime are under the banners of Atheism, in array against the world, and fighting the battle of JACOBINISM—that is to say, a principle which would invert the fundamental establishments of society, by substituting anarchy in the place of order—Atheism instead of Religion—by making property nothing, and personal abstract right every thing, and by vesting all civil power in the individual as a being, without regard to property or talents.

If we are not aware of this, and do not meet this distempered energy with unflinching fortitude, sacrifice and self-denial, all is lost—there is nothing to be hoped.

ELGIN'S FENCIBLE HIGHLANDERS,
Voluntary Contribution
CORK, *March* 11, 1798.

SIR,

"I do myself the honor to acquaint you, that this day the Pay-Master wrote the Agents, Messrs. *Fraser, Reed, and Sons*, to pay into the Fund of Voluntary Contribution, for the defence of the Country, 153*l.* 16*s.* subscribed by the Officers, Non Commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Private men of the *Elgin Fencibles*, which I have the honor at present to command.

I must in justice to the Regiment say, that the Sum would have been more considerable, as many of the Privates subscribed as high as THREE HALF-GUINEAS, but as I conceived Government would not wish Soldiers to give more than they could afford, or to take from them savings made to remit their families and friends; and that their shewing their spirit and loyalty was every thing wished, I, therefore, in the warmest manner thanked and commended them for their Spirit and Loyalty, but that any thing more than a Week's Pay would not be expected.

(Signed,) GEORGE HAY,
Major, Elgin Fencible Regiment."

DUBLIN CASTLE, *March* 16, 1798.

SIR,

"I have received and taken the first opportunity of laying before the Lord Lieutenant, your Letter of the 11th inst. acquainting me that you have directed Messrs. *Fraser* and *Reed*, your Agents, to pay into the Fund of Voluntary Contribution for the defence of the country, the sum of £. 153 16 subscribed by the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers and Privates of the *Elgin Fencibles*, under your command; and I have his Excellency's commands, to desire that you will be pleased to communicate to the *Elgin Fencibles*, the high sense his Excellency entertained of this distinguished proof of their Zeal and Loyalty.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Humble Servant,
(Signed) W. ELLIOT."

Circulating Library,
ON THE BATH PLAN.

JOHN CONNOR,
PRINTER AND BOOKSELLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Subscribers to his Circulating Library, that he will OPEN SHOP, on MONDAY next, the 26th inst. in the House lately built by the HONORABLE SERJEANT CHATTERTON, on the *Grand-Parade*, near *Parliament-Bridge*; where a commodious ROOM will be fitted up for the Reception of Gentlemen, and the *London*, *Dublin*, and *Cork* PAPERS, MAGAZINES, REVIEWS, &c. regularly Taken in. *Catalogues*, price 6½*d.* may be had at his SHOP in Castle-street, until *Saturday* next.—For Terms of Subscription, &c. see *Hand-Bill.*

☞ *Printing* (as usual,) executed with neatness and dispatch, on the most reasonable Terms.

LOST,

☞ On the Road to White-Church, or in the Neighbourhood of that Place, a Double-barrelled PISTOL, inlaid with Gold. Whoever brings the above to *J. Woodward*, Esq. Rutland-street, Cork, shall receive Two Guineas Reward. The value of the Pistol is not more than that *Sum.* Mar. 21

TO BE SOLD,

AT LEHENS, near CORK, about Twenty Tons of choice HAY, and a good Pair of Black Carriage HORSES. Apply to RICHARD N. PARKER, *Passage.*

N. B. A snug *House* and Twelve Acres of *Ground*, near *Passage*, to be Let. Apply as above. March 21.

Middleton Factory.

LEAHY AND M'CARTHY,
No. 46, *North-Main-Street,*

BEG leave to acquaint their Friends, (particularly SHOP-KEEPERS, and DEALERS IN WOOLLENS,) that they have undertaken to Sell, *(wholesale only)* the Goods of the MIDDLETON MANUFACTURE, which have been hitherto disposed of at Mr. ROCHE'S, *No.* 9, *Grand-Parade.*—And as they are determined to continue their own Business in the usual extensive manner—have therefore now an opportunity, of being well assorted in every Article in the

Woollen, Linen, Cotton,
AND HOSIERY LINE.

And hope it will be a further inducement to their Customers to continue that support, which they have heretofore so amply experienced.

They have now, at their Ware-House,
DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY,
And with which they are to be Weekly supplied.

Best Superfine CLOTHS.
Do. Do. SCARLET Do.
Do. Refine Do. Do.
Do. Livery Do.

With a great Variety of excellent *Coatings*, *Naps*, *Kerseymeres*, and *Fancy Waist-Coatings.*

N. B. PRIME FLOWER, from different Mills, on Sale, at *reasonable* Prices. March 21.

WHEREAS,

MISS ELLEN MITCHELL was forcebly dragged, and feloniously carried off, last Night, from her *Father's* House, by a Party of armed Men, headed by HENRY SPREAD, *Gentleman*, and aided by his Servant, LAURENCE HEGARTY; who Struck and Abused her the said ELLEN on her resisting, and also Struck and Abused her MOTHER, on her throwing herself into her Arms for Protection, I having been confined to my Sick Bed;

Now I will give a *Reward* of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, Payable on the very Day of the Conviction of the said HENRY SPREAD, to any Person, or Persons, who will Apprehend and Lodge him in any of His Majesty's Gaols.

Mitchell's-Port,
March 19, 1798. } HENRY MITCHELL.

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majesty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and THADY LAWLER, Lieutenant in the Clare Light Company attached to the said Regiment, stand charged on oath with having forcibly and violently committed a rape on CATHERINE FYNN, a prisoner in charge of the guard whereof the said LAWLER was officer.

WE, the undersigned Officer of the 89th Regiment at Head-Quarters, desirous of testifying to the Country our abhorrence and detestation of such inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the said WILLIAM VENNILL to justice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any person or persons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majesty's goals within the space of Six Months from the date hereoff, which Reward shall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of said Regiment.

Said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, ruddy complexion, fair hair, and rather inkneed.

William Steward Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
William Hilliard, Captain.
Bernard Stawell, Captain.
William N. Long, Captain.
John T. Perry, Captain.
John L. Meturier, Captain Lieutenant.
Jordan Roche, Surgeon.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant.
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
John Macdonald, Lieutenant,
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Richard Butler, Lieutenant.
Robert M'Keaud, Lieutenant.
William Percivall, Lieutenant.
Charles Pm. Roddy, Ensign.
William Cowell, Ensign.
John Grant, Ensign.
Henry Eyre Evans, Ensign.
John Campbell, A Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18. 1798.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF
The Rt. Worshipful KINGSMILL BERRY, Esq. MAYOR.

The middle Price of Wheat 2*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* per Quarter; with an allowance to the Baker of 10*s.* on the White and Wheaten, and 12*s.* on the Household.

Cork, March 18 1798.

WHITE.	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	WHEATEN.	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	HOUSEHOLD.	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*
1 *pen.*	0	5	4	1 *pen.*	0	8	2	1 *pen.*	0	10	6
2 *pen.*	0	11	1	2 *pen.*	1	0	5	2 *pen.*	1	5	9
3 *pen.*	1	0	5	3 *pen.*	1	8	7	3 *pen.*	2	0	2
4 *pen.*	1	6	2	4 *pen.*	2	1	2	4 *pen.*	2	1	10
6 *pen.*	2	1	2	6 *pen.*	3	1	7	6 *pen.*	4	0	4

KINGSMILL BERRY, MAYOR.

POETRY.

A SONG.

COME cheer up my lads, 'tis to glory we ſteer,
For true Iriſh hearts are ſtill ſtrangers to fear:
Our boſoms with honor and loyalty glow,
And fearleſs we'll march to encounter the foe.

Oh, ſtill may our flag be with luſtre unfurl'd,
Let's always be ready, ſteady, boys, ſteady;
And, true to ourſelves, we'll defy all the world.

The King and the State, and the Laws of this land,
The good Conſtitution our fore-fathers plann'd;
To maintain them we all with one voice ſhou'd agree,
For while *they* protect us, Old Ireland is free.
Oh, ſtill, &c.

The hand of oppreſſion we never need fear,
Our Laws are the ſame for the Peaſant and Peer;
Our houſe is our caſtle, our fire-ſide our throne,
And each man in Old Ireland is ſure of his own.
Oh, ſtill, &c.

Some men in religion may differ from others,
But good laws can unite them to live like good brothers;
Let each ſerve his GOD, as ſeems beſt in his eyes,
'Tis not *forms* we regard, it's the *heart* that we prize.
Oh, ſtill, &c.

Republican phrenzy her ſtandard may rear,
And Diſloyalty ſeek to polute our free air;
But our ſwords we'll ne'er ſheath, 'till our emerald Iſle
From Treaſon redeem'd, ſhall triumphantly ſmile.
Oh, ſtill, &c.

Then drink to the King, to the State, and the laws,
With one voice, with one heart, we'll ſupport this good cauſe;
May the wretch who'd refuſe ſuch a toaſt, never prove
The comforts of friendſhip, or raptures of love.

Oh, may his baſe flag ne'er with luſtre be unfurl'd
Nor ever prove ready, ſteady, bold, or ſteady,
While we crown'd with glory, defy all the world.

To the Yeomanry of the City of Cork.

Concordiâ res parvæ creſcunt, diſcordiâ maximæ dilabuntur.

Friends and Fellow-Soldiers,

IT is but a ſhort time ſince we enrolled ourſelves beneath the banners of our Country, the voluntary defenders of its Government, its Proſperity and its Laws, againſt the machination of internal, as well as the invaſion of external enemies. United in ſentiment, in affections, in intereſt, one principle of patriotic ardor ſeemed to pervade the whole body. Animated by its influence, we awaited with tranquil fortitude the apparently inevitable approach of a foe, ſuperior in numbers, and ſuperior in diſcipline; formidable from his ſucceſſes, and ſtill more formidable from his uſe of them. Differences and diſtinctions were loſt in the common cauſe, and the occaſional jarrings of private animoſity and diſcordant opinion, were ſacrificed upon the altar of national ſafety. It was a ſeaſon of anxious alarm and awful danger, but it was alſo a ſeaſon of glorious remembrance, for it was marked with MAGNANIMITY and CONCORD, two of the brighteſt ſtars in the conſtellation of national virtue. We had *heard* of diſaffection and diſloyalty, but we *know* them not. We had read ill timed and inflammatory ſpeeches of diſappointed Stateſmen, but experience had taught us to receive ſuch repreſentations, with caution and diſtruſt. We had heard that ſome political Fanatics, not diſcerning the horrors which attended a revolution, even where that reſolution was neceſſary, had deſigned to introduce it where it was unneceſſary, but we refuſed to pull out our eyes in compliment to their blindneſs. We had heard that ſome of our Countrymen entertained the infamous intention of betraying their Country and inviting a foreign dominion, but we determined to ſhew by our conduct that the South would have no ſhare in a reproach ſo degrading. Nor did the praiſe of patriotic unanimity appertain alone to the military aſſociations. Every friend of his Country, every one who glories in the name of Iriſhman, muſt recollect, with pleaſure and with pride, the conduct of the ſouthern Parliament on the ſame trying occaſion. The decent Tradeſman, and the ſubſtantial Farmer, whoſe comfortable ſituations naturally attach them to the Conſtitution that enſures their proſperity, were joined by the loweſt orders of the People, in every poſſible demonſtration of loyal regard for their King and Country, and of averſion and abhorrence to the Invaders. Thus circumſtanced, we calmly beheld an armament of unparalelled magnitude ready to deſcend upon our coaſt, becauſe thus circumſtanced, we had, comparatively ſpeaking, little to fear. Danger no doubt was to be encountered, and evils to be endured, but though both might be great, to a people ſo diſpoſed, they could only be temporary. Our enemies afford in their own caſe a deciſive proof of what conſtancy even in a *bad* cauſe is capable of effecting, and I think it will not be denied by the moſt ſtrenuous reformiſt, that our form of Government, with all its imperfections, is better worth fighting for, than any form as yet eſtabliſhed by the Democrats of *France*.

That the ſame unanimity does not at preſent ſubſiſt is a melancholy truth, though I am ſtrongly of opinion that the number of diſſentients is greatly exaggerated. That Government, which twelve months ago every inhabitant of the South was forward to ſupport, as the protection of his induſtry, the ſecurity of his poſſeſſions, and the ſource of his comfort, has not ſurely altered either its nature or its properties. Thoſe who were its friends in 1797, have no reaſon to be its enemies in 1798. It is not to the natural diſpoſition of the People, I ſhall impute a change ſo unexpected and ſo unaccountable. I have too juſt an opinion of my Countrymen, to ſuppoſe them the ſport of a wanton and giddy caprice, which this moment hurries them to the *ſhrine of allegiance*, and the next impels them to the *altar of infidelity*. The People are honeſt, are induſtrious, are amenable, but like all People of warm and lively affections, they are irritable. Left to themſelves, they would adhere to thoſe ſentiments of harmony and allegiance, which in the trial of 1797 reflected on them ſuch immortal honour. But the demon of diſcord, who ſo long infeſted the North, baffled there in his diabolical projects, turned with a limping pace his cloven foot towards the South. In our warmer region he hoped to find more active hands, and more combuſtible tempers. In ſome degree, I am ſorry to ſay, he ſucceeded. But there exiſts, I truſt, in this Country, an underſtanding capable of reſiſting the arts of diſaffection, and a ſpirit that will never crouch to the inſulting dominion of a ſanguinary Invader. If the many amongſt us were ſo dead to all ſenſe of duty, as to encourage the deſigns of Traitors; if they were ſo beſotted as to believe, that the little ills we feel are to be remedied by the calamities of Invaſion; if, contrary to every recent example of fraternization, they were dupes enough to ſuppoſe that the French, at an immenſe expenditure of blood and treaſure, would undertake the conqueſt of Ireland, merely for the purpoſe of making its inhabitants more free and more happy, any endeavour of mine to awake their feelings would, indeed, be loſt labour! But I think far otherwiſe of my Countrymen. The profligacy of a few perſons ſhall not induce me to fix a character of infamy upon the Nation. Some late ſeaſonable detections of treaſonable deſigns will, I doubt not, confirm my vindication of the People. They will ſhew that the Conſpirators are inconſiderable in numbers as well as influence, and they will produce among the true friends of Ireland, the deſirable qualities of ſteadineſs and unanimity.

Upon you, my friends, it materially reſts, to promote this ſteadineſs and diſplay this unanimity. In the hour of danger you ſtepped forward, the gallant protectors of your Country, and, I truſt, you will never forget the objects of your aſſociation! Let no queſtions of party, which are always below the conſideration of a *real* PATRIOT, warp you from a ſteady adherence to your cauſe. Have the magnanimity to ſubmit your *private* opinions to your *public* duty, and wherever your religious devotions be propoſed, let your patriotic obligations be made in the TEMPLE OF CONCORD. Be perſuaded that unanimity, ſtrengthened and recommended by your talents, your courage, and your example, will effectually diſappoint our external as well as internal enemies, and eventually obtain thoſe firſt and greateſt of human bleſſings—PROSPERITY and PEACE.

T. A YEOMAN.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

Att. Gen. brought up the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the ſtate of the Watch, &c. of the city of Dublin, &c. Ordered to lie on the table.

Chan. of Ex. preſented a bill for the better regulation of the Paper trade. Read a firſt time.

Dr. *Duignan* obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better regulating and ſecuring the payment of the fees of Proctors employed to proſecute ſuits in the courts of Admiralty, Prerogative, &c. which he accordingly preſented.

Col. *M'Donald* preſented the bill for the better regulating of Poſting in Ireland, which was read a firſt time, ordered to be printed, and read a ſecond time to morrow.

Leave given to bring in a bill for the more impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, and Mr. O'Donnel appointed to prepare it.

Mr. *Vandeleur* obſerved, that having given notice of his intention to bring forward a propoſition on the ſubject of the preſent ſtate of the channel trade between this country and Great Britain, he thought it right to inform the Houſe, that he at preſent declined doing ſo, in conſequence of an unfortunate circumſtance which he was ſure every gentleman lamented [the illneſs of Mr. Pelham.] When the Right Hon. Gent. who repreſented the Britiſh cabinet in the Houſe, ſhould be able to attend in his place, he would certainly bring forward that meaſure.

Chan. of Ex. ſaid he felt this liberality in the conduct of the Hon. Gent. who thus accommodated himſelf to the unfortunate circumſtances of the Rt. Hon. Member.—He would certainly afford the Houſe ſatisfactory information on that ſubject when he ſhould be able to attend his duty.

Mr. *O'Donnel* moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better recovery of tythes, and other eccleſiaſtical dues of ſmall amount. He ſaid, at preſent the clergymen and the other perſons to whom tythes were due, had many remedies to recover them, but it did not always happen that they reſorted to thoſe which were leaſt expenſive and oppreſſive. In ſome inſtances, within his own knowledge, ſuits for very ſmall ſums had been decided in a way which appeared inconſiſtent with the merits of the caſe, and yet there remained no appeal but at the enormous expence of two or three hundred pounds. It was his intention, therefore, in this bill to make it compulſory on the perſon claiming tythes, when the amount claimed from any one perſon ſhould not be more than forty ſhillings, to bring his complaint before two magiſtrates, who ſhould be empowered to decide in a ſummary way; and alſo that there ſhould be a power of appeal from their deciſion either to the aſſizes or the quarter-ſeſſions.

Dr. Duignan ſaid he could not help expreſſing his ſurprize and regret that the Hon. Gent. whoſe conduct in the Houſe had been marked by a uniform deſire to counteract diſaffection, ſhould bring forward ſuch a ſubject in the preſent ſtate of the public mind. He believed the Hon. Gent. had not fully conſidered the ſubject, or he would have ſeen that there were laws already in exiſtence which went to remedy the evils he complained of, and he referred him to one in particular, paſſed in the 23 of his preſent Majeſty, which had been attended with the moſt beneficial effects. It was not now the proper time to ſtate his objection particular to this bill, but he gave the Hon. Member notice that he would oppoſe it in every ſtage of its progreſs.

Mr. O'Hara thought if the bill went to eſtabliſh a commutation of tythes, it might perhaps be improper to agitate it at preſent—but as it went only to prevent a grievance which was ſuffered by the farmer, without producing any benefit to the perſon claiming tythes, it could not be conſidered as likely to agitate the minds of the country, but the contrary.

Mr. O'Donnel pledged himſelf that when this meaſure ſhould come regularly before the Houſe he would ſhew he had not undertaken to propoſe it on trivial or light grounds. He ſaid he had expreſsly mentioned the object of the bill to prevent the imputation of introducing any thing which could tend to agitate the public mind—it was what he would never do, even though the country were in a ſtate of tranquility—but he could not ſee any thing inconſiſtent with his former conduct in bringing forward a meaſure, which, while it left the eccleſiaſtic his full rights, only went to remedy an evil under which the farmer, &c. ſuffered.

Leave given to bring in the bill.

Meſſag from the Lords, with a bill to continue the alien act, fire-arms act, and the gunpowder act—which they had agreed to without any amendment.

Alſo with the inſurrection act, to which they had agreed with ſome amendments, which are to be taken into conſideration to-morrow.

Alſo the act for ſuſpending the habeas corpus act, in which they had introduced an amendment, by which the place in which the officer appointed to arreſt perſons charged with treaſon or treaſonable practices ſhall be confined, ſhall be conſidered to all intents and purpoſes a legal priſon.—Adjourned.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleaſed to appoint the following Gentlemen to be High Sheriffs for the preſent year.

County of Antrim—James Stewart Moore, of Antrim, Eſq.
County of Armagh—Kenrick Cope, of Mount-Norris, Eſq.
County of Cavan—Coſby Neſbit, of Liſmore Eſq.
County of Carlow—Edward Euſtace of Euſtace Grove, Eſq.
County of Clare—William M'Namara of Doolen, Eſq.
County of Cork—Samuel Townſend of Whitehall, Eſq.
County of Donegal—James Hamilton of Brownhall, Eſq.
County of Down—The Right Hon. Charles Fitzgerald, commonly called Lord Charles Fitzgerald.
County of Dublin—Alexander Kirkpatrick, Eſq.
County of Fermanagh—Sir John Caldwell, of caſtle caldwell, bart.
County of Galway—Giles Eyre, of Eyrecourt Caſtle, Eſq.
County of Kerry—John Collis, of Barrow, Eſq.
County of Kildare—Thomas Tyrrell, of Kilreny, Eſq.
County of Kilkenny—Samuel Mathews, of Bonnetſtown, Eſq.
King's County—Thomas Bernard, jun. of caſtletown, Eſq.
County of Leitrim—Mathew Deſmond, of Derrygraſter, Eſq.
County of Limerick—John Weſtropp, of Attyflin, Eſq.
County of Longford—Mathew Wilder, of caſtlewilder, Eſq.
County of Louth—John M'Clintock, jun. of Drumcar, Eſq.
County Mayo—Thomas Elwood of caſtletown, Eſq.
County Meath—Nicholas Coddington, Eſq.
County Monaghan—Dacre Hamilton, Eſq.
Queen's County—Richard Warneford Vicars, of Levalty, Eſq.
County of Roſcommon—Oliver Mills, Eſq.
County of Sligo—James Wood, of Leckfield, Eſq.
County of Tipperary—Thomas Judkin Fitzgerald of Liſkeen, Eſq.
County of Tyrone—Thomas Knox Hannington, of Dungannon, Eſq.
County of Waterford—Humphry May, of Waterford, Eſq.
County of Weſtmeath—Dillon Pollard, of caſtlepollard, Eſq.
County of Wexford——Edward Perceval, of Grange, Eſq.
County of Wicklow—Walter Bagenall Carroll, of Ballinure, Eſq.

LENT ASSIZES, 1798.

LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

County of Wicklow, Monday March 19th.
Wexford, Monday March 26th.
Waterford, Friday 30th.
City, ſame Day.
Clonmell, Friday April 6th.
Kilkenny, Friday 13.
City, ſame Day.

The Right Honourable Lord Yelverton, The Honourable Michael Smith. } Juſtices.
Yelverton and O'Keeffe, John Cuſack. } Regiſters.

NORTH-EAST CIRCUIT.

County of Monaghan, at Monaghan, Monday March 19th.
Armagh, at Armagh, Fri. Mar. 23d.
Antrim, at Carrickfergus, Friday March 30th.
Town of Carrickfergus, at Carrickfergus; ſame Day.
Down, at Downpatrick, on Thurſday April 5th.
Louth, at Dundalk, on Thurſday April 12th.
Town of Drogheda, at Drogheda, Monday April 16th.

The Honourable Mr. Juſtice Downes, The Honourable Baron George. } Juſtices.
John Pollock, Eſq. William Coſgrave, Eſq. } Regiſters.

NORTH-WEST CIRCUIT.

County of Longford, at Longford, Thurſday March 22d.
Cavan, at Cavan, Monday Mar. 26th.
Fermanagh, at Enniſkillen, Thurſday March 29th.
Tyrone, at Omagh, Monday Ap. 2d.
Donegall, at Lifford, Sat. Ap. 7th.
City and County of Londonderry, at Londonderry, Wedneſday April 11th.

The Honourable Alexander Crookſhank, The Honourable Serjeant Chatterton. } Juſtices.
A. Crookſhank, Jun. No. 19, Ann-ſt. S. J. Chatterton, Jun. No. 10. Aungier-ſt. } Regiſters.

CONAUGHT CIRCUIT.

County of Roſcommon, at Roſcommon, Thurſday March 22d.
Leitrim, at Carrick, Monday 26th.
Sligo, at Sligo, Thurſday 29th.
Mayo, at Caſtlebar, Monday 2d April.
Galway, at Galway, Friday 6th.
Town of Galway, at Galway, ſame Day.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Viſcount Carleton, The Honourable Judge Chamberlain. } Juſtices.
Peter Baker, 10, Aungier-ſtreet, Richard Waddy, Merrion Square. } Regiſters.

HOME CIRCUIT.

County of Kildare, at Naas, Tueſday Mar. 20th.
Carlow, at Carlow, Monday 26th.
Queen's County, at Maryborough, Monday April 2.
King's County, at Philipſtown, Monday 9th.
County of Weſtmeath, at Mullingar, Fri. 13th.
Meath, at Trim, Thurſday 19th.

The Honourable Juſtice Day, The Honourable Solicitor General. } Juſtices.
Matthew Franks, York-ſtreet, Hector Graham, Rutland Square. } Regiſters.

MUSTER CIRCUIT.

County of Clare, at Ennis, Tueſday March 20th.
Limerick, at Limerick, Monday 26th.
City of Limerick, ſame Day.
Kerry, at Tralee, Monday April 2d.
Cork, at Cork, Monday 9th.
City of Cork, ſame Day.

The Right Honourable Thomas Kelly, The Honourable Juſtice Finucane. } Juſtices.
Walter Weldon, No. 24, Sackville-ſt. Anthony Hogan, No. 86, George's-ſt. S. } Regiſters.

LIMERICK,

MARCH 17.

The Officers and Privates of the Limerick City Regiment, commanded by Colonel Vereker, have ſubſcribed eight days pay a year during the War, to the Exigencies of the State, amounting to above 400*l*.

Detachments of Infantry from this Garriſon, to be commanded by Subaltern Officers, will in future be quartered at Killaloe and O'Brien's-Bridge.

CORK: Printed by JOHN CONNOR, (for the Proprietor.)——☞ This Paper is publiſhed at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-ſtreet, oppoſite the Poſt-Office, where Advertiſements, Eſſays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.

THE LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The Cork Herald:

OR, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.—*No.* 13.] *SATURDAY*, MARCH 24, 1798. [*Price, Three-Pence.*

Middleton Factory.

LEAHY AND M'CARTHY,

No. 46, *North-Main-Street*,

BEG leave to acquaint their Friends, (particularly SHOP-KEEPERS, and DEALERS IN WOOLLENS,) that they have undertaken to Sell, *(wholesale only)* the Goods of the MIDDLETON MANUFACTURE, which have been hitherto disposed of at Mr. ROCHE's, *No.* 9, *Grand-Parade*.—And as they are determined to continue their own Business in the usual extensive manner—have therefore now an opportunity, of being well assorted in every Article in the

Woollen, Linen, Cotton,
AND HOSIERY LINE.

And hope it will be a farther inducement to their Customers to continue that support, which they have heretofore so amply experienced.

They have now, at their Ware-House,
DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY,
And with which they are to be Weekly supplied.

Best Superfine CLOTHS.
Do. Do. SCARLET Do.
Do. Refine ditto Do. Do.
Do. Livery Do.

With a great Variety of excellent *Coatings*, *Naps*, *Kerseymeres*, and *Fancy Waist-Coatings*.

N. B. PRIME FLOWER, from different Mills, on Sale, at *reasonable* Prices. March 21.

WHEREAS,

MISS ELLEN MITCHELL was forceably dragged, and feloniously carried off, last Night, from her *Father's* House, by a Party of armed Men, headed by HENRY SPREAD, *Gentleman*, and aided by his Servant, LAURENCE HEGARTY; who Struck and Abused her the said ELLEN on her resisting, and also Struck and Abused her MOTHER, on her throwing herself into her Arms for Protection, I having been confined to my Sick Bed;

Now I will give a *Reward* of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, Payable on the very Day of the Conviction of the said HENRY SPREAD, to any Person, or Persons, who will Apprehend and Lodge him in any of His Majesty's Gaols.

Mitchell's-Fort, March 19, 1798. } HENRY MITCHELL.

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majesty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and THADY LAWLER, Lieutenant in the Clare Light Company attached to the said Regiment, stand charged on oath with having forcibly and violently committed a rape on CATHERINE FYNN, a prisoner in charge of the guard whereof the said LAWLER was officer.

WE, the undersigned Officer of the 89th Regiment at Head-Quarters, desirous of testifying to the Country our abhorrence and detestation of such inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the said WILLIAM VENNILL to justice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any person or persons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majesty's goals within the space of Six Months from the date hereoff, which Reward shall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of said Regiment.

Said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, ruddy complexion, fair hair, and rather inclined.

William Steward Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
William Hilliard, Captain.
Bernard Stawell, Captain.
William N. Long, Captain.
John T. Perry, Captain.
John L. Mesurier, Captain Lieutenant.
Jordan Roche, Surgeon.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant.
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
John Macdonald, Lieutenant,
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Richard Butler, Lieutenant.
Robert M'Keaud, Lieutenant.
William Percivall, Lieutenant.
Charles Pm. Roddy, Ensign.
William Cowell, Ensign.
John Grant, Ensign.
Henry Eyre Evans, Ensign.
John Campbell, A Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18, 1798.

Circulating Library,
ON THE BATH PLAN.

JOHN CONNOR,
PRINTER AND BOOKSELLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Subscribers to his Circulating Library, that he will OPEN SHOP, on MONDAY next, the 26th inst. in the House lately built by the HONORABLE SERJEANT CHATTERTON, on the *Grand-Parade*, near *Parliament-Bridge*; where a commodious ROOM will be fitted up for the Reception of Gentlemen, and the *London*, *Dublin*, and *Cork* PAPERS, MAGAZINES, REVIEWS, *&c.* regularly Taken in. *Catalogues*, price 6½*d.* may be had at his SHOP in Castle-street, until *Saturday* next.—For Terms of Subscription, &c. see *Hand-Bill*.

☞ *Printing* (as usual,) executed with neatness and dispatch, on the most reasonable Terms.

LOST,

☞ On the Road to White-Church, or in the Neighbourhood of that Place, a Double-barrelled PISTOL, inlaid with Gold. Whoever brings the above to *T. Woodward*, Esq. Rutland-street Cork, shall receive Two Guineas Reward. The value of the Pistol is not more than that *Sum*. Mr. 21.

TO BE SOLD,

AT LEHENE, near CORK, about Twenty Tons of choice HAY, and a good Pair of Black Carriage HORSES. Apply to RICHARD N. PARKER, *Passage*.

N. B. A snug *House* and Twelve Acres of *Ground*, near *Passage*, to be Let. Apply as above. March 21.

TO BE LET,
A NEW COMMODIOUS HOUSE,

No. 3, opposite Parliament-Bridg,
Fit for *Grocery* or *Liquor Business*, and very convenient to accomodate *Lodgers*.
Application to be made to Mrs. BAKER, at said House. March 21.

TOBACCO.

JOHN ANDERSON AND CO.

HAVE this Day received a considerable Supply of PRIME TOBACCO, which will be sold reasonable. March 17.

C. DONEGAN is now landing, Prime Virginia Tobacco, Bright Scale Sugar, and Jamaica Rum highly taxed.

He has also on Sale,

Refined Sugar in Hhds.
Sherry Wine in Quarter Casks,
Boston and New-York Potash,
Kent Hops in Pockets,
Oporto Corkwood,
And Lisbon Lemons and Oranges.

March 17.

WANTED,

TO hire by the Quarter, Half-Year, or Year, for the purpose of supplying the Troops stationed in the Forts on Cork Harbour, *a Market-Hooker, Lighter, or other Vessel* that may be thought fit for the service; also, a substantial and fast-rowing *BOAT*, the Crew to consist of Six Hands and a Coxswain.

Persons willing to supply the above, may send Proposals in Writing to *Brigade Major Lumsden, at Cove*, previous to the 25th of March, 1798, who will explain such further particulars as may be required. March 14.

CORN STORES TO LET.

THE extensive and commodious STORES in *Morgan-Street*, near the South-Mall, to the rear of the House lately occupied by *William Purefoy*, Esq. For particulars apply to JOHN GOOD, Esq. *Sullivan's-Quay*, or FRANCIS MORGAN, at *Henry Sadleir and Co's.* Esqrs.

N. B. There is a large and convenient WINE VAULT under the Premises. March 14

WANTED,

ANY sum from 300l. to 600l. on Real or Personal Security; if the former should be prefered, a Mortgage of a clear Estate in the Liberties of Cork will be given, and Tenants appointed to pay the Interest in the City; if the latter, every information will be furnished by application to I. T. Jones, Marlboro'-street. *March* 14.

RAGS WANTED.

MESSRS. PERRIERS will give the highest Price for any quantity of RAGS. Apply at their Paper-Mills, Douglas, or at the Red-Abbey Sugar House, Cork. March 14.

TO BE LET,

AN COMPLEAT HOUSE and CONCERN, in *Patrick-Street*, now in the Possession of *Sr Vesian Pick*, with or without extensive CELLARS, STABLES, *&c.* on which has lately been expended a large Sum of Money. The HOUSE is well calculated for a Hotel, Academy, or Lodgings. As he means to *decline* the *Wine Business*, he will Dispose of a few Hhds. of choice CLARET, fit immediately *to Bottle*, and some very excellent, three Years in Bottle, with OLD PORT, all which may be seen at his STORES. The BREWERY in *Marlborough-Street*, now kept going by his SON, will also be LET: a constant Supply of the *much esteemed* 8*s.* 8*d.* BEER, will be kept up until the Brewery is Let.

N. B. An excellent Draft or Carriage HORSE for Sale. March 14.

For Sale, immediately after Condemnation
NOW LYING AT COVE,
The Ship DU GAY TROUAIN,

LATE a *French* Privateer, prize to his Majesty's Ship *Shannon*, built at *Nantz*, in 1789, for a Guinea-man, double-decked, deep waist, pierced for 24 Guns, has 9 six pounders mounted, Flush Deck, abundantly found with all kind of Stores and Provisions for a three month's cruize.

Of the following Dimensions.

	FT.	IN.
Length aloft,	112	0
Breadth of Beam,	31	3
Height between Decks,	5	4
Depth of Hold,	11	6
Whole Depth,	17	0

And admeasures about 460 Tons—is a very handsome Ship, and a remarkable fast sailer.——For Inventory and particulars apply to *J. Roche, Jun.*

For Sale, immediately after Condemnation,
NOW LYING AT COVE,

THE remarkable fine fast-sailing Ship, *L'MARS*, (with all her Materials, as she arrived from sea,) late a French Privateer, prize to his Majesty's ship *Dryad*, Lord Amelius Beauclerk Commander; copper bottom, pierced for 22 guns; has sixteen 12 and 18 pounders mounted, with swivels and small arms complete; abundantly found with stores and provisions for a three months cruise.

Dimensions as follows:

Length Aloft,	114 FEET.
Breadth extreme,	32F. 8 IN.
Depth from Deck to Skin,	16F. 1 IN.

And Admeasures about 510 Tons.

For Inventory and particulars apply to JOHN OCHE, *Junr.* March 14.

ISAAC MORGAN,
HAS ON SALE,

SCALE SUGAR, in Hhds. and Chests.
RUSSIAN IRON and MATTS.
HEMP and FLAX.
LONDON HOPS, in Bags and Pockets.
SMYRNA COTTON.
CLARET, in Timber.
TEAS of different kinds.
MALAGA LEMONS, and NEW RAISINS.

He daily expects a large supply of INDIGO.

He takes this opportunity of informing the Dealers in HEMP and IRON, that he is to receive in the course of the ensuing Summer, from *Petersburgh*, three Cargoes of those Articles, which he will dispose of on moderate and accommodating Terms. Mar. 10.

County of Cork. } ☞ THE Secretary to the Grand Jury of the County of Cork gives Notice, that his Office will be open on *Monday*, the fifth of March, to receive Affidavits for Presentments, and will continue each Day, from ten o'Clock in the Morning, until three in the Afternoon. Feb. 28.

County of Cork. } ☞ SUCH Magistrates as have taken Informations, and Recognizances returnable to the next Assizes, are earnestly requested to send them to the Crown Office as speedily as possible. The very heavy weight of business, and the early period at which it is supposed the Assizes are to Commence, will render a non-compliance with this request most materially inconvenient.

JAMES CHATTERTON, JUN.
Feb 28. Clerk of the Crown.

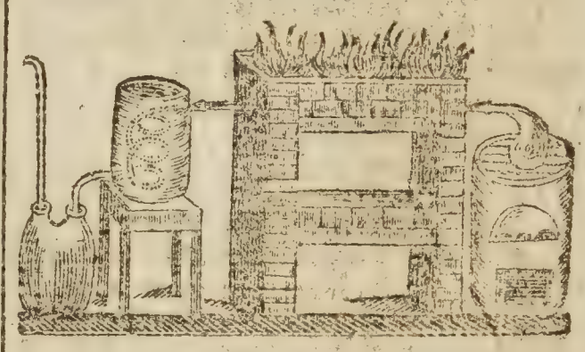
FLEECE WOOL FOR SALE.

H. S. PERSSE has for sale, about Fifty Bags FLEECE WOOL, of different Qualities, which he will dispose of on moderate terms. March 17.

Old Bottled Claret,
OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY:
RED PORT,
From Seven to Eight Years Old, in Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter-Casks;
Remarkably fine OLD SHERRY,
MADEIRA, CALCAVELLA:
Rich Old Malaga, &c.

As all the above WINES were laid in long before the two last additional Duties, they will be Sold on reasonable Terms, by ROBERT NETTLES, *St. Patrick's-Bridge*.

Feb. 28.



FOR SALE
AT CRAIG'S DISTILLERY,
GRATTAN-STREET, CORK,
On the most reasonable Terms,
Very sweet and strong Whiskey,
ALSO,
Spirit of Wine, Rum, Brandy and Gin,
Of greater Purity, and equal in Flavour to Foreign Spirits of the same denomination;
And all the most elegant and esteemed
CORDIAL WATERS.

N. B. A Gallon and upward of any Article will be Sold. March 3.

B. O'DONOGHUE,

WILL Let, from the 25th of March next, his extensive WINE-VAULT, and other Concerns, on Lavitt's-Quay; any person desirous of carrying on the Wine Business, cannot enter on a more convenient or immediate Establishment—with his present Stock of capital Old Bottled Wines, 6 months credit on approved security will be given.

A few Casks best London Saltpetre to be had on reasonable terms.

TO BE LET,
From the 25th of March next,

FOR Three Lives, or Thirty-one Years, the HOUSE and DEMESNE of DROMBEG; situate in *East Carbery*. The Demesne containing about 80 Acres good Ground, handsomely laid down, and commanding an extensive view of the Ocean. The House is fit for the immediate reception of a Family; the Offices are large and in thorough repair, with an excellent Garden, protected by a Wall fourteen feet high, and the entire calculated for the residence of a Gentleman, wishing to reside in a sporting Country. Application to be made to the Rev. H. JONES, *Kinsale*, or I. T. JONES. Feb. 14.

N. B. The House, with 27 Acres, will be set if more pleasing.

TO BE LET,
From the 25th of March next,
The Farm of KILGARRIFFE,
Lately held by Mr. RICHARD WOULFE:
Containing about 94 Acres.

Proposals, in writing only, will be received by the EARL of SHANNON, *Dublin*, or the Rev. HORACE TOWNSEND, *Courtmasherry*.

Feb. 28.

John Bennett, *Plaintiff.* Wm. Butler, *Deft.* } PURSUANT to the Decree of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, in Ireland, made in this cause, bearing date the 19th day of July, 1797, I will on Monday the 30th day of April next, at two o'clock in the Afternoon, at my Office at the King's-Inns, Dublin, set up and sell by Public Cant to the highest Bidder, all that and those the Defendant's Estate and Interest in the Lands of Ballyvilloone, together with the Commonage, and five Acres and three quarters of the Bog of Tone reagh, being part of the Lands of Ballymorisheen, situate in the Barony of Barrett's, and County of *Cork*, or a competent part thereof, for the purposes in the said Decree mentioned. Dated this 7th day of March, 1798. W. W. POLE.

Voluntary Contributions,
FOR THE
DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Cork, Feb. 23, 1798.

At a Numerous and Reſpectable Meeting of the Merchants, Bankers, Traders, and other Inhabitants of *Cork*, convened this day in the *City Tholſel*, in conſequence of public notice from ROBT. HARDING and JOHN CUTHBERT, Jun Eſqrs. *High-Sheriffs*, the following Reſolutions having been propoſed by JOHN ANDERSON, Eſq. and ſeconded by RICH. LANE, Eſq. were unanimouſly agreed to:

I. That at a moment when the War is obſtinately perſiſted in, by an inſulting and ferocious Enemy, for the avowed purpoſe of utterly deſtroying, not only the Conſtitution, the Religious and Civil Rights, but alſo the National Independence of theſe Kingdoms, it behoves every *True Friend* of Ireland to come forward, with all his Zeal and Energy, to defeat the Hoſtile Deſigns of ſo inveterate a Foe.

II. That Books be immediately opened to receive Subſcriptions, for Voluntary Contributions, in Defence of the Country, at this critical and alarming Period.

III. That every exertion be made to render thoſe Subſcriptions as productive as poſſible, being fully convinced that nothing will tend more than the general ſucceſs of ſuch a meaſure, to defeat the Projects of the Enemy, to maintain Public Credit, and to accelerate the Return of Peace, upon ſafe and honourable Terms.

IV. That the Gentlemen who requeſted the HIGH SHERIFFS to call this Meeting, together with thoſe now named, viz.

The Mayor,
High Sheriffs,
The Biſhop of Cork,
Dean St. Laurence,
The Right Rev. Doctor Moylan,
And Collector Shaw (who was appointed Treaſurer)

be appointed a Committee to carry theſe reſolutions into Effect; (*nine* to be a *quorum*) and that ſaid Committee be empowered to take ſuch meaſures as may appear to them beſt calculated to promote the complete Succeſs of Voluntary Contributions for the Defence of the Country.

The Sheriffs having quitted the chair, and John Pedder Eſq. being called thereto.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Meeting be, and are hereby given to the High Sheriffs of the city for their proper conduct in the chair.

The Committee having adjourned to the council chamber, and having elected JOHN ANDERSON Eſq. their chairman.

RESOLVED, That Attendance ſhall be given, and Books kept open in the *Council Chamber*, from 12 'till 3 o'clock, on SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY next, to receive from their Fellow-Citizens ſuch ſums as they ſhall be inclined to contribute.

(Signed by Order,)
WM. PHILIPS, *Sec.*

The Committee appointed to carry theſe Reſolutions into effect, feel it their duty to call the attention of their Fellow-Citizens, to the *dangers* which juſt now threaten this Country, and to the *certain good effects* which muſt reſult from a ſpirited and unanimous exertion in its defence.

A deſperate Enemy, rendered formidable by its *ferocity* and *enthuſiaſm*, — after having violated every obligation, moral and civil, at home; after having trampled upon the laws of nations and even of civilized warfare abroad: is now promiſed the *plunder — the uncontrouled and unlimitted plunder of this kingdom, as the reward of its treachery, blaſphemy and barbarity!* All reaſonable overtures for PEACE, are rejected with the inſolence of bravadoes, who have nothing to loſe, but every thing to obtain by ſo unequal a conflict. Can it be credited that ſuch an Enemy is *invited* to our ſhores? Can any man believe that their hope of aſſiſtance from *Iriſhmen* would be eventually realized? Let the unanimity with which perſons of every deſcription ſtep forward on the preſent occaſion, wipe away ſo foul an aſperſion. The conteſt is not now for POWER, but for EXISTENCE, on our parts. Let no man, therefore, be ſo ſilly as to connect the preſent meaſures with the idle theories of the day; or, to make it a political queſtion,—"*Whether he ſhall reſiſt aſſaſſination and plunder, or ſubmit to the yoke of a foreign and outrageous banditti?*"

Many there may be with intentions the moſt laudable, whoſe incomes being circumſcribed, will be diſcouraged from uniting in a *voluntary contribution*, under the idea, that the ſums they are enabled to offer, are *too trifling* to be of ſervice for a purpoſe of ſuch magnitude and extent. To ſuch men the Committee declare, that the *induſtrious Tradeſman whoſe ſixpenny contribution bears a juſt proportion to his mean, is as meritorious a Subſcriber, as the wealthy contributer of thouſands*; in ſuch a caſe the *intention* marks the giver, and not the *magnitude* of the gift. And here the Committee entreat every deſcription of their Fellow-Citizens to conſider, that all are univerſally, all are equally concerned, in defence of that, which affords them the means of EXISTENCE: the Peaſant would lament the loſs of his homely repaſt, with as *bitter concern* as the Peer would his ſplendid and decorated board—both are, therefore, equally called upon; for both are ſo far equally intereſted.

Let the meaſure therefore be general, and the object of it will inevitably be attained. Let the Foe perceive us *unanimous* in our exertions, and their hopes will become blaſted.

Cork, March 5, 1797.

A LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS,
Who have already come forward
WITH VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS
IN DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

	£.	s.	d.
M. R. Weſtropp, for the Royal Cork Volunteers, per ann.	600	0	0
John Conner, (a ſervant) per ann.	0	2	8½
Luke O'Shea, per ann.	60	0	0
Thomas Duggan, per ann.	11	7	6
Sir Thomas Roberts, Bart. & Co. per ann.	500	0	0
James O'Daniel, (a ſervant) per ann.	0	2	8½
Sir James Laurence Cotter, Bart. and Co. per ann,	500	0	0
John Stack, (a ſervant) per ann.	0	3	3
John Anderſon per ann.	500	0	0
Robert Harding, per ann.	30	0	0
Meſſrs. Leſlie & Travers, per ann.	500	0	0
Margaret Conner (a ſervant) per ann.	0	4	4
Thomas Walker, per ann.	200	0	0
Iſaac Morgan, per ann.	150	0	0
Pedder and Cotter, per ann.	200	0	0
John Cuthbert, jun. per ann.	30	0	0
Anthony Edwards, per ann,	34	2	6
William Lumley, per ann.	50	0	0
John Roche, jun. (Cove) per ann.	100	0	0
Edmond Roche Kinſelagh,	11	7	6
Richard & William Lane, per ann.	200	0	0
Dominick Lombard,	30	0	0
Alexander Law,	22	15	0
Doctor Meade, per ann.	20	0	0
Leyceſter M'Calls and Co.	300	0	0
J. J. and P. Beſnard, per ann.	20	0	0
Thomas Gibbings,	50	0	0
A. T. Sam Payo,	30	0	0
Edward Henry Morgan, per ann.	11	7	6
Samuel Hayman, M. D.	10	0	0
Henry Oſborne, M. D.	5	13	9
Joſeph Rogers, ſen.	50	0	0
Thomas Woodward,	50	0	0
John Forſter, per ann.	50	0	0
Coles and Wood, per ann.	200	0	0
Daniel Callaghan, per ann.	100	0	0
Thomas Gibbings, jun. per ann.	30	0	0
John Scraggs, per ann.	30	0	0
John Good, per ann.	20	0	0
Robert O'Donnoghue, per ann.	20	0	0
Thomas Pope Heard, per ann.	11	7	6
Thomas Lindſay, per ann.	11	7	6
Peter Eaſon,	11	7	6
Francis Archer White, per ann.	11	7	6
Jeffrey Beaſly and Son,	50	0	0
D. Waters, Sons. & Co. per an.	100	0	0
John Stanton,	5	13	9
Robert Gibbings, M. D. per ann.	50	0	0
John Martin, per ann.	50	0	0
C. M. Clutterbuck, per ann,	30	0	0
Wilſon and Herley. per ann.	17	1	3
Savage French, per ann.	455	0	0
George Shea, per ann.	50	0	0
John Callanan, M. D.	20	0	0
William Coppinger,	20	0	0
John Cahill, per ann.	17	1	3
Sir Patrick O'Conor,	22	15	0
Robert M'Clure, per ann.	11	7	6
William Roche, per ann,	20	0	0
Paul Maylor, per ann.	11	7	6
John Swete, per ann.	40	0	0
Joſeph Harriſon, per ann,	50	0	0
Richard Clear,	11	7	6
John Unthank, per ann.	20	0	0
Patrick Goold, per ann.	20	0	0
Charles Caſey, per ann.	20	0	0
Thomas Waggett, per ann.	100	0	0
Simon Low, per ann.	50	0	0
The Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Donoughmore, per ann.	600	0	0
Daniel Foley, per ann.	40	0	0
William Phillips, per ann.	20	0	0
Corporation of the City of Cork,	500	0	0
Hewit, Teulon, & Blunt,	100	0	0
James Morrogh,	50	0	0
John Franklin, per ann.	11	7	6
John Cole, per ann.	17	1	3
Chriſtopher Cole, per ann.	17	1	3
Edward Pope, per ann.	20	0	0
John Lindſay, *(Linville)* per ann.	50	0	0
William Maxwell, per ann.	227	10	0
James Bennet, M. D. per ann.	10	0	0
Thomas Harding, per ann.	30	0	0
Thomas Dunſcombe, per ann.	11	7	6
Richard Kellett, for the Loyal Cork Legion, per ann.	600	0	0
Thomas Weſtrop, M. D. per ann.	20	0	0
Robert Richardſon, per ann.	11	7	6
Ephraim White, per ann.	20	0	0
Shaw and Evanſon, per ann.	40	0	0
Peter Deane, per ann.	22	15	0
Samuel Hobbs, per ann.	5	13	9
Warham St. Leger, jun. per ann.	5	13	9
Wm. Oſb. Hamilton, per ann.	11	7	6
Richard Perry,	50	0	0
John Wily, per ann.	20	0	0
Montgomery Jennings & Son,	11	7	6
William Kellock, per ann.	227	10	0
John Sympſon, per ann.	100	0	0
James and William Gregg, per ann.	20	0	0
John Litchfield, per ann.	11	7	6
W. S. Hallaran, M. D. per ann.	10	0	0
Richard Lawton,	22	15	0
Edmond Kenifeck,	40	0	0
Rt. Rev. Doctor Moylan,	11	7	6
John Connell, per ann.	11	7	6
Nicholas Geo. Seymour, per ann.	11	7	6
J. G. Ronan, M. D.	5	13	9
William Craig,	5	13	9
Wm. Robert Adams, per ann.	10	0	0
Alexander Brown,	22	15	0
William Cotter,	10	0	0
William Leader,	40	0	0
Bartholemew Sullivan, per ann.	10	0	0
Timothy M'Auliffe,	5	13	9
Thomas Holmes, per ann.	11	7	6
Wm. Allen, per ann.	11	7	6
John Barrett, per ann.	5	13	9
Jacob Biggs,	10	0	0
Edward Creed,	20	0	0
From the Young Gentlemen of a School near Cork,	1	2	9
Wm. Harris, (Riverſtown) per ann.	5	13	9
Daniel Sweeny, per ann.	2	5	6
Joſeph King, per ann.	5	13	9
Charles M'Carthy, (Lakeville) p an.	22	15	0
Matthew Church,	20	0	0
John Buttle,	0	2	8½
W. M. Baker,	22	15	0
Henry Forteſcue, per ann.	22	15	0
Samuel Allin,	11	7	6
Peter Maziere, per ann.	20	0	0
William Roberts, per ann,	10	0	0
A Working Manufacturer,	1	2	9
A Baker's Boy,	2	8½	
Sir Samuel Rowland, per ann,	25	0	0
Lodge, No. 1	50	0	0
Wm. A. Limrick, per ann.	5	13	9
Denis O'Driſcoll, per ann.	3	8	3
John Bradſhaw, (Capt. 60th Regiment) per ann.	56	17	6
Thomas Gonnel, per ann.	22	15	0
John M'Auliffe.	5	13	9
Gentlemen of Rev. Mr. Lee's School	12	7	0
Paul Whitney, per ann.	5	13	9
Marius Lyhch, jun. per ann.	20	0	0
John Caſey, (Grat. ſtreet) per ann.	11	7	6
Samuel Fowke,	5	13	9
Thomas Elliott,	0	11	4½
John Herbert Orpen, M. D.	11	7	6
Bartholomew O'Donoghue, per ann.	22	15	0
Roger Langley, per ann.	20	0	0
Thomas Forreſt,	11	7	6
George Dunſcombe, per ann.	30	0	0
Daniel M'Daniel, ditto,	5	13	9
The Young Gentlemen at the Rev. Mr. Hincks's School,	5	2	4½

Juſt arrived to Richard Clear,
And for Sale at his Stores, Pembroke-Street, near the Poſt-Office:

PRIME Farnham and Kent Hops, in Bag, and Pockets,
Tanned Sheep-Skins, fit for Bellows, Card Makers, and Book-Binder's uſe,
Briſto Crown Glaſs and Tobacco Pipes,
Ditto Candle-wick, Barrel and Tierce Hoops,
Sulphur and Roll Brimſtone, and American Pearl-Aſhes,
Miller Lead, Patent Shot, and Lead Ore,
Sheet Copper, for Gutters, &c. and Iron Wire,
All at the moſt *reduced* Prices. March 17.

To be Let, or the Intereſt ſold,

THE Houſe and Concerns on the Coal-Quay for a conſiderable time, in the poſſeſſion of the late Firm of *KIFT* and *CLUTTERBUCK*, and are now in the occupation of Mr. CLUTTERBUCK, immediate poſſeſſion can be given, and may be viewed from 8 in the morning till 6 at night.

☞ Mr. CLUTTERBUCK takes this opportunity of returning his ſincere acknowledgments to his Numerous Friends in this City and the Country, for their very great partiality to him in his late Buſineſs of the Tea and Grocery line, and informs them that intending to add to the above Imports, that of *Wines* and *Spirits*, Mr. CORNELIUS SULLIVAN of this City, has joined him in Co-partnerſhip.

Cork, March 14.

CLUTTERBUCK, SULLIVAN, & CO.

BEG to inform their Friends, that from the preſent Tea Sales, they expect a well aſſorted ſupply of *Green*, *Black*, and *Bohea*, with Refined and Raw *Sugars*, and a great Variety of Articles in the *Grocery Line*.—Alſo, direct from Oporto, a quantity of *Wine*, in Pipes and Hhds; and ſoon expect a few Pieces of *real Geneva*, *Jamaica Rum*, and *French Brandy*, *Sherry* and *Malaga*, in Butts, half do. and quarter Caſks—with all which articles they intend being conſtantly ſupplied.

N. B. The Buſineſs will be carried on at their Offices and Stores, (formerly in the poſſeſſion of C.-S.) South-Main-Street.

Cork, March 14, 1798.

BARRACK OFFICE,
Dublin, March 16, 1798.

THE Commiſſioners and Overſeers of Barracks do hereby give Notice, that they are ready to receive Propoſals, for ſupplying the Troops at *Cork*, *Cork Harbour*, *Cloyne*, and *Middleton*, with Coals, for one Year, ending the 16th of April, 1799. The Propoſals to be ſealed up and directed to ſaid Commiſſioners, and endorſed, "*Propoſals for Coals;*" to be ſent to this Office, on or before Monday the 2d of April next, after which Day no Propoſal will be received; and the Commiſſioners give Notice, that the Coal muſt be of the beſt Quality, and delivered by *Dublin* Meaſure, *viz.* Four Buſhels of Ten *Wincheſter* Gallons each to the Barrel, and Eight Barrels to the Ton.

One-third of the probable Amount will be immediately Paid, on the Contractor's entering into Security; a like Sum upon the Barrack-Maſter's Receipt being produced, for a Quantity of Fuel laid in, equal in Value to the Sum firſt advanced, and the balance will be Paid on the Contract being completed. Two reſponſible Securities muſt be named in each Propoſal, they muſt be Reſident in the City of *Dublin*: no Propoſal will be attended to when the Names of the Securities are not mentioned.

By Order,
R. UNIACKE, *Secretary.*

PACKETS
OF FRIDAY.

MILAN,
FEBRUARY 19.

The news received here from Rome comes only down to the 10th ult. the number of French troops who entered as an advanced guard, to take poſſeſſion of Fort Angelo, amounted to 4000 men. The Papal Garriſon had only four hours to evacuate Rome with their baggage.

RASTADT,
FEB. 26.

At the ſittings of the Deputation of the Empire on the firſt inſt. the laſt Note of the French Miniſter was deliberated upon, when the Deputation reſolved to cede no more than one half of the Left Bank of the Rhine.

BERNE,
FEBRUARY 26.

The people of Berne are ſaid to have returned, to the laſt Note of Citizen Mengaud, an anſwer to the following effect: "The Government of Berne is firmly reſolved to remain faithful to its Decree of the 3d of February, and never to open negotiations upon ſuch demands as were contained in Citizen Mengaud's Note. It will not permit any foreign Power to preſcribe a Conſtitution to them, &c." Meanwhile orders were ſent to the Deputies of Berne at Baſle, to break off all further Negotiations.

LONDON,
MARCH 17.

The embargo continues to be rigidly enforced at Calais; but by a veſſel from Gravelines we have received the Paris Journals up to the 11th inſt. By them it appears that actual hoſtilities have been commenced between the French and the Swiſs. On the 1ſt inſt. the former took poſſeſſion of Fribourg after a ſmart conteſt, and on the following day another diviſion under General Schauembourg took poſſeſſion of Soleure, after beating the Berneſe troops who oppoſed their approach to the place. The little town of Buren was burnt by the French on the pretence that its inhabitants had violated the laws of war. The fate of Berne itſelf was expected to be decided on the 4th inſt.

The conduct of the French towards the Swiſs deſerves the execrations of all mankind, and of none more than of the friends of genuine ſocial freedom.

The accounts from Raſtadt, given in theſe papers, come down to the 26th ult. but do not appear in any official form. The French Miniſters had not then received any anſwer to their laſt Note.

Buonaparte has preſented to the Directory a plan and model of the Rafts for the Deſcent on England.—"Theſe Rafts can be neither ſunk nor burnt: they can carry from fifty to two hundred pieces of cannon, 24 pounders, and about 10,000 men each."—It would be ſome conſolation to be informed that the model of the rafts is only as yet preſented, for then we might allow a conſiderable time for their conſtruction; but Government know that a number of flat-bottomed boats and tranſports are equipping for the expedition; and we doubt not, will be in readineſs to receive them whenever they may approach our coaſt, without waiting for the finiſhing of Rafts not yet begun.

A mail from Hamburgh was received at the Poſt Office laſt night. From its contents it appears that the Deputation of the Empire in anſwer to the laſt Note of the French Miniſter, perſiſted in agreeing to cede only one half of the left bank of the Rhine, and propoſed, that inſtead of the Rhine, the Moſelle might be made a part of the new frontier.

It is with great ſatisfaction we are enabled to confirm the account which we gave yeſterday, of Sir J. B. Warren having fallen in with and deſtroyed a French Convoy. Our accounts of today, we obſerve with peculiar pleaſure, go much farther than thoſe of yeſterday. Theſe ſtate that the convoy which Sir John had fallen in with, conſiſted of ſixty ſail of veſſels, all of which he had taken, ſunk, burnt, or deſtroyed, with the frigate which was convoying them.

It would appear that Sir John, in the Canada, of 74 guns, had chaced ſome of theſe veſſels under the batteries of the Iſle of Bas, with one of which that ſhip had a warm conteſt, but which ſhe at laſt ſilenced and beat to pieces by the ſuperiority of her fire.

The veſſels of the convoy taken, ſixteen in number, are on their paſſage home, under convoy of the Sylph brig.

By the laſt accounts from Sir R. Strachan, who is now blocking up the port of Havre, it appears that there are nine frigates and corvettes in that port ready to put to ſea. There are alſo a very conſiderable number of gun boats, but nothing goes in or comes out ſince Sir Richard's ſquadron has remained off that port.

From Breſt we learn that there are twenty ſail of the line in that Port, of which eighteen are ſuppoſed to be fit for ſea, and of theſe nine were ready to ſail at a moment's warning. The Berwick of 74 guns, with ten frigates was in the outer harbour, with ſails bent, on the 4th of this month, and the whole ſeemed to be preparing for ſea, but we have not heard that any of theſe veſſels have yet come out.

We laſt night received by expreſs, Paris papers to the 11th inſt. They were brought by a veſſel which arrived from Gravelines. The embargo on all veſſels at Calais is rigidly enforced.

Letters from Vienna of the 26th ult. ſtate, that according to advices received in that city from Italy, the new Republican Government was to be introduced at Rome on the 1ſt inſt. in all its branches. A penſion of four millions of livres per annum, has been aſſigned to the Pope, which, it is preſumed, his old age will not long permit him to enjoy. Four Cardinals have been ſeized and ſent priſoners to Avignon and other places in France.

The French officers, priſoners of war, that were removed from Lichfield to Liverpool priſon, conducted by Mr. James Beardoe, were lodged during their journey in the *beſt inns* the towns through which they paſſed could accommodate them, and not ſuffered to ſleep in town halls or other public buildings.

Yeſterday Government iſſued a Proclamation, offering a reward of Two Hundred Pounds, to be paid by the Lords of his Majeſty's Treaſury, for the apprehenſion of Robert Thomas Croſsfield, charged on ſuſpicion of being guilty of High Treaſon. Croſsfield is the ſame perſon who was in cuſtody ſome time ſince for having cauſed a poiſoned dart to be made, which it was ſuppoſed was intended to have been thrown at the King when in the Theatre.

We have reaſon to believe, that our preparations for Secret Expeditions, which are now carrying on, create the moſt ſerious apprehenſions in the French Rulers, notwithſtanding their pompous and arrogant threats of invading and ſubjugating this country. We are confident, that the carrying the projected expeditions into prompt execution will not only tend to rouſe the ſpirit of Engliſhmen, but perplex and appall our inſolent and implacable foe.

The riggers arrived on Thurſday at Graveſend from Chatham, to be in readineſs to prepare and frame the jury-maſts to convey the Superb, after ſhe is launched, to Chatham, where ſhe is to be coppered, rigged, and completed for ſea.—The Superb is reckoned to be of greater tonnage than any other 74 in the Navy, except the Foudroyant. She was firſt laid down as an 80 gun ſhip, which accounts for her bulk.

FROM THE SUN.

FORGERY.

The extent of a late conſiderable forgery is at length made known, and the parties concerned in it (all except Kavana) are in cuſtody. Adamſon has developed the fact, and in a letter to the Bank Directors, of yeſterday's date, has reſigned himſelf to his unhappy fate, and given up the names of the parties concerned. He informs the Directors, that he ſhould never have thought of the expedient, but for Wilkinſon, his late partner, who has been apprehended, and was fully committed yeſterday by Sir W. Addington. It appears from this letter, that *Adamſon*, *Wilkinſon*, *Roworth*, (the Bank Clerk,) and *Kavana*, are the only parties concerned: that the firſt inſtance of the commiſſion of a forgery was effected with ſucceſs about nine months ago, ſince which the practice has never ceaſed; and that the Bills in circulation (and which are ſtill unpaid) amount to ſomething leſs than thirty thouſand pounds.

The circumſtances of the detection were as follow:—A Bill to a conſiderable amount was drawn on Bowles, Beachcroft, and Co. (Adamſon's Bankers,) and their acceptance forged, which became due on the 13th March, but on the 12th an application was made at the Bank to take it up: Such an application, which it was pretended came from a Banker, who has people always in the way to pay Bills, created the ſuſpicion which led to the diſcovery. The Bank Clerk, Wilkinſon, and Kavana, ſhared in the ſpoils, and were all equally concerned with Adamſon, in filling up and negotiating the Bills.

Adamſon is a married man, but he has not been married more than twelve months, and Mrs. Adamſon is pregnant; this circumſtance (added to the candour of Adamſon's conduct) has induced the Directors to beſtow their bounty on her and Mr. Adamſon, and they have in conſequence given 15*l.* to the Lady, for her preſent purpoſes, and 10*l.* to Adamſon, who is now fully committed to Newgate.

It appears that Adamſon's ſtock in trade amounts to near twenty thouſand pounds, the whole of which is now made over to Truſtees, in ſatisfaction of the demands that may hereafter be made upon his eſtate.

It appears that Roworth has materially participated in the guilt; he filled up moſt of the bills, and was in various ways inſtrumental in their negotiation: Kavana has been engaged in the ſame way; Wilkinſon has uttered many of the bills, knowing them to be forged; and Adamſon has been the perſon who has actually committed the forgery.

Mr. Pitt's plan for the ſale of the land-tax has been much ſpoken of, but is little underſtood by the public. It is expected that on Monday next, he will ſubmit to Parliament ſome propoſitions on the ſubject, introductory of the bill which is preparing, and already in a ſtate of conſiderable forwardneſs. In the mean time, we are happy in being able to communicate to our readers, upon the beſt authority, the following general outline of this important meaſure, equally beneficial in its conſequences to the landed and funded intereſt, the public credit, and the revenue of the country.

It proceeds upon the principle of commuting 2,000,000*l.* per ann. land-tax for 80,000,000*l.* of 3 per cent. ſtock; by ſelling the produce of the taxes at forty years purchaſe, and receiving 3 per cent. ſtock in payment for it at par, inſtead of money. The ſtock being transferred into the name of commiſſioners, the intereſt upon 80,000,000*l.* at 3 per cent. will produce 2,400,000*l.* and thus replace to the revenue the preſent amount of the tax, with an increaſe of one-fifth, or 400,000*l.* per annum profit. And, with reſpect to the land-holders, the caſe will be this: ſuppoſe a perſon poſſeſſed of an eſtate of 2000*l.* a year, and paying 100*l.* a year land-tax, his net revenue is 1,900*l.* and the ſtock which he muſt deliver to redeem his tax at forty years purchaſe, is 4000*l.* capital of 3 per cents. If he is fortunate enough to buy that ſtock at the preſent price of 50*l.* it will coſt him 2000*l.* and he will thus have redeemed his tax at twenty years purchaſe. If, in order to pay for the ſtock, he were to ſell 100*l.* a year of his rent, his net income would ſtill continue to be 1,900*l.* and as he would probably obtain thirty years purchaſe for the ſmall portion ſold of his rent, it would produce 3000*l.* but the ſtock having only coſt 2000*l.* he would put 1000*l.* profit in his pocket. Should he be obliged to pay 52½ per cent. for the ſtock, it would coſt 2,100*l.* or twenty-one years purchaſe, and his profit would be 900*l.*

At 55 it would ſtill only coſt 2,200*l.* or twenty-two years purchaſe, and leave 800*l.* profit.

At 57½ it would coſt 2,300*l.* or 24 years purchaſe, and leave 700*l.* profit.

At 60 it would coſt 2,400*l.* or 24 years purchaſe, and leave 600*l.* profit.

At 62½ it would coſt 2,500*l.* or 25 years purchaſe, and leave 500*l.* profit.

At 65 it would coſt 2,600*l.* or 26 years purchaſe, and leave 400*l.* profit.

At 67½ it would coſt 2,700*l.* or 27 years purchaſe, and leave 300*l.* profit.

At 70 it would coſt 2,800*l.* or 28 years purchaſe, and leave 200*l.* profit.

At 72½ it would coſt 2,900*l.* or 29 years purchaſe, and leave 100*l.* profit.

Even at 75 it would coſt only 3000*l.* or 30 years purchaſe, and would ſtill be no more than the produce of the ſale of 100*l.* of his rent at 30 years purchaſe. In others words, it will be optional to the landholders to redeem their tax at 20 years purchaſe, delivering ſtock in payment for it at 50.

Or at 21 years purchaſe, delivering ſtock at 52½.

Or at 22 years purchaſe, delivering ſtock at 55.

Or at 23 years purchaſe, delivering ſtock at 57½.

Or at 24 years purchaſe, delivering ſtock at 60, and ſo on. And probably ſome price may be fixed between 25 and 30 years purchaſe, at which they may alſo have the option of paying either in money or in ſtock, and the money ſo paid will be employed by the commiſſioners in the purchaſe of ſtock.

It is impoſſible not to ſee that this meaſure, by gradually taking 80,000,000*l.* of ſtock out of the market, muſt give a ſupport to public credit, which all threathened efforts of the enemy cannot ſhake; and will beſides enable the Miniſter to make his bargain for the ſmall loan that may be wanted for the ſervice of the year, on much higher terms than otherwiſe could have been expected, and probably above the preſent price of ſtock. It is needleſs to add, that the eſtabliſhment of this meaſure will moſt certainly precede the negociation for the loan, which cannot take place till after Eaſter.

THE CORK HERALD.

THIS DAY ARRIVED ONE BRITISH MAIL, (VIA WATERFORD.)

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, March 17.

Copy of a letter from Sir John Borlaſe Warren, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Canada, off Iſle Dieu, March 8, 1798.

SIR,

I take the liberty of acquainting you, that this morning a convoy of the enemy was diſcovered within Iſle Dieu, to whom I immediately gave chace with his Majeſty's ſhips under my orders; but the breeze dying away, I made the ſignal for the boats of my ſquadron to chace, and I have the ſatisfaction to inform you, that the veſſels mentioned on the incloſed liſt were captured by them. A ſchoner, gun veſſel, and an armed lugger eſcaped into the Fromentine paſſage, near the Iſland of Normentier. Two of the prizes are numbered, and laden with naval ſtores for the armament equipping at Breſt, for the intended expedition againſt England; the reſt have wine and brandy for their cargoes, and were bound from Rochfort to the above port.

JOHN WARREN.

A liſt of Veſſels captured by the Squadron under the orders of Sir John Borlaſe Warren, K. B.

Two brigs, from Rochefort, bound to Breſt, numbered, and laden with naval ſtores as tranſports.

Five brigs, from Rochefort, bound to Breſt, laden with wine and brandy.

Three chaſſe marees, from Rochefort, bund to Breſt, laden with wine and brandy.

A chaſſe maree, from ditto, to ditto, laden with wine and brandy, burnt, being on ſhore.

(Signed) JOHN WARREN.

CORK.

We are ſorry that our Pages ſhould be fill'd with the records of Murder and Aſſaſſination, which ſtain the face of humanity, and are a diſgrace to our Country.—We are this day informed, that a Gentleman of the name of Burne, (or Burnet) was ſhot by ſome Villians near Midleton.

Colonel Fraſer of the Rothſay Caithneſs Fencibles, in returning from Lord Longueville's to Midleton, had three ſhots diſcharged at him, by perſons unknown, one of which paſſed through the ſkirts of his coat; he however, fortunately eſcaped unhurt.

This morning the Mail-Coach from Dublin was ſtopped by a party of armed men. The Guard having quitted his ſeat, was walking up the hill after the Coach, when a number of men ruſhed from a houſe by the road-ſide, anddemanded a ſurrender of the Arms, which was obliged to be complied with. No violence was offered either to the Mail or the Paſſengers.

A Poſt-Chaiſe was ſtopped by the ſame gang of depredators, and a Gentleman robbed of a Caſe of Piſtols *only*.

This anxiety in the lower claſſes of the people, to procure arms, ſeems to predict that ſome event *big with horror*, is near at hand.

Laſt Thurſday night, about twelve o'clock, a party of armed ruffians attacked the houſe of the Rev. Mr. Stopford at Blarney. Mr. Stopford and his wife had been ſome time in bed, when they were alarmed by the breaking in of the ſtreet-door pannels, by a ſledge. Mr. Stopford had but juſt time to leap out of a back window into his garden, and eſcaped over the wall into the fields: fearing that his ſhirt might diſcover him in his retreat, he threw it off, and in that naked ſituation he was conſtrained to lie in a wet ditch for upwards of an hour. He at length crept from the place of his concealment, and waded acroſs the river to the Caſtle of Blarney, where he got ſhelter. The depredators remained ſome time in the houſe, and after in vain ſearching for its maſter, they *burnt every paper and parchment of conſequence*, and demoliſhed the ſtair caſe, &c. They offered no perſonal violence to Mrs. S. except the alarm neceſſarily produced by their appearance.

Anſwer to Lord Viſcount Donoughmore's Letter of the 13th of March, incloſing the Statement of the Committee of the Loyal Cork Legion, the ſame Date, already publiſhed in our Paper of the 17th and 21ſt of March:

Dublin Caſtle, March 16th, 1798.

My dear Lord,

MY Lord Lieutenant commands me to acknowledge your Lordſhip's Letters, received this Day, to himſelf and Mr. Pelham. His Excellency is in the higheſt degree ſatisfied with your Lordſhip's meritorious efforts to reſtore harmony in your Corps, which had been unfortunately interrupted by miſtake and error. His Excellency is confident of their ſteady and determined Loyalty, which he is aſſured no private jealouſy nor unlucky miſunderſtanding can poſſibly ſhake, they will ever act in conformity to your Lordſhip's known and zealous Principles of Attachment to their Sovereign and the Conſtitution, aid in proportion as any Circumſtance may have undeſignedly tended to introduce a Difference of Sentiment, they will be zealous to ſhew a Spirit of Reconciliation, and to adopt that general Line of Conduct which is moſt calculated to produce Union and Cordiality in the preſent Criſis.

I have the Honor to be,
My dear Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful
And humble Servant,

Viſcount Donoughmore. E. COKE.

LOYAL CORK LEGION.

March 15, 1798.

WE, *the Loyal Cork Legion*, ſtrongly impreſſed with the Sentiments of Loyalty to our Sovereign, and of Attachment to the Conſtitution, under which we firſt aſſociated in Arms: feel it neceſſary at the preſent Criſis of Alarm, to hold ourſelves in Readineſs at the ſhorteſt Notice, to act in ſuch manner as the Officer commanding his Majeſty's Troops in this Garriſon ſhall direct, conformably to the original Principles of our Inſtitution, in Support of the Laws, for the Protection of Property, and the Preſervation of the Public Peace.

Resolved, That our Firſt Captain, Lord Viſcount DONOUGHMORE, be requeſted to tranſmit to his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT, and to Major-General MEYERS, a Copy of the foregoing Reſolution, ſigned by the Chairman of the Committee.

JOHN THERRY,
Chairman Committee, L. C. L.

Dublin Caſtle, 19th March, 1798.

My Lord,

I HAVE received the honor of your Lordſhip's Letter of the 15th, incloſing the Reſolutions entered into by the Loyal Cork Legion, and Mr. Pelham being confined by a ſevere indiſpoſition, I have laid them before the Lord Lieutenant; and I am commanded by his Excellency, to take the earlieſt opportunity of expreſſing to your Lordſhip his particular ſatisfaction, at the Zeal for the public ſervice, and attachment to their King, ſo ſignally evinced by the Cork Legion on this occaſion.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient
Humble Servant,
W. ELLIOT.

Rt. Hon. Lord Donoughmore,
&c. &c.

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN of *unexceptionable Character*, as a Clerk for the Cork Herald. Application to be made at the Office, Caroline-ſtreet

March 24

County of Cork. } BY Virtue of an Act paſſed in this Kingdom, in the 36th Year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "*An Act more effectually to ſuppreſs Inſurrections, and prevent the Diſturbance of the Public Peace.*"—And in purſuance of a Requiſition to me directed, under the Hand and Seals of three of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for ſaid County, I do hereby Summon a Special Seſſion of the Peace to be holden at *Doneraile* in ſaid County, on Monday the 26th Day of March inſtant, between the hours of 12 at Noon and 2 in the Afternoon, to conſider the State of the County. And I do hereby ſummon all Juſtices of the Peace within ſaid County, to attend at ſaid Seſſion, of which all Perſons concerned are to take Notice. Dated this 22d Day of March, 1798.

J. CHATTERTON, Jun.
C. Peace.

140 *Boxes of freſh Malaga Lemons*,

On Thursday, the 29th inſt. in the Forenoon, will be expoſed to Sale,

At the Stores of ISAAC MORGAN.

March 24

POT ASHES.

Edward Moriarty, Mallow-Lane,

Has a parcel of Pot-Aſhes, firſt ſort, to diſpoſe of Alſo, DINGLE SHEETING.

March 24

LONDON HATS.

JUST arrived to DOWNES, Hatter, Daunt's Bridge, a large and faſhionable Aſſortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Hats; Traveling, Hunting, and Children's Caps: Patent Leather Hats; Officer's Saſhes; Livery Laces; and every other Article in the Hatting Buſineſs, and is determined to ſell them on the loweſt terms.

March 24.

CITY PRESENTMENTS.

EDMOND ROCHE KINSELAGH,
Secretary to the Grand Jury,

GIVES this public Notice, that his Office in *St. Patrick-ſtreet*, will be opened on *Tueſday*, the 27th Day of *March* inſtant, for the reception of Affidavits, &c. Thoſe for obtaining Preſentments muſt be lodged with him Six clear Days before the Commiſſion Day of the Aſſizes, purſuant to Act of Parliament. And all Affidavits to account for Money expended, muſt be lodged at ſaid Office, on or before the 2d Day of the Aſſizes, purſuant to an Order of the Grand Jury. Hours of Attendance, from Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon until Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

St. Patrick-ſtreet, Cork, } E. R. KINSELAGH
March 24, 1798. } *Secretary.*

N. B. All Perſons are cautioned againſt Riding on the Foot Paths.

WHEREAS,

ON Thurſday night laſt, Five men were apprehended by the Royal Cork Volunteers, near Iniſcara, on ſuſpicion of going to join ſome illegal Aſſembly, and Four Horſes having been found with them, which they have ſince confeſſed are not their own property.

NOW any Perſon or Perſons who can identify ſaid Horſes and prove them their property, may hear of them by applying to the High-Sheriffs of the City of Cork, in whoſe poſſeſſion they now are. Cork, March 24, 1798.

IMPORTS.

From the 20th to the 23d March, 1798.

400 barrels beer, 20 tons unwrought iron, 1 box, 3 tierces, 2 bundles and 177 bars do.—214 cheſts tea, 40 do. blue, 2 caſes iſinglaſs, 35 barrels barley, 2 caſes ſpices, 2 do. liquorice root, 15 bags ginger, 71 ct. cheeſe, 130 bags hops, 6 bales ſtationary, 24 bales leather, 32 ſacks ſeeds—2300 bundles hoops, 14 hhds. tobacco, 26 bales cotton, 41 puncheons rum, 2800 buſhels rock-ſalt, 25 crates earthen ware, 14 hhds. do. 4 bundles ſpun cotton, 83 tons oak bark, 144 ridge tiles, 6000 brick, 14 bags and 3 ſacks of wick-yarn, 5 caſks of red earth, 3 caſks of litharge lead, 7 bottles of oil of vitrol, 7 caſks, 2 boxes, 2 caſes, and 2 mats of apothecaries ware, 5 bags juniper berries, 6 bales of dr. ſhort cloth, 1 ditto cotton yarn, 1 caſe of beaver wool, 3 ditto haberdathery, 2 ditto toys, 1 truſſes of hoſiery, 2 boxes of hats, 2 bundles of mops, 25 hundred claphelts.

EXPORTS.

2 half barrels beef, 7 do. pork, and 46 barrels do. 7 do. tongues; 4 jars butter; 7 firkins do. 6 bundles ling, 4 jars and 4 kegs ſalmon, 2 tons potatoes, 107 box candles, 103 do. ſoap, 2 kegs tallow, 498 bags cotton wool, 746 barrels oats.

PORT NEWS.

MARCH 23, Wind N. E.

Arrived, His Majeſty's frigate Galate, Captain Byng, from a cruiſe; Jeremiah, 130 tons, Wiſe, maryport, coal; Ann, 120 tons, Pinkerton, Workington do.

No ſhip ſailed.

Mr. HERALD.

SIR,

UNDERSTANDING from your original Plan, you intend occaſionally to entertain your readers with Diſſertations on the principles of the Britiſh Conſtitution, and the ſpirit of the common law of the Land; and conſidering that in no period of the Iriſh and Britiſh Hiſtory, were ſuch Diſſertations more neceſſary than the preſent, wherein Treaſon and Diſaffection to that excellent Conſtitution, are uſing every endeavour, by falſification and miſrepreſentation to tarniſh its juſt and noble features in the eyes of the People, and to alienate their minds not only from their greateſt ſafe-guard and protection, but to ſap the foundation of that, on which alone all their civil rights and happineſs are founded: Under this conſideration, I have tranſmitted for your uſeful and entertaining Paper, the following

ESSAY,

On the Principles of the Engliſh Conſtitution, reſpecting the Rights of the People to Petition and form Aſſemblies, for the purpoſe of Political Diſquiſition.

The aſſertion which has conſtantly been made of late years, not only by political writers, but by numbers of the Members in both the Britiſh and Iriſh Houſes of Parliament, that every Britiſh and Iriſh Subject, has an undoubted and conſtitutional right, not only to expreſs his ſentiments fully and openly, on the Laws and Government of his Country, but to Petition the executive and legiſlative branches of that government, to repeal and alter ſuch Acts, and redreſs ſuch grievances as he may judge prejudicial either to himſelf or country, the formation of ſuch laws and ordinances as may in his mind, be conducive to the welfare of the State. This right, tho' founded in fact and the true ſpirit of the inſtitutes of Britiſh freedom; yet by being miſrepreſented by artful and ignorant Men, has contributed not a little to alienate the minds of the Inhabitants of theſe Iſlands from their Laws and Government.

Man entering into the bonds of ſociety, either of himſelf, or by compact derived from his Anceſtors, gives up in ſome meaſure his natural for political freedom, and becomes bound by the laws and government of that ſociety; with which whilſt he remains connected, he is not only obliged to obey, but cannot, nor has he any right to alter or change any part of its political and legal Inſtitutes, without the general conſent of the whole Body politick, acting towards that end, by its delegated legiſlature and executive government.—Without this general tie, the benefits accruing to individuals from an union with ſociety, would be rendered nugatory and of no utility. All nations therefore who have arrived to a ſtate of civilization and a regular form of government, have not only taken every precaution, whilſt they ſecured to individuals their lives, properties, and characters, to bind the Members in a chain of reſponſibility for their conduct, to prevent as much as poſſible, all ſeditions and inſurrections, ariſing from a deſire of change in the eſtabliſhed laws and inſtitutes, which would inevitably enſue from the liberty which every individual might have in acting according to the bent of his mind, to the utter deſtruction of ſociety.

The Britiſh Conſtitution, perhaps more than any other on the face of the Earth, has given greater freedom to individuals, to interfere in the Laws and Government of their Country; yet has taken particular care to inſure the peaceable exiſtence thereof, and prevent any ſeditious and wanton innovation, by binding the Members in reciprocal union, and by uniting the ſeveral municipals in bonds of amity and ſubordination.—But to form an adequate idea of this admirable inſtitution, it will be neceſſary to recur to the fundamental principles formed by the ſeveral Tribes of anglo ſaxons: on their emerſion from the wilds of Germany. Warriors by choice, and Citizens through neceſſity, they formed their code by an union of their military and civil Inſtitutes; and by a combination of the municipals into different orders, formed one of the ſafeſt and moſt durable Conſtitutions that the human mind is capable, containing its Salvation in its own breaſt, with full power from its original principles, of purifying itſelf from any defects or impurities it may have acquired from the lapſe and ruſt of time.

The firſt bond of ſociety is that of individuals towards the general ſtate, whereby a man becomes anſwerable, not only for his own conduct, but alſo thoſe immediately under his command or protection; the primative Municipal, therefore, of the Anglo Saxons was that of Raths or Rads, wherein every Freeman having landed poſſeſſions, amounting to one or one-half hides of land, or between 130 and 300 acres, was not only bound to contribute to the exigencies of the ſtate, but to anſwer for his own conduct and that of his children, ſervants, ſlaves, and all others under his command and protection; and leſſer freemen were obliged to put themſelves under the protection of ſome neighbouring Rath, which frequently conſiſted of from 50 to 500 ſouls. This family Municipal, however, was too confined for the general ſecurity of ſociety, larger were therefore formed by an union of ten Raths, denominated Thythings or Tenths; in which were eſtabliſhed municipal courts, compoſed of the Radmen and other freemen of the municipality, over which court precided an officer, called a thything-man. As the juriſdiction of the thything court conſiſted of making ſuch laws, as were deemed neceſſary for the government of the diſtrict, ſo the office of thything man united both civil and military authority. In his civil capacity he executed the laws and ordinances of the crown and ſuperior courts, levied the taxes and impoſts, convened the aſſemblies of his thything, and took care of the diſtreſſes and ſtrangers within his diſtrict. In his military capacity, he commanded the warriors of his diſtrict, and had for his aſſiſtance an ordinary guard of ten men, called ſidemen. After the arrival of the Normans in England, and the extenſion of eccleſiaſtic power, theſe thythings were in general converted into pariſhes, the thything court was united with the eccleſiaſtical court, under the denomination of veſtry court, and the thything adopted the French term of conetable or conſtable, under which denomination the office ſtill exiſts in England in the pariſh conſtable, who retains the greateſt part of his original authority, and the Veſtry Court, is one of the moſt legal and conſtitutional Courts in the Kingdom. But in Ireland no ſuch Court exiſts, the Veſtry Courts in this Kingdom being purely of eccleſiaſtic inſtitution, extend no farther than the affairs of the Church; nor do conſtitutional Pariſh Conſtables exiſt here, the Conſtables in Ireland being found on the Baron, not the common Law.

OLD LEO.

(To be continued.)

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MARCH 19.

Meſſage from the Lords with ſeveral bills, and among them the *Preſs Bill*, which they had agreed to with ſome amendments.

Att. Gen. moved that the amendments made in this bill by the Lords ſhould be *now* taken into conſideration.

Mr. *Martin* expreſſed a hope that as theſe amendments were likely to create ſome difference of opinion in the Houſe, they would not be preſſed forward immediately, eſpecially as the Right Hon. Gent. who repreſented the Government in the Houſe was prevented by ſickneſs from attending. He did not wiſh to poſtpone the conſideration of the amendments to any diſtant day, but as that Rt. Hon. Gent. was now in a convaleſcent ſtate, it would be but reaſonable to poſtpone entering into the diſcuſſion until he ſhould be able to attend.

Att. Gen. ſaid he could ſee no reaſon why the conſideration of theſe amendments ſhould be poſtponed on account of the abſence of the Rt. Hon. Gent. alluded to; the bill related to a matter of mere internal regulation, and the Houſe were as fully competent to decide on ſuch a queſtion in his abſence as if he were preſent. The bill itſelf had already received the ſanction of both Houſes of Parliament, and there remained to be conſidered only theſe one or two amendments, which the abſence of a Gentleman holding an high office in this country ſhould no more impede than that of any other Member of the Houſe.

The amendments were then read by the clerk. The firſt of them was that which goes to make any printed paper purporting to be a newſpaper publiſhed by the perſon who is ſubſcribed to it as printer, &c. evidence to a jury, that that perſon printed and publiſhed this paper containing a libel.

Mr. Martin oppoſed this amendment. He ſaid he could not conſider it as claiming any particular attention from the Houſe; for the Rt. H. Gent. who had ſo long had the licentiouſneſs of the preſs under his conſideration, might fairly be ſuppoſed to have propoſed in the bill as it originally ſtood, as full a remedy for the evil as the ſpirit of the conſtitution would admit. If then the amendments now offered by the other Houſe were ſuch as went beyond what the ſpirit of the conſtitution would bear, it was ſurely reaſonable that Gentlemen ſhould have time to conſider how far they were ready to admit a remedy of ſo deſperate a kind, a remedy which went to effect a change, and a vicious change too, as he hoped to prove it was, into the conſtitution. Mr. Martin then proceeded to conſider the nature of the amendment itſelf. He ſaid it was a complete ſubverſion of the rules of evidence, by which the juriſprudence of theſe countries had been regulated for centuries back; and firſt he ſhewed that the evidence which this amendment went to eſtabliſh againſt printers, was inconſiſtent with the definition of evidence, as laid down by Lord Chief Baron Gilbert, who ſays that evidence is that which tends to demonſtrate or make clear the point in iſſue; but how, he aſked, could the mere production of a printed paper, dropped perhaps in the ſtreet, and taken up by the firſt paſſenger, tend to demonſtrate or make clear the point that a certain perſon was the printer and publiſher of that paper?

It contravened the law of evidence in another inſtance, for the eſtabliſhed rule which had hitherto been obſerved by every Engliſh Court of Juſtice, was, that no paper written or printed ſhould be given in evidence to a Jury until it was firſt proved on oath; but by this amendment a looſe paper, unproved by any oath, and unſupported by any other proof than its own contents, was made evidence againſt the accuſed. The miſchiefs that might reſult to juſtice, and the opportunities the amendmendment would afford to malice and envy to effect their own diobolical purpoſes, he proved by ſtating that if this amendment were made law, it would be poſſible for the Printer of any paper to ruin the proprietor of any other, by merely printing a ſheet containing a libel under the name of that paper which it was intended to deſtroy, and this fabricated publication would be evidence on which a Jury might be bound to convict an innocent man. It went to deprive the perſon accuſed of another advantage which the preſent laws, and the mild ſpirit of the conſtitution afforded him—for as the law ſtood at preſent, if the defendant in a caſe of a libel was convicted without full and ſatisfactory evidences it was in the power of the Judge to certify this, fact, and on his report, the court above would grant a new trial. But by this amendment, if a printer were convicted on the mere evidence afforded by a looſe ſheet of paper, purporting, though perhaps falſely, to be publiſhed by him, it was impoſſible for a new trial to be had. He granted, that by this amendment the production of a newſpaper purporting to be publiſhed by a certain perſon, was not *concluſive* againſt him, but the amendment went to remove that ſecurity which the conſtitution afforded to every accuſed perſon in keeping away from the Jury all evidence, which tho' not ſufficient to convict, might yet make an impreſſion againſt him—and it made it neceſſary for the printer to do that which the ſpirit of the common law never made it neceſſary for any man to do, it made it neceſſary for him to prove a negative, viz. that this particular ſheet of paper was not publiſhed by him, in moſt caſes this proof would be impoſſible for a printer, for though he might bring his workmen to prove that in the uſual hours of printing publication no ſuch paper had been printed or publiſhed in his office, yet this could not prove that at no one hour of that day ſuch a paper might not have been printed by him, and if they failed in proving this, the Jury might preſume that in ſome hour of which the workmen could prove nothing, it had been publiſhed.—He inſtanced the poſſibility of this, by alluding to a fact ſo well known to all who had been much in Paris—that copies of Voltaire's works were every day ſold in that city, purporting to have been printed at Paris by men who were known to live at Amſterdam.—If theſe works were conſidered as immoral or blaſphemous, how unjuſt would it be to puniſh Vandernoot of Amſterdam for what had been printed at Paris, merely becauſe it happened to have his name annexed to it. On the whole he thought the amendment calculated greatly to embarraſs the judicial proceedings of the country, by giving credibility to that which was [illegible]—tending to convict men of crimes [illegible] might not be guilty, and as going [illegible] the great rules of evidence, by which our courts of juſtice have hitherto been guided.

The *Att. General* ſaid, it was not peculiarly his buſineſs to defend an amendment, which had been made by another Houſe of Parliament. As the Honorable Gentleman, however, had pointedly addreſſed him, he would undertake the taſk, becauſe the amendment met his hearty approbation. He was not aware that there was any thing propoſed to be done by it which was contrary to the general ſpirit of the conſtitution, or which had not frequently been done on other occaſions. If, indeed, he could believe that any conſequence would follow from the amendment like that which the Honorable Gentleman ſeemed to apprehend, he would decidedly vote againſt it—but he was convinced, and it had been the opinion of many perſons who wiſhed well to the liberty of the preſs and the cauſe of juſtice, that the paper itſelf which contained a libel ſhould be ſuffered to go to the jury as admiſſible evidence of the publication, by the perſon whoſe name was ſubſcribed to it. Nor would the evil which the Honorable Gentleman apprehended follow from this admiſſion, for the evidence was not concluſive, and as the printer of every newſpaper retained a copy of every publication, it would be eaſy for him either by this, or by the evidence of any of his workmen to ſhew that no ſuch paper had been publiſhed by him; and on all the circumſtances which ſhould be offered, the jury would judge of his guilt or innocence. He ſpoke to men of common ſenſe, men who had often ſerved on juries and would again ſerve, and if any of thoſe who heard him could entertain a doubt whether the production of a newſpaper, thus uncontradicted by contrary evidence, were not in ſome meaſure proof of its being publiſhed by the perſon whoſe name was ſubſcribed, ſuch perſon ought to vote againſt the amendment. For himſelf, he conceived it was evidence perfectly proper for the jury to conſider, and which along with the other circumſtances of the caſe ſhould form their opinion.

The amendment was then agreed to without a diviſion. The other amendment, by which the preſentment of a Grand Jury, that the publication of a certain newſpaper is a nuiſance, &c. authorizes the ſheriff to ſeize the printing materials, if not traverſed, and if traverſed, obliges the printer to ſuſpend all publication till the event of the trial is known, was alſo adopted without debate or diviſion.

Mr. *Corry* reported from the Dungarvan committee—The report entered on the Journals, and the Speaker ordered to iſſue a writ for electing a burgeſs in the room of the late Mr. M. Beresford, whom they declared to have been duly elected.

Mr. *Newenham* moved, that the bill for continuing the inſurrection act be printed, which was ordered.

Mr. *O'Donel* preſented his bill for the more ſpeedy recovery of tythes, &c. under 40s.

It was warmly oppoſed by Dr. *Duignan*, who moved it ſhould be read a ſecond time on the firſt of Auguſt next.

Mr. *O'Donel* replied—and the Houſe divided, Ayes 12—Noes 12.

The Houſe then adjourned, there not being forty members preſent.

LIMERICK.

MARCH 20.

The officers, non-commiſſioned officers and privates, of the South Cork Militia, commanded by the Right Hon. Lord Doneraile, quartered in this city, have unanimouſly ſubſcribed One Hundred Guineas quarterly, to be paid into his Majeſty's Treaſury, during the war.

TARBERT.

Extract of a Letter from Tarbert, March 16.

"On Friday arrived here captain William M'Guire, commander in chief of the Gun-boats in Ireland, and on Saturday he reviewed the ſix Boats in the river; after expreſſing his approbation of the reſpective crews, and giving ſome neceſſary regulations for the improvement of the Boats, he ſet off for Waterford. Captain M'Guire was firſt lieutenant of *Le Juſte*, then commanded by the honorable Thomas Packenham, during the mutiny of Lord Bridport's fleet at Spithead, and whoſe cool and ſteady conduct at that awful criſis, merited that promotion he met with.

"We feel a pleaſure in finding the ſame patriotic zeal and loyalty, which has ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed the Navy, in the ſupport of the war, extend itſelf to the Shannon; the crews of the Gun boats have each given ten days pay for the ſupport of the war; the officers, with captain M'Guire, have liberally ſubſcribed the ſame ſum."

A correſpondent from Rathkeal informs us, that the people of that town and neighbourhood are quite happy in having the Royal Tyrone Militia quartered there—indeed we ſhould be ſuprized if it was otherwiſe, as loyalty and ſtrict diſcipline has always been the character of that well appointed regiment. The county of Limerick is in a ſtate of perfect tranquility, and at Rathkeal captain Brown's corps of Palatine Yeomen Infantry have agreed to patrole the town every night.

On Monday laſt, the Worſhipful Joſeph Crips, Eſq. Mayor of this city, as a Magiſtrate of the county of Limerick, went to Mont-Pelier, when the Rev. Mr. Crotty, Pariſh Prieſt thereof, with 149 Pariſhioners, came voluntarily forward, in the Seſſions-houſe, and took the Oath of Allegiance to His Majeſty.

Yeſterday morning, in purſuance of a route received the night before, a detachment of 200 men, of the South Cork Militia, quartered here, marched hence under the command of the Hon. Major St. Leger, for Birr; when arrived there, they with other troops are to be under the command of colonel Dunn, of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

Same morning an accidental fire broke out in the cabin of Michael Hannon, who lives on the lands of Creaville, north liberties of this city, which totally conſumed the ſame, together with a ſtack of hay belonging to the poor man.

The Britannia, Roberts, and the Swan, Gilbert, from this port, arrived at Liverpool, on the 12th inſtant.

Birth.—On Monday night, (at her Father's Auguſtine Fitz-Gerald, Eſqr's. houſe, at Newtown-Pery,) the Lady of lieutenant colonel Chriſtopher O'Brien, of a daughter.

Deaths.—On Wedneſday laſt, at Friarſtown, the ſeat of Vere Hunt, Eſq. Miſs Maunſell, eldeſt daughter of William Maunſell, Eſq. of this city. Thurſday night, on Charlotte's-quay, Mrs. Ruffell, wife to Mr. Abraham Ruſſel, merchant.

BELFAST.

Alexander Hamilton, Eſq. of Balbriggan, was this day unanimouſly elected to repreſent this borough in Parliament, in the room of lord Spencer Chicheſter, who has accepted the Eſcheatorſhip of Munſter.

Saturday three perſons belonging to the town were brought up priſoners from Donaghadee. It appearing upon examination that they were on their road to Scotland in the way of their buſineſs, on their giving bail they were immediately diſcharged.

WONDERFUL ESCAPES!

A moſt remarkable inſtance has lately occured reſpecting a wounded ſailor who has been admitted to the penſion of the cheſt of Chatham: one Joſeph Jones, a ſailor belonging to the Ruſſel, in Admiral Duncan's fleet, applied. He had received two muſket balls through his right leg, and while ſitting forward to drink a little water before he was carried down to the cockpit, another ball, and ſplinters took off his right breaſt. He had before received in the action between the Revolutionaire and La Pomone four muſket balls through other parts of his body, one fractured his ſkull, and took off the top of his right ear, another went through his right collar-bone, and two more through his right arm, which is entirely crippled. The commiſſioners who examined him declared they had never ſeen an inſtance of an eſcape with life from ſo many deſperate wounds. In conſideration of his misfortunes they generouſly increaſed his annual penſion from 6l. to 8l. and preſented him with 5 guineas to bear his expences to a village near Bath, where his friends reſide.

CORK: Printed by JOHN CONNOR, (for the Proprietor.)—☞ This Paper is publiſhed at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-ſtreet, oppoſite the Poſt-Office, where Advertiſements Eſſays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The Cork Herald:

OR, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.——*No.* 14.] *WEDNESDAY*, MARCH 28, 1798. [*Price, Four-Pence.*

140 *Boxes of freſh Malaga Lemons*,

ON THURSDAY, the 29th inſt. in the Forenoon, will be expoſed to Sale,

At the Stores of ISAAC MORGAN.

March 24

POT ASHES.

Edward Moriarty, Mallow-Lane,

Has a parcel of Pot-Aſhes, firſt ſort, to diſpoſe of Alſo, DINGLE SHEETING.

March 24.

LONDON HATS.

JUST arrived to DOWNES, Hatter, Daunr's-Bridge, a large and faſhionable Aſſortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Hats; Travelling, Hunting, and Children's Caps: Patent Leather Hats; Officer's Saſhes; Livery Laces; and every other Article in the Hatting Buſineſs, and is determined to ſell them on the loweſt terms.

March 24.

CITY PRESENTMENTS.

EDMOND ROCHE KINSELAGH,

Secretary to the Grand Jury,

GIVES this public Notice, that his Office in *St. Patrick-ſtreet*, will be opened on *Tueſday*, the 27th Day of *March* inſtant, for the reception of Affidavits, &c. Thoſe for obtaining Preſentments muſt be lodged with him Six clear Days before the Commiſſion Day of the Aſſizes, purſuant to Act of Parliament. And all Affidavits to account for Money expended, muſt be lodged at ſaid Office, on or before the 2d Day of the Aſſizes, purſuant to an Order of the Grand Jury. Hours of Attendance, from Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon until Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

St. Patrick-ſtreet, Cork, March 24, 1798. } E. R. KINSELAGH, *Secretary.*

N. B. All Perſons are cautioned againſt Riding on the Foot Paths.

WHEREAS,

ON Thurſday night laſt, Five men were apprehended by the Royal Cork Volunteers, near Inniſcara, on ſuſpicion of going to join ſome illegal Aſſembly, and Four Horſes having been found with them, which they have ſince confeſſed are not their own property.

NOW any Perſon or Perſons who can identify ſaid Horſes and prove them their property, may hear of them by applying to the High-Sheriffs of the City of Cork, in whoſe poſſeſſion they now are. Cork, March 24, 1798.

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majeſty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and THADY LAWLER, Lieutenant in the Clare Light Company attached to the ſaid Regiment, ſtand charged on oath with having forcibly and violently committed a rape on CATHERINE FYNN, a priſoner in charge of the guard whereof the ſaid LAWLER was officer.

WE, the underſigned Officers of the 89th Regiment at Head-Quarters, deſirous of teſtifying to the Country our abhorrence and deteſtation of ſuch inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the ſaid WILLIAM VENNILL to juſtice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any perſon or perſons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majeſty's goals within the ſpace of Six Months from the date hereof, which Reward ſhall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of ſaid Regiment.

Said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, ruddy complexion, fair hair, and rather inclined.

William Steward Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
William Hilliard, Captain.
Bernard Stawell, Captain.
William N. Long, Captain.
John T. Perry, Captain.
John L. Meſurier, Captain Lieutenant.
Jordan Roche, Surgeon.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant.
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
John Macdonald, Lieutenant,
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Richard Butler, Lieutenant.
Robert M'Keaud, Lieutenant.
William Percivall, Lieutenant.
Charles Pm. Roddy, Enſign.
William Cowell, Enſign.
John Grant, Enſign.
Henry Eyre Evans, Enſign.
John Campbell, A Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18. 1798.

Middleton Factory.

LEAHY AND M'CARTHY,

No. 46, *North-Main-Street*,

BEG leave to acquaint their Friends, (particularly SHOP-KEEPERS, and DEALERS IN WOOLLENS,) that they have undertaken to Sell, *(wholeſale only)* the Goods of the MIDDLETON MANUFACTURE, which have been hitherto diſpoſed of at Mr. ROCHE's, *No.* 9, *Grand-Parade*. —And as they are determined to continue their own Buſineſs in the uſual extenſive manner—have therefore now an opportunity, of being well aſſorted in every Article in the

Woollen, Linen, Cotton,
AND HOSIERY LINE.

And hope it will be a farther inducement to their Cuſtomers to continue that ſupport, which they have heretofore ſo amply experienced.

They have now, at their Ware-Houſe,
DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY,

And with which they are to be Weekly ſupplied.

Beſt Superfine CLOTHS.
Do. Do. SCARLET Do.
Do. Refine. Do. Do.
Do. Liverv Do.

With a great Variety of excellent *Coatings*, *Naps*, *Kerſeymeres*, and *Fancy Waiſt-Coatings*.

N. B. PRIME FLOWER, from different Mills, on Sale, at *reaſonable* Prices. March 21.

WHEREAS,

MISS ELLEN MITCHELL was forceably dragged, and feloniouſly carried off, laſt Night, from her *Father's* Houſe, by a Party of armed Men, headed by HENRY SPREAD, *Gentleman*, and aided by his Servant, LAURENCE HEGARTY; who Struck and Abuſed her the ſaid ELLEN on her reſiſting, and alſo Struck and Abuſed her MOTHER, on her throwing herſelf into her Arms for Protection, I having been confined to my Sick Bed;

Now I will give a *Reward* of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, Payable on the very Day of the Conviction of the ſaid HENRY SPREAD, to any Perſon, or Perſons, who will Apprehend and Lodge him in any of His Majeſty's Gaols.

Mitchell's-Fort, March 19, 1798. } HENRY MITCHELL.

TO BE LET,

A NEW COMMODIOUS HOUSE,

No. 3, oppoſite Parliament-Bridge,

Fit for *Grocery* or *Liquor Buſineſs*, and very convenient to accomodate *Lodgers*.

Application to be made to Mrs. BAKER, at ſaid Houſe. March 21.

FLEECE WOOL FOR SALE.

H. S. PERSSE has for ſale, about Fifty Bags FLEECE WOOL, of different Qualities, which he will diſpoſe of on moderate terms. March 17.

TOBACCO.

JOHN ANDERSON AND CO.

HAVE this Day received a conſiderable Supply of PRIME TOBACCO, which will be ſold reaſonable. March 17.

C. DONEGAN is now landing, Prime Virginia Tobacco, Bright Scale Sugar, and Jamaica Rum highly taxed.

He has alſo on Sale,

Refined Sugar in Hhds.
Sherry Wine in Quarter Caſks,
Boſton and New-York Potaſh,
Kent Hops in Pockets,
Oporto Corkwood;
And Lisbon Lemons and Oranges.

March 17.

WANTED,

ANY ſum from 300l. to 600l. on Real or Perſonal Security; if the former ſhould be prefered, a Mortgage of a clear Eſtate in the Liberties of Cork will be given, and Tenants appointed to pay the Intereſt in the City; if the latter, every information will be furniſhed by application to I. T. Jones, Marlboro'-ſtreet. *March* 14.

RAGS WANTED.

MESSRS. PERRIERS will give the higheſt Price for any quantity of RAGS. Apply at their Paper-Mills, Douglas, or at the Red-Abbey Sugar Houſe, Cork. March 14

CORN STORES TO LET.

THE extenſive and commodious STORES in *Morgan-Street*, near the South-Mall, to the rear of the Houſe lately occupied by *William Purefoy*, Eſq. For particulars apply to JOHN GOOD, Eſq. *Sullivan's-Quay*, or FRANCIS MORGAN, at *Henry Sadleir and Co's.* Eſqrs.

N. B. There is a large and convenient WINE VAULT under the Premiſes. March 14.

TO LET,

A COMPLEAT HOUSE and CONCERN, in *Patrick-Street*, now in the Poſſeſſion of *Sir Veſian Pick*, with or without extenſive CELLARS, STABLES, *&c.* on which has lately been expended a large Sum of Money. The HOUSE is well calculated for a Hotel, Academy, or Lodgings. As he means to *decline* the *Wine Buſineſs*, he will Diſpoſe of a few Hhds. of choice CLARET, fit immediately *to Bottle*, and ſome very excellent, three Years in Bottle, with OLD PORT, all which may be ſeen at his STORES. The BREWERY in *Marlborough-Street*, now kept going by his SON, will alſo be LET: a conſtant Supply of the *much eſteemed* 8*s.* 8*d.* BEER, will be kept up until the Brewery is Let.

N. B. An excellent Draft or Carriage HORSE for Sale. March 14.

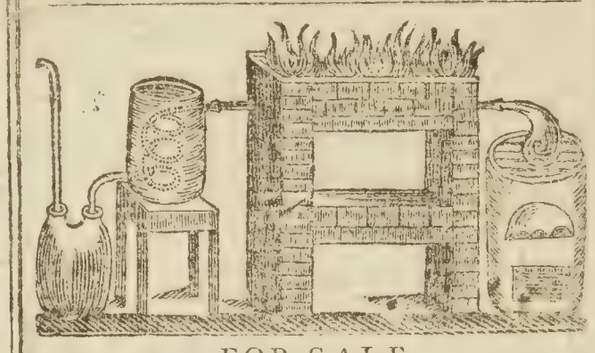
ISAAC MORGAN,

HAS ON SALE,

SCALE SUGAR, in Hhds. and Cheſts.
RUSSIAN IRON and MATTS.
HEMP and FLAX.
LONDON HOPS, in Bags and Pockets.
SMYRNA COTTON.
CLARET, in Timber
TEAS of different kinds.
MALAGA LEMONS, and NEW RAISINS.

He daily expects a large ſupply of INDIGO.

He takes this opportunity of informing the Dealers in HEMP and IRON, that he is to receive in the courſe of the enſuing Summer, from *Peterſburgh*, three Cargoes of thoſe Articles, which he will diſpoſe of on moderate and accommodating Terms. Mar. 10.



FOR SALE

AT CRAIG'S DISTILLERY,

GRATTAN-STREET, CORK,

On the moſt reaſonable Terms,

Very ſweet and ſtrong Whiſkey,

ALSO,

Spirit of Wine, Rum, Brandy and Gin,

Of greater Purity, and equal in Flavour to Foreign Spirits of the ſame denomination;

And all the moſt elegant and eſteemed

CORDIAL WATERS.

N. B. A Gallon and upward of any Article will be Sold. March 3.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March next,

FOR Three Lives, or Thirty-one Years, the HOUSE and DEMESNE of DROMBEG: ſituate in *Eaſt Carbery*. The Demeſne containing about 80 Acres good Ground, handſomely laid down, and commanding an extenſive view of the Ocean. The Houſe is fit for the immediate reception of a Family; the Offices are large and in thorough repair, with an excellent Garden, protected by a Wall fourteen feet high, and the entire calculated for the reſidence of a Gentleman, wiſhing to reſide in a ſporting Country. Application to be made to the Rev. H. JONES, *Kinſale*, or I. T. JONES. Feb. 14.

N. B. The Houſe, with 27 Acres, will be ſet if more pleaſing.

Voluntary Contributions,

FOR THE

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Cork, Feb. 23, 1798.

At a Numerous and Reſpectable Meeting of the Merchants, Bankers, Traders, and other Inhabitants of *Cork*, convened this day in the *City Tholſel*, in conſequence of public notice from ROBT. HARDING and JOHN CUTHBERT, Jun Eſqrs. *High-Sheriffs*, the following Reſolutions having been propoſed by JOHN ANDERSON, Eſq. and ſeconded by RICH. LANE, Eſq. were unanimouſly agreed to:

I. That at a moment when the War is obſtinately perſiſted in, by an inſulting and ferocious Enemy, for the avowed purpoſe of utterly deſtroying, not only the Conſtitution, the Religious and Civil Rights, but alſo the National Independence of theſe Kingdoms, it behoves every *True Friend* of Ireland to come forward, with all his Zeal and Energy, to defeat the Hoſtile Deſigns of ſo inveterate a Foe.

II. That Books be immediately opened to receive Subſcriptions, for Voluntary Contributions, in Defence of the Country, at this critical and alarming Period.

III. That every exertion be made to render thoſe Subſcriptions as productive as poſſible, being fully convinced that nothing will tend more than the general ſucceſs of ſuch a meaſure, to defeat the Projects of the Enemy, to maintain Public Credit, and to accelerate the Return of Peace, upon ſafe and honourable Term

IV. That the Gentlemen who requeſted the HIGH SHERIFFS to call this Meeting, together with thoſe now named, viz.

The Mayor,
High Sheriffs,
The Biſhop of Cork,
Dean St. Laurence,
The Right Rev. Doctor Moylan,
And Collector Shaw (who was appointed Treaſurer)

be appointed a Committee to carry theſe reſolutions into Effect; (*nine* to be a *quorum*) and that ſaid Committee be empowered to take ſuch meaſures as may appear to them beſt calculated to promote the complete Succeſs of Voluntary Contributions for the Defence of the Country.

The Sheriffs having quitted the chair, and John Pedder Eſq. being called thereto.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Meeting be, and are hereby given to the High Sheriffs of the city for their proper conduct in the chair.

The Committee having adjourned to the council chamber, and having elected JOHN ANDERSON Eſq. their chairman.

RESOLVED, That Attendance ſhall be given, and Books kept open in the *Council Chamber*, from 12 'till 3 o'clock, on SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY next, to receive from their Fellow-Citizens ſuch ſums as they ſhall be inclined to contribute.

(Signed by Order,)

WM. PHILIPS, *Sec.*

The Committee appointed to carry theſe Reſolutions into effect, feel it their duty to call the attention of their Fellow-Citizens, to the *dangers* which juſt now threaten this Country, and to the *certain good effects* which muſt reſult from a ſpirited and unanimous exertion in its defence.

A deſperate Enemy, rendered formidable by its *ferocity* and *enthuſiaſm*,—after having violated every obligation, moral and civil, at home; after having trampled upon the laws of nations and even of civilized warfare abroad: is now promiſed the *plunder*——*the uncontrouled and unlimitted plunder of this kingdom, as the reward of its treachery, blaſphemy and barbarity!* All reaſonable overtures for PEACE, are rejected with the inſolence of bravadoes, who have nothing to loſe, but every thing to obtain by ſo unequal a conflict. Can it be credited that ſuch an Enemy is *invited* to our ſhores? Can any man believe that their hope of aſſiſtance from *Iriſhmen* would be eventually realized? Let the unanimity with which perſons of every deſcription ſtep forward on the preſent occaſion, wipe away ſo foul an aſperſion. The conteſt is not now for POWER, but for EXISTENCE, on our parts. Let no man, therefore, be ſo ſilly as to connect the preſent meaſures with the idle theories of the day; or, to make it a political queſtion,—"*Whether he ſhall reſiſt aſſaſſination and plunder, or ſubmit to the yoke of a foreign and outrageous banditti?*"

Many there may be with intentions the moſt laudable, whoſe incomes being circumſcribed, will be diſcouraged from uniting in a *voluntary contribution*, under the idea, that the ſums they are enabled to offer, are *too trifling* to be of ſervice for a purpoſe of ſuch magnitude and extent. To ſuch men the Committee declare, that the *induſtrious Tradeſman whoſe ſixpenny contribution bears a juſt proportion to his mean, is as meritorious a Subſcriber, as the wealthy contributer of thouſands*; in ſuch a caſe the *intention* marks the giver, and not the *magnitude* of the gift. And here the Committee entreat every deſcription of their Fellow-Citizens to conſider, that all are univerſally, all are equally concerned, in defence of that, which affords them the means of EXISTENCE: the Peaſant would lament the loſs of his homely repaſt, with as *bitter concern* as the Peer would his ſplendid and decorated board—both are, therefore, equally called upon; for both are ſo far equally intereſted.

Let the meaſure therefore be general, and the object of it will inevitably be attained. Let the Foe perceive us *unanimous* in our exertions, and their hopes will become blaſted.

Cork, March 5, 1798.

A LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS,

Who have already come forward

WITH VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

IN DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

	£.	s.	d.
M. R. Weſtropp, for the Royal Cork Volunteers, per ann.	600	0	0
John Conner, (a ſervant) per ann.	0	2	8½
Luke O'Shea, per ann.	60	0	0
Thomas Duggan, per ann.	11	7	6
Sir Thomas Roberts, Bart. & Co. per ann.	500	0	0
James O'Daniel, (a ſervant) per ann.	0	2	8½
Sir James Laurence Cotter, Bart. and Co. per ann.	500	0	0
John Stack, (a ſervant) per ann.	0	3	3
John Anderſon per ann.	500	0	0
Robert Harding, per ann.	30	0	0
Meſſrs. Leſlie & Travers, per ann.	500	0	0
Margaret Conner (a ſervant) per ann.	0	4	4
Thomas Walker, per ann.	200	0	0
Iſaac Morgan, per ann.	150	0	0
Pedder and Cotter, per ann.	200	0	0
John Cuthbert, jun. per ann.	30	0	0
Anthony Edwards, per ann.	34	2	6
William Lumley, per ann.	50	0	0
John Roche, jun. (Cove) per ann.	100	0	0
Edmond Roche Kinſelagh,	11	7	6
Richard & William Lane, per ann.	200	0	0
Dominick Lombard,	30	0	0
Alexander Law,	22	15	0
Doctor Meade, per ann.	20	0	0
Leycester M'Calls and Co.	300	0	0
J. J. and P. Beſnard, per ann.	20	0	0
Thomas Gibbings,	50	0	0
A. T. Sam Payo,	30	0	0
Edward Henry Morgan, per. ann.	11	7	6
Samuel Hayman, M. D.	10	0	0
Henry Oſborne, M. D.	5	13	9
Joſeph Rogers, ſen.	50	0	0
Thomas Woodward,	50	0	0
John Forſter, per ann.	50	0	0
Coles and Wood, per ann.	200	0	0
Daniel Callaghan, per ann.	100	0	0
Thomas Gibbings, jun. per ann.	30	0	0
John Scraggs, per ann.	30	0	0
John Good, per ann.	20	0	0
Robert O'Donnoghue, per ann.	20	0	0
Thomas Pope Heard, per ann.	11	7	6
Thomas Lindſay, per ann.	11	7	6
Peter Eaſon,	11	7	6
Francis Archer White, per ann.	11	7	6
Jeffrey Beally and Son,	50	0	0
D. Waters, Sons. & Co. per an.	100	0	0
John Stanton,	5	13	9
Robert Gibbings, M. D. per ann.	50	0	0
John Martin, per ann.	50	0	0
C. M. Clutterbuck, per ann.	30	0	0
Wilſon and Herley, per ann.	17	1	3
Savage French, per ann.	455	0	0
George Shea, per ann.	30	0	0
John Gallanar, M. D.	20	0	0
William Coppinger,	20	0	0
John Cahill, per ann.	17	1	3
Sir Patrick O'Conor,	22	15	0
Robert M'Clure, per ann.	11	7	6
William Roche, per ann,	20	0	0
Paul Maylor, per ann.	11	7	6
John Swete, per ann.	40	0	0
Joſeph Harriſon, per ann,	50	0	0
Richard Clear,	11	7	6
John Unthank, per ann.	20	0	0
Patrick Goold, per ann.	20	0	0
Charles Caſey, per ann.	20	0	0
Thomas Waggett, per ann.	100	0	0
Simon Low, per ann.	50	0	0
The Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Donoughmore, per ann.	600	0	0
Daniel Foley, per ann.	40	0	0
William Phillips, per ann.	20	0	0
Corporation of the City of Cork,	500	0	0
Hewit, Teulon, & Blunt,	100	0	0
James Morrogh,	50	0	0
John Franklin, per ann.	11	7	6
John Cole, per ann.	17	1	3
Chriſtopher Cole, per ann.	17	1	3
Edward Pope, per ann.	20	0	0
John Lindſay, *(Linville)* per ann.	50	0	0
William Maxwell, per ann.	227	10	0
James Bennet, M. D. per ann.	10	0	0
Thomas Harding, per ann.	30	0	0
Thomas Dunſcombe, per ann.	11	7	6
Richard Kellett, for the Loyal Cork Legion, per ann.	600	0	0
Thomas Weſtrop, M. D. per ann.	20	0	0
Robert Richardſon, per ann.	11	7	6
Ephraim White, per ann.	20	0	0
Shaw and Evanſon, per ann.	40	0	0
Peter Deane, per ann.	22	15	0
Samuel Hobbs, per ann.	5	13	9
Warham St. Leger, jun. per ann.	5	13	9
Wm. Orb. Hamilton, per ann.	11	7	6
Richard Perry,	50	0	0
John Wily, per ann.	20	0	0
Montgomery Jennings & Son,	11	7	6
William Kellock, per ann.	227	10	0
John Sympſon, per ann.	100	0	0
James and William Gregg, per ann.	20	0	0
John Litchfield, per ann.	11	7	6
W. S. Hallaran, M. D. per ann.	10	0	0
Richard Lawton,	22	15	0
Edmond Keniſeck,	40	0	0
Rt. Rev. Doctor Moylan,	11	7	6
John Connell, per ann.	11	7	6
Nicholas Geo. Seymour, per ann.	11	7	6
J. G. Ronan, M. D.	5	13	9
William Craig,	5	13	9
Wm. Robert Adams, per ann.	10	0	0
Alexander Brown,	22	15	0
William Cotter,	10	0	0
William Leader,	40	0	0
Bartholemew Sullivan, per ann.	10	0	0
Timothy M'Auliffe,	5	13	9
Thomas Holmes, per ann.	11	7	6
Wm. Allen, per ann.	11	7	6
John Barrett, per ann.	5	13	9
Jacob Biggs,	10	0	0
Edward Creed,	20	0	0
From the Young Gentlemen of a School near Cork,	1	2	9
Wm. Harris, (Riverſtown) per ann.	5	13	9
Daniel Sweeny, per ann.	2	5	6
Joſeph King, per ann.	5	13	9
Charles M'Carthy, (Lakeville) p an.	22	15	0
Matthew Church,	20	0	0
John Buttle,	0	2	8½
W. M. Baker,	22	15	0
Henry Forteſcue, per ann.	22	15	0
Samuel Aſlin,	11	7	6
Peter Maziere, per ann,	20	0	0
William Roberts, per ann.	10	0	0
A Working Manufacturer,	1	2	9
A Baker's Boy,	2		8½
Sir Samuel Rowland, per ann,	25	0	0
Lodge, No. 1	50	0	0
Wm. A. Limrick, per ann.	5	13	9
Denis O'Driſcoll, per ann.	3	8	3
John Bradſhaw, (Capt. 60th Regiment) per ann.	56	17	6
Thomas Gonnel, per ann.	22	15	0
John M'Auliffe.	5	13	9
Gentlemen of Rev. Mr. Lee's School	12	7	0
Paul Whitney, per ann.	5	13	9
Marcus Lynch, jun. per ann.	20	0	0
John Caſey, (Grat. ſtreet) per ann.	11	7	6
Samuel Fowke,	5	13	9
Thomas Elliott,	0	11	4½
John Herbert Orpen, M. D.	11	7	6
Bartholomew O'Donoghue, per ann,	22	15	0
Roger Langley, per ann.	20	0	0
Thomas Forreſt,	11	7	6
George Dunſcombe, per ann.	30	0	0
Daniel M'Daniel, ditto,	5	13	9
The Young Gentlemen at the Rev. Mr. Hincks's School,	5	2	4
Rowland Morriſon,	11	7	6

County of Cork. ☞ THE Secretary to the Grand Jury of the County of Cork gives Notice, that his Office will be open on *Monday*, the fifth of March, to receive Affidavits for Preſentments, and will continue each Day, from ten o'Clock in the Morning, until three in the Afternoon. Feb. 28,

County of Cork. ☞ SUCH Magiſtrates as have taken Informations, and Recognizances returnable to the next Aſſizes, are earneſtly requeſted to ſend them to the Crown Office as ſpeedily as poſſible. The very heavy weight of buſineſs, and the early period at which it is ſuppoſed the Aſſizes are to Commence, will render a non-compliance with this requeſt moſt materially inconvenient.

JAMES CHATTERTON, JUN.
Feb 28. Clerk of the Crown.

To be Let, or the Intereſt ſold,

THE Houſe and Concerns on the Coal-Quay for a conſiderable time, in the poſſeſſion of the late Firm of *KIFT* and *CLUTTERBUCK*, and are now in the occupation of Mr. CLUTTERBUCK, immediate poſſeſſion can be given, and may be viewed from 8 in the morning till 6 at night.

☞ Mr. CLUTTERBUCK takes this opportunity of returning his ſincere acknowledgments to his Numerous Friends in this City and the Country, for their very great partiality to him in his late Buſineſs of the Tea and Grocery line, and informs them that intending to add to the above Imports, that of *Wines* and *Spirits*, Mr. CORNELIUS SULLIVAN of this City, has joined him in Co-partnerſhip.

Cork, March 14.

CLUTTERBUCK, SULLIVAN, & CO.

BEG to inform their Friends, that from the preſent Tea Sales, they expect a well aſſorted ſupply of *Green, Black*, and *Bohea*, with Refined and Raw *Sugar*, and a great Variety of Articles in the *Grocery Line*.—Alſo, direct from Oporto, a quantity of *Wine*, in Pipes and Hhds; and ſoon expect a few Pieces of *real Geneva*, *Jamaica Rum*, and *French Brandy*, *Sherry* and *Malaga*, in Butts, half do. and quarter Caſks—with all which articles they intend being conſtantly ſupplied.

N. B. The Buſineſs will be carried on at their Offices and Stores, (formerly in the poſſeſſion of C.-S.) South-Main-Street.

Cork, March 14, 1798.

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the Engliſh Papers to the 24th inſt. inclusive, which contain the following intelligence.

ROME,

FEBRUARY 15.

General Berthier, before his entrance into this city, gave public notice, that ſeveral Proclamations having been fabricated in his name, whoever ſhould be detected in forging or circulating them, ſhould immediately be ſhot.

The Cardinals Albani, York, and Buſca, fled in time to Terracina. The Pope remains in his Palace, guarded by 500 men; and ſeveral of the Papal Palaces, as alſo thoſe of the Fugitive Cardinals, have been ſealed with the French Seal.—The French immediately on their arrival, laid a contribution on the city, of four millions in ready money, two millions in proviſions, and 3000 horſes. The Cardinals Sommaglia, Ravarelia, Caroffa, Trajetto and Corandini, as alſo the Princes Giuſtiniani, Gabrieli, Colonna, the Duke of Braſchi, and two Prelates, have been taken as Hoſtages. The Fiſcal Barbari is in confinement; and all the ſuſpected Public Officers have been diſmiſſed. The Murderers of General Duphot have fled. The Tree of Liberty is to be planted in the Capitol this day, the ſame on which a ſolemn Mats is annually celebrated in the Vatican, for the inauguration of the Pope.

Our new Roman Republic will comprehend all thoſe Provinces which were left to the Pope by the Treaty of Tolentino. The Militia have been diſbanded, and the Papal Troops diſarmed. The French have applied to the Court of Naples for 40,000 meaſures of corn and other proviſions.

Berthier, according to ſome accounts, is to be employed in the Expedition againſt England. According to others, he has another important deſtination.

LONDON,

MARCH 23.

We this morning received by Expreſs, Paris Papers to the 20th inſt. We are ſorry to find that they contain an account of the total Subjugation of the Swiſs. It appears that the Berneſe fought with uncommon ardour and perſeverance, and it was not till after five different actions, that they ſubmitted. Finding all reſiſtance vain, they agreed to the terms dictated by the French. It appears alſo, that there are conſiderable diſturbances in the Canton of Lurich. The inhabitants of the country who are Revolutioniſts, and thoſe of the cities and towns who are friends to the Conſtitution, are at War with each other.

The only article of importance from Rome, is a Proclamation from the French General Vial, in which he ſtates that a number of perſons wiſhing to take advantage of the circumſtances of the preſent moment, for the purpoſe of plunder and aſſaſſination, had actually aſſembled for that purpoſe; that they had murdered ſeveral French ſoldiers, and were proceeding to acts of murder in the quarter of the Jews, when they were attacked, and after ſome reſiſtance, defeated and diſperſed by the French troops.

The accounts from Bourdeaux ſtate, that on the 23d inſt. a large body of troops were collected in that place, and immediately all the Engliſh, Iriſh and American Merchants were ſeized, and Seals were placed upon their papers. This meaſure is ſtated to have excited the greateſt conſternation there, particularly among Commercial People.

On the ſame day ſailors were forcibly taken out of all the ſhips in the Port, for the purpoſe of being ſent to Rochfort, to be put on board the veſſels of the Republic. Above 3000 men were taken in this manner.

Accounts from the Hague, dated the 6th inſt. ſtate, that on the preceding day the New Conſtitution was preſented to the Batavian Convention, and received with the warmeſt applauſe.

Letters from Raſtadt ſtate, that in conſequence of the energetic note preſented by the French Commiſſioners Treilhard and Bonnier on the 4th inſt. the Deputies of the Empire had conſented to the total ceſſion of all the dominions belonging to the Empire on the left bank of the Rhine; but that they wiſh to annex ſome conditions to the ceſſion, which the French papers conſider as tending to open the door to a new ſyſtem of diplomatic chicanery. It is ſtated that the French miniſters inſinuated to the Auſtrian and other deputies, that if they did not immediately acknowledge the left bank of the Rhine as the boundary of the French Republic, that the Directory would break off the conferences, and order the French army to advance into the heart of Germany.

The preparations at Breſt, for the equipment of the fleet, are ſtated to be continued with great activity; and the Naval force in that harbour as conſiſting of thirty two ſhips of the line, of which they will be able to fit out about nineteen, and 18 frigates. There are to be two Captains on board of every veſſel, for the purpoſe of affording to officers a means of acquiring experience.

The Pope, eſcorted by 100 Huſſars, has gone to Siena, in Tuſcany, whence it was ſaid he would go to Venice.

In conſequence of the Order iſſued by the Houſe of Peers on Wedneſday, for the apprehenſion of the Proprietor of the Printer of the Morning Chronicle, Mr. Perry and Mr. Lambert were yeſterday brought to the Bar of the Houſe. Strangers were excluded during the proceedings, but we underſtand Lord Minto to have moved, that they ſhould be impriſoned three months in Newgate, and fined in the ſum of 50*l.* each. The Duke of Bedford, we alſo underſtand, moved as an Amendment, that the term of the impriſonment ſhould be one month only: which motion was rejected, on a diviſion, by a majority of 69 to 11.

Mr. Perry and Mr. Lambert were laſt night conveyed to Newgate, by two Door-keepers of the Houſe of Lords.

The Earl of Lonſdale has ſignified his intention of ſubſcribing 10,000*l.* in aid of Government, for the Defence of the Country.

Thomas Gibſon, of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, eat for a ſmall wager, on the 7th inſt. three pounds of fat bacon, half a dozen pecks of potatoes, a three-penny loaf, and drank three quarts of ale—He offered for the ſame wager to repeat this gormandizing exploit, in three hours time; but a diſpute ariſing, he turned into an adjoining field, where he fought three ſucceſſive battles, in all of which he came off victorious.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24.

The pay of commiſſary general to the army in Great Britain, to which Mr. Alderman Wilſon is appointed, is 5*l. per diem*.

The Privy Council met on Thurſday at the Duke of Portland's Office, when colonel Deſpard, Mr. Bonham, and Mr. Galloway, were brought up and admitted to bail. Mr. Bonham, having his recognizance ready, was immediately diſcharged; colonel Deſpard and Mr. Galloway were alſo admitted; but the latter was remanded till his ſureties come forward.

Meſſrs. *O'Connor*, *Fivey*, and the other priſoners now in the Tower, are to be arraigned at Maidſtone, on the 10th of April, but as they are allowed by law ten days to plead to their indictments, their trials will not commence till the 20th.

Advices were yeſterday received from Rotterdam to the 19th inſtant, by which it appears, that four Members of the late Committee of Finance have been arreſted, and their papers ſeized. The Conſtituent Aſſembly is ſtill employed in new-modelling the Government. In ſeveral places the new organization of the Municipalities has been completed; and all the proceedings that are now taking place are copied from the ſyſtem prevailing in France.

A requiſition of every third man able to bear arms is expected to take place in Holland. The object ſeems to be, to raiſe a ſufficient number of men to man their fleet, intended to co-operate upon the deſcent in this country.

Extract of a Letter from Ramſgate, dated Mar. 23.

"Laſt night, about 12 o'clock, two of the crew of the Fair Lady, (an American) and three perſons unknown, got into a boat called the Beggar's-diſh, lying under the Eaſt End, and made off with her. A perſon who is always on the watch to prevent any improper people from leaving the port, hailed them, when they anſwered, that they were bound to Dover, but there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe their real deſtination is Calais, which place they would probably reach this morning."

Monday afternoon, a ſmall veſſel, to work againſt wind or tide, without ſails, was exhibited upon the Thames, oppoſite Scotland Yard: Earl Spencer and ſeveral of the Lords of the Admiralty were in the veſſel while ſhe was working. The plan is taken from the idea of the method of navigating the ſuppoſed Rafts, by paddles, ſet in motion by the turning of a wheel.

On Friday, a man of the name of Joſeph Haynes, a Waterman, at Shadwell, died in conſequence of exceſſive drinking of porter; he has been known to drink two gallons of beer in three draughts. He has left a wife and eight children behind him.

The reſult of the Court-Martial at Lewes was, that Lieut. Stevenſon was found Guilty of all the charges exhibited againſt him. His ſentence is, "That he be ſuſpended from rank and pay with "in the Bedfordſhire regiment of militia, for the "ſpace of twelve months."

Lieut. Carpenter was found Guilty of all the charges againſt him. His ſentence, to be "Diſ-"miſſed from His Majeſty's Bedfordſhire regiment of militia."

Admiral Maſſaredo was twice bled during his expedition. The remark made by the Paris prints that this *glorious expedition* had not coſt the Spaniards *one ſingle drop of blood*, is therefore rather inaccurate.

Two captains of merchantmen, captured by the French, arrived in town yeſterday morning, from Breſt, which place they left on the 7th inſt. in a cartel, with 305 Engliſh priſoners, principally paſſengers, and the crews of his Majeſty's ſhips Amazon, Arab, and Huſſar. The day they left Breſt, the remainder of the priſoners at Pontunezan were marched in three diviſions, of 270 each, to Melun, near Paris. While the cartel remained in the road, the Berwick, of 74 guns, came out of the harbour, and remained in Breſt water, with eleven large frigates and two corvettes. The remainder of the ſhips of the line, to the number of nineteen, were getting ready, under the inſpection of the Miniſter of Marine, who arrived two days before the cartel ſailed.

Quigly, one of the perſons now confined in the Tower on a charge of high treaſon, had the audacity a few evenings ago to hoiſt the *green cockade*, the ſymbol of the *Iriſh Union*. The Keeper repreſented to him the impropriety of his conduct, and deſired him to take it out. He refuſed, obſerving, that the Lieutenant of the Tower himſelf ſhould not take it out. An Officer was ſent for who took it from his hat, and threw it into the fire before his face; at the ſame time acquainting him, that unleſs he behaved with more decorum, the place of his confinement would probably be changed.

Friday laſt two experiments were tried on South Sea Common, near Portſmouth, the firſt for firing a chain ſhot at the maſts of ſhips, which were repreſented by three poles ſtuck up in the ground; the ſhot were fired from two guns, placed at the diſtance of thirteen feet aſunder, and diſcharged at the ſame inſtant, by means of a line fixed to the locks of both guns; the ſhot were linked together by a chain eighteen feet in length, ſo that when the cannon were loaded, the *late* or ſurplus of the chain remained ſuſpended. The execution of this improvement muſt be very great for cutting away the maſts and rigging of ſhips, but more dreadful if uſed in flanking an enemy on ſhore, as the chain flies extended.

The ſecond experiment was for throwing a line on ſhore, by means of a ſhot fired from a gun on board a ſhip ſuppoſed to be ſtranded, for the preſervation of the crew. They both anſwered the expectation, and were approved of.

The Dogger Bank, a new ship of 68 guns, has just been launched at Rotterdam. The keel of another of the same rate has also been laid. The John de Witt, and Neptune, of 68 guns, and a Frigate of 32 guns, are just finished. The Brutus, of 76, Hercules and Wassenaar, of 64, Tromp of 54, and four Frigates, are also completely repaired in the Maese.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

By captain A. Campbell, of the ship Neptune, of Greenock, who was taken early in August, and carried into Quimper, and marched from thence to Brest, where he was confined until the 3d instant, when he was sent away, along with about 300 others in a cartel, and arrived the succeeding evening at Falmouth, we learn the following particulars, *viz.* there were either 21 or 22 line of battle ships, good and bad, about five of which appeared to be nearly ready to bend sails; one of them the Berwick, of 74 guns, which last went into the outer road the day before they left Brest, where was lying 11 frigates and one corvette, all with their sails bent, except two. Respecting the provisions allowed to them, he gives the following unpleasant account, namely, one pound of very bad bread, and which scarcely deserved that name, per day: two days together in the week, they added about five ounces of what they called fresh beef, being a mixture of liver, lights, and the offal of the meat; a third day about four or five ounces of bad salt fish; the fourth day, about the same weight of very indifferent salt beef; fifth day they gave them to their bread, about one ounce, and some times not as much, of cheese; the other days, about two ounces of salt pork: on the pork and cheese days, they usually allowed, in the afternoon, a soup made of horse beans and oil. They left there about 800 English prisoners, among whom was colonel Hudson, of the 4th or King's own regiment; Major Dickson, and Major Johnson, with about 36 or 37 masters of vessels from London, Liverpool, Bristol, &c. all in good health, and were in three days afterwards to be marched in three divisions to Melun, near Paris.

The Triumph, of 74 guns, is to form one of Lord Bridport's fleet.

PORTSMOUTH,

MARCH 22.

Arrived this evening, the Star Sloop of War, Capt. Atkin, from the Cape of Good Hope, after a very quick passage, with dispatches, but the tenor of them has not transpired.

The Bellona, of 74 guns, this day came from the Guard at St. Helen's to Spithead.

On Tuesday arrived at Spithead the Ant Schooner, Lieut Alt, with two vessels loaded with wheat, barley, oats and cheese, from Amsterdam for Barcelona.

On Sunday night, when the Ant took the above vessels, she fell in with upwards of twenty sail of Neutral vessels, from Amsterdam, but want of Officers and Men prevented her from taking possession of the others.

DUBLIN.

MARCH 26.

The driver of the coach from Chatham to Gravesend has been apprehended, and examined by the Privy Council respecting his carrying up an Irish Paper, called *The Press*, to a public house at Rochester. He was asked on his examination, if there was not a Society held at the house? He answered, Yes. He was then asked, if he knew any of the Members? He said, I do; and repeated a few of their names. He was next asked, if any of them had any acquaintance with the Editor of *The Press*, or with any of the opposition Societies? To this he said, that to his knowledge they had not. After these, and a few more questions, he was discharged.

Mr. Pelham is in a progressive state of recovery.

An idle rumour was yesterday in circulation, that the Marquis Cornwallis was to come to this Country as Lord Lieutenant, or Commander in Chief.—The rumourists were not certain which Office he was to fill; lest they should be too much puzzled, we can assure them, that his Lordship is not at present to fill either the one or the other.

A few days since a farmer coming from the county of Carlow to Dublin, was stopped by a party of *Innocents*, near Newcastle, when he was inhumanly murdered, and his body cut absolutely to pieces. Such are the conciliatory measures which are daily held out to Government by the Irish Union!

Yesterday, whilst the Court was sitting at Naas, a Mr. Bradley's house, at no great distance, was broken open by villains with blackened faces, and robbed of its arms. We must, however, suppose, with Lord Moira, that this was merely the result of private pique.

A few days ago, Mr. Roche, Surgeon of the 5th Regiment, was called upon to examine the body of a very fine young man, in the neighbourhood of Fermoy, who was murdered by the United Irishmen, for no other offence against them, than that of having taken the Oath of Allegiance.

One of the Yeomen of Bleffington, in going through a glen to the assizes, was shot at and nearly killed on Monday last. This was also a measure, as Lord Moira says, of private pique!

MY NATIVE HOME.

O'er breezy hill or woodland glade,
At morning's dawn or closing day,
In summer's flaunting pomp array'd,
Or pensive moonlight's silver grey,
The wretch in sadness still shall roam,
Who wonders from his Native Home.

While at the foot of some old tree,
As meditation soothes his mind,
Lull'd by the hum of a wand'ring bee,
Or rippling stream, or whisp'ring wind,
His vagrant fancy still shall roam,
And lead him to his Native Home.

Though love a fragrant couch may weave,
And fortune heap the festive board,
Still mem'ry oft would turn to grieve,
And reason scorn the splendid board;
While he, beneath the proudest dome,
Would languish for his Native Home.

To him the rushy roof is dear,
And sweetly calm the darkest glen;
While Pomp, and Pride, and Pow'r appear,
At best, the glitt'ring plagues of men;
Unsought by those that never roam,
Forgetful of their Native Home.

Let me to summer shades retire,
With Meditation and the Muse!
Or round the social winter fire,
The glow of temper'd mirth diffuse;
Tho' winds may howl and waters foam,
I still shall bless my Native Home.

And oh! when Youth's extatic hour,
And Passion's glowing noon are past;
Should age behold the tempest lowr,
And Sorrow blow its keenest blast;
My shade, no longer doom'd to roam,
Shall find the *Grave a peaceful Home.*

The SPEECH *of the Right Hon.* Mr. Speaker, *at the Bar of the House of Lords, on presenting the Bills of Supply of this present Session to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant for the Royal Assent.*

LARGE as the Supplies of the last Session were beyond all former Grants, these which the Commons now offer to his Majesty are not inferior; they go to the fullest extent of every service proposed by Government, and are given with a unanimity and zeal which marks the unalterable determination of this Kingdom to stand or fall with *Great Britain*, and shews that our vigour rises as the vaunting menaces of the enemy encrease.

With the same unanimity we have voted the maintenance of an Army, far greater than was ever kept up by this kingdom during any preceding war; and we have continued to them the augmentation of pay which was granted by the last Parliament, and which your Excellency did justly state to that Parliament to be a seasonable and honorable acknowledgment on their part of the steadiness and loyalty of that Army; the present Parliament feels the same sentiments towards them. Repeated experience of the ardour and alacrity which they have shewn on every occasion that has offered, confirms His Majesty's faithful Commons in those sentiments, and we join most cordially with his Majesty in his firm reliance on the valour of his regular and militia forces in this Kingdom, which his Majesty has been pleased to express in his gracious answer to our address this session.

While courage, the vigour and the discipline of these Forces must render them formidable to the enemy and ensure his defeat, should he be desperate enough to attempt Invasion, their zeal and that of the Yeomen to put down Rebellion, to crush Insurrection, and to assist the Executive Power in protecting the Loyal, the Innocent and the Well-disposed, affords the most convincing proof of their ardent and unshakeable attachment to the best Sovereign and best Constitution that ever blessed a free and happy People. We are free—and we will not tamely give up our happiness. The loyal spirit of the Nation is able to crush Rebellion to Atoms wherever it shall dare to shew itself and with the firmness which so strongly marks your Excellency's character, with the constant success which has attended every vigorous measure that necessity has called on your Excellency to adopt, we have nothing to fear. We have indeed to lament, that Traitorous Conspiracies can still continue, and that many men can be found in the Land so lost to every sense of Patriotism, of Humanity, of Duty to themselves, their Country and their God, as to degrade the Nation and the Name of *Irishman* by Acts of Ingratitude, Barbarity, and Assassination, which would debase a Savage—Acts which call for the heavy hand of Justice, and which the ordinary Power of the Laws has proved inadequate to prevent the melancholy and frequent repetition of.

But while we lament such a mortifying calamity, we have the satisfaction of feeling how little its malignant influence, or the efforts of an exasparated and revengeful enemy, have affected our commercial prosperity.

Notwithstanding the largeness of the supplies, we have continued the usual bounties and encouragements to the trade, the agriculture, and the manufactures of the Kingdom, and we see with sincere gratification the desirable effects of those encouragements, in the great increase of that trade during the war, in the general confidence which attends private as well as public credit, in the unusual plenty which our agriculture supplies, and in the prosperous state of all our manufactures, but most particularly of our great staple, the linen.

CORK.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A HARPER" *should be inserted, but that he is a* bad performer, *and seems to have studied nothing but* discords:——*we reprobate highly such marked personalities.*

We stop the Press to say, the Person who shot Sir Henry Mannix, bart. some time since, was this day apprehended, in consequence of his discharging two shots at Mr. Martin, who lives beyond Glanmire.

This day two privates of the Co. Dublin Militia were shot in the Dyke Field, in pursuance of their sentence, for treasonable practices. The whole Garrison, with six pieces of Artillery, were on the ground, and marched to slow time round the bodies. They both confessed the justice of their sentence, and it is to be hoped so awful an example will deter others from such nefarious practices.

The system of terror which the ill-disposed have endeavoured to establish in this City, was this day completely refuted. The unfortunate and misguided victims of the County Dublin Militia, confessed this day, a few minutes before they were shot, that neither of the other two Regiments composing the garrison here, *were implicated in the charge for which they were about to suffer.* They dwelt on this assurance with a solemnity becoming men in their unhappy situations.

This day was apprehended John Swiny, Woollen draper, of Shandon-street, on a warrant from the Privy Council, and lodged in the North Goal of this City.

Last Saturday some Magistrates, with a party of the army, searched several houses to discover where the *Harp of Erin* was printing; at last they found out the place to be Carey's-lane, where they seized on all the Papers, part of which were printed, threw out the *forms*, and carried the entire to the Mansion House.—*Hibernian Chronicle.*

Accounts from Dublin mention the arrival of large quantities of Guineas from England; we could wish some of them made their appearance, for the sight of one now may be considered a *rare-show.—Ibid.*

DEATHS.

This morning, at his house in St. Patrick-street, John Russell, Esq. merchant, a Gentleman of most unblemished reputation, and sincerely regretted by all who knew him.—In Grattan-street Mrs. Shaw.

☞ A Meeting of the Committee for conducting the Voluntary Contributions in the City of Cork, is requested at the Council Chamber, on SATURDAY the 31st Inst. between Twelve and One o'Clock. March 28, 1798.

Signed by Order,
WM. PHILLIPS, Sec.

Timber AND *Deals.*

JOHN and ISAAC CARROLL,

ARE Landing Two more Cargoes from *Arundel*, and Two from *Dram.*

3d month, 28, 1798.

To be Sold by Auction,

☞ At BROOKEVILLE, near lower Glanmire, on Monday the 2d of April next—various Articles of Household Furniture, and Farming Utensils—several *Sheep, Lambs, Cows* and *Horses, Hay, Oats*, in stack, &c.—also, a single HORSE CHAISE. March 28.

MISS FAVARGER,

THINKS it proper to contradict the Report of her intending to give up her School.—She has not the most distant idea of it, and as she cannot meet here with a Female capable of assisting her to teach French *correctly*, she has for that purpose engaged Mr. JACQUOTTIN—and also, a Young Person to teach every kind of useful and ingenious Works:—which will enable her to attend to other important Branches of Education, when the number of her Pupils is enlarged.

March 28.

Whitbread's London Porter,

IMPORTED AND SOLD BY

SAMUEL FIGGIS,

And by no other Person in Cork,

WHO begs leave to inform his Friends and Public, that he has now landed, and will be constantly supplied with a Quantity of WHITBREAD'S LONDON PORTER, of excellent Quality and Flavor, at his STORES in *Bear's-Lane, Patrick-Street*, at 1*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* per Tierce. Cask to be returned. RICHARD CABOURN, *Cooper.*

March 28.

TIMBER AND DEAL YARD,

Lapp's-Island.

JOHN CUTHBERT, JUN. is Landing a Cargo of *Timber* and *Deals*, from Dram, of remarkable fine Quality. March 28.

TEAS, &c.

JOHN WHITE, No. 27, North Main-Street, has THIS DAY received from the last Sales:

30 *Chests Black and Green Teas,*
30 *Casks real Durham Mustard,*
From 36 to 60 lb. each:

And daily expects a large parcel of English Basket Salt, which with his usual supply of Goods, in the Grocery, Wine, and Cheese line—he is determined to sell on as good Terms as any House in Cork. March 28.

At a Meeting of the BANDON YEOMAN CAVALRY, on Sunday, the 11th March, 1798.

Resolved Unanimously,

THAT a Voluntary Subscription be opened in aid of the general Fund for the Defence of the Country, and that the last SIX MONTHS PAY of the Corps, be made over for the same purpose.

Signed by Order,
GEORGE L CRONIN, Sec.

THE Partnership which heretofore subsisted between *John Davis, Jonathan Davis*, and *Edward Hutton*, the younger, Ironmongers, was Dissolved by mutual consent, on the 15th of 1st Month, January last. March 28.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF

The Rt. Worshipful KINGSMILL BERRY, Esq. MAYOR.

The middle Price of Wheat 2*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* per Quarter; with an allowance to the Baker of 10*s.* on the White and Wheaten, and 12*s.* on the Household.

Cork, March 25 1798.

WHITE.			WHEATEN.			HOUSEHOLD.		
	lb.	oz. dr.		lb.	oz. dr.		lb.	oz. dr.
1 *pen.*	0	5 4	1 *pen.*	0	8 2	1 *pen.*	0	10 6
2 *pen.*	0	11 1	2 *pen.*	1	0 5	2 *pen.*	1	5 4
3 *pen.*	1	0 5	3 *pen.*	1	8 7	3 *pen.*	2	0 2
4 *pen.*	1	6 2	4 *pen.*	2	1 2	4 *pen.*	2	1 10
6 *pen.*	2	1 2	6 *pen.*	3	1 7	6 *pen.*	4	0 4

KINGSMILL BERRY, MAYOR.

IMPORTS,

March 24.

89 bales hemp, 121 bags hops, 35 bundles hoops, 150 empty barrels, 400 barrels beer, 359 bags rags, 18 mathing oars, 1 box wrought steel.

EXPORTS.

1139 firkins, 121 kegs butter; 216 barrels, 100 half barrels and 50 ankers pork—234 barrels, 80 half barrels and 5 tierces beef—20 hhds. tallow—4 hhds. 1 tierce gall—1 bundle, 2 boxes ling—40 barrels herrings.

PORT NEWS.

COVE, MARCH 24, 1798.

Wind N. E.—Arrived, his Majesty's frigate Unicorn, 32 guns, captain Young, from a cruise Ann, 61 tons, captain Steele, Rothsay, herrings; Fame, 74 tons, Colvelle, do. do. James, 84 tons, Maxwell, Campbletown, do. Hinds, 82 tons, Davidson, Greenock, do. Mary, 137 tons, Reid, do. goods for St. Kitts; Asia, 176 tons, Magill, Glasgow, do. for Martinique; Albion, 185 tons, Herbert, Liverpool, goods for Demerara; Jane, 128 tons, Hewitt, Workington coals; St. Nicholas, 61 tons, Warren, Liverpool do.—Active, 53 tons, Jones, do. do.—Jenny, 123 tons, Clear, London, small arms for Dublin; Charlotte, 140 tons, Sterton, do. gun powder for do.—Elly, 176 tons, Richards, Plymouth, ballast for Milford; Albert of Bremen, 220 tons, Havinghorst, Rotterdam, hoops, flax-seed, &c. for Belfast; Joseph, 88 tons, Thomas, London, merchants goods for Waterford; Boreas, 229 tons, Wright, do. do. Ranger, 230 tons, Hens, Liverpool, goods for Jamaica.—Sophia Moria, 300 tons, Anderson, Arundal, timber and deals; Susanna, 158 tons, Roberts, Workington coal.——No ship sailed.

MARCH 25.

Wind N. E.—Arrived, Marquis of Waterford, Tolle, Liverpool coals; Prince William Henry of and from Bristol, Ellis, merchants goods; Jess of and from Greenock, Boyd, goods for Tobago; Friends of Plymouth, Previti, South-Hampton, bark and hoops: Friendship of and from Scilly, Frigathen, kelp; Mary of Cork, Mayberry, Liverpool, coals; one collier, coals and bark.——No ship sailed.

MARCH 26.

Wind N. E.—Arrived, his Majesty's ship La Legere, captain Watson, Plymouth, for West Indies; Johanna Christina, of Dram, Ankerson, thence timber and deals; Christina of Arundell, Knoudson, thence do.; Perseverance of Bristol, Burrows, thence goods for Barbadoes; Iris of and from Liverpool, Spencer, Jamaica, sugar, coffee, cotton, &c. Four colliers with coals.—Sailed, His Majesty's sloop Braak, captain Drew, for North-America, with 29 merchant-men under convoy; His Majesty's frigate Galatea, captain Byng, on a cruise.

POETRY.

SONNET.

TO THE FIRE.

Thou genial element o'er whom I bend,
Sometimes relax'd to vacancy of thought,
Thou feem'ft in folitude a chearful friend,
With many a meditative moral fraught.

When choak'd with afhes I behold thee fade,
Nor grateful airs awake thy fleeping fires,
I think how genius, in misfortune's fhade,
In the dark mift of poverty expires.

I think how he who never told his love,
Save by the warm blufh rufhing to his cheek,
Refolves and re-refolves his fuit to move,
Yet hefitates, and doubts, and dreads to fpeak.

Within his bofom preys the treach'rous fire,
And in concealment feeds till life and love expire.

WALTER.

ESSAY,

On the Principles of the Englifh Conftitution, refpecting the Rights of the People to Petition and form Affemblies, for the purpofe of Political Difquifition.

(Continued from our Paper of Saturday March 24.)

TO enlarge the municipalities in order to give greater fecurity to fociety, an union of ten thythings were formed under the denomination of hundreds or weapentakes, in which a municipal court was eftablifhed under the name of a court leet, formed of radmen delegated from the thythings, and fuperintended by a headborough or high-conftable, elected annually from among the radmen. The authority of this court was the fame though more extenfive than the thything court, for as the latter extended over ten raths, fo the former extended over 10 thythings or 100 raths. From a combination of an indefinite number of thefe hundreds, fhire municipalities, governed by a *fhiregemot* or fhire-court, by delegation from the feveral hundreds, and fuperintended by a fheriff, were eftablifhed. This was the laft or greateft municipality next to the wittengemot or grand affembly of the nation. All thefe courts and affemblies were fubordinate on each other, and appeals lay from the thything court to the hundred court, and from the hundred court to the fhire court, and from thence to the King in parliament: nor could the people be legally affembled for civil or political bufinefs, but in one of the affemblies. After the arrival of the Normans in England, and the extenfion of commerce, arts and manufactures, the crown, to enlarge the liberties of the people farther than the Saxon inftitutes, which were founded on lands, property warranted, boroughs, and chartered companies were granted, which became municipalities, each governed by its proper affemblies and officers.

From thefe inftitutes we may affert, that according to the original pricinples of the Britifh conftitution, the inhabitants of a parifh in England, convened at a veftry meeting by the parifh conftable, thofe of a hundred or weapontake in England and barony in Ireland, by the high-conftable of the hundred or barony. Thofe of a county or fhire, throughout the Britifh iflands, by their refpective fheriffs. Thofe of all boroughs or corporations convened by their municipal of chief magiftrates, and thofe of guilds of merchants, and artificers by their mafters and wardens, are *legal and conftitutional affemblies*, for the purpofe of political difquifition and petition for the redrefs of grievances; nor can the executive power diffolve fuch affemblies but by their proper officer, without breach of the conftitution and right of the fubject, provided that fuch affemblies keep their fentiments within their refpective affemblies and the fubjects of their petitions. But all affemblies formed by a combination of two or more parifhes in the fame hundred, without being convened by the high-conftable, or of two or more parifhes in different baronies or hundreds, by two or more baronies or hundreds in different counties, by a combination of two or more corporations, or by two or more guilds, and all clubs or focieties of whatever denomination, not municipal, focieties or bodies corporate, which meet for the purpofe of political difcuffion and petition, *are illegal* and *unconftitutional*, and all fuch affemblies, clubs, or focieties, publifhing their opinions and fentiments, under the form of refolutions or otherwife by writing and printing, whereby the publick mind may be agitated, commit and are guilty of a mifdemeanor, and all perfons or parties affifting thereat may be punifhed by fine and imprifonment, according to the magnitude of the offence, but not for felony, treafon or mifprifion of treafon by the common law.

Thus we fee though the conftitution of thefe iflands, have given every political liberty to the fubject, yet every care has been taken to guard againft fedition and infurrection. Though in different periods the fpirit of the times have been fuch, that the legiflature have thought proper to ftrengthen the common law by diftinct acts of parliament, by act 13, car. 2d. ft. 1. ch. 5. no petition fhall be prefented to the King or either houfe of parliament, for any alteration in church or ftate, that is figned by above 20 perfons, unlefs fuch petition is approved of by three juftices of the peace, or the major part of the grand jury of the county; and in London by the lord mayor, aldermen and common council; and that no petition fhall be delivered by a company of more than ten perfons, under a penalty in either cafe of 100*l.* and three months imprifonment. But as this act was an unconftitutional act, not being founded on the principles of the conftitution, in which the petitioning ought to have been limited to the municipalities; therefore at the revolution, on the formation of the celebrated bill of rights, the ftatute of 13 Car. was repealed by the 1ft of W. and M. ft. 2. c. 2. which declares under the regulations of the common law, the fubject has a right to petition, and that all commitments or profecutions for fuch petitioning are illegal. But this act only places the fubject on the bafis of the common law as above fpecified, and not as afferted by feveral members in the Britifh and Irifh houfes of parliament, and adopted by numerous clubs and focieties, that any company of men have a right to meet for the purpofe of political difcuffion and petitioning, and to folicit the figning of petitions, are totally unfounded, both by the common and ftatute law. Yet, from fuch affertions, feditious focieties have been formed, both in Britain and Ireland, to the great injury and peace of the community; which have obliged the legiflatures in both iflands to promulgate ftatute laws, annulling fuch focieties, meetings, and clubs, declaring the publication of their petitions, refolutions and opinions, in particular cafes, felony; but this is only when fuch meetings, clubs and affemblies are contrary, and in oppofition to the principles of the conftitution, for the common law, relative to the right of petitioning and conftitutional political affemblies, ftand untounched by fuch acts, and leave the true, legal and conftitutional rights of the fubject free and uncontaminated. Yet thefe acts, by a number of ignorant and artful people, both in and out of the houfes of parliament, have been reprefented to the people as unconftitutional, and an infringement on the rights of the fubject, forgeting or moft probably ignorant, that the true and genuine principles of the conftitution [illegible] mit, the legiflature, when the common [illegible] filent or too weak to prevent or correct [illegible] arifing in focietry, or the body politic, the legiflature may and is in duty bound to enact fuch laws, as may be conducive to [illegible] the exifting evil, even if fuch laws [illegible] fome refpect infringe on the juft political [illegible] of the fubject, for the fpirit of th[illegible] requefts the fecurity, peace and protection of the community at large prior to thofe of individuals, whence every law which conduces to that end is conftitutional; but fuch laws, if they militate againft private right, ought to be repealed immediately on the correction of the evil which gave rife to them, otherwife they would remain unconftitutional and oppreffive laws.

In refpect to the fubject of petitions, if legal and conftitutional, no man or body of men can, by the common or ftatute law, be punifhed or profecuted, for prefenting fuch either to the King or houfes of parliament. But if unconftitutional, *viz.* drawn up and prefented by a body of men unknown to the conftitution, as before obferved, the perfons figning fuch petitions are guilty of a mifdemeanor, and if the fubject matter of fuch petitions, either legal or illegal, are accompanied by threats, to enforce the granting of fuch petitions by force of arms, either to the King or either houfes of parliament, the perfons figning fuch petitions are, by the common law, guilty of a high mifdemeanor, and if the faid threats are put in execution, every perfon fo figning are guilty of felony and high treafon. Thus, Mr. HERALD, I have given the ftate of the laws and conftitution, in refpect to the right of the fubject to petition, and fhall occafionally, when I have time to write and you to print, fend other Effays on different points of the common and conftitutional law, and endeavour to explain them in fuch manner, as to prevent the people being impofed on by the mifreprenfentations of artful and ill-defigning men.

I remain, therefore,
Your humble Servant,
OLD LEO.

LONDON,

MARCH 23.

This day a mail arrived from Hamburgh, the principal contents of which relate to the hoftilities carrying on between the French and the Swifs. We have alfo received the Paris journals up to the 17th inft. inclufive. From thefe fources, we have extracted the official accounts of the progrefs of the French in their unprovoked invafion of Switzerland, and fuch other articles as appear to be interefting.

One of the French papers ftates, that the Swifs fought with the moft determined bravery: feven men of the regiment of Watteville, after all the reft had been cut to pieces, refolving not to furvive the lofs of their comrades, threw themfelves into the thickeft of the French ranks, and perifhed.

Erlach, the Bernefe General, is faid to have retired with 11,000 men to the Lake de Thouen, at the bottom of fteep mountains, fo difficult of accefs, that they can fcarcely be approached but by the inhabitants of the country.

General Kilmain left Paris on the 10th, for the coaft. He is to command the centre of the army from Port Malo to Havre. Defaix commands the right wing, from Havre to Antwerp, and Kleber the left wing, from Port Malo to Rochfort. Thefe three officers were immediately to repair to their pofts.

The Directory have appointed a Marine Commiffion for organixing the armament deftined againft England. The Commiffioners are, Rear-Admiral Lacroffe; Citizen Forfait, Engineer; Citizen Andreoffi, Chief d'Artillerie; and Capt. Mufkin, Commandant of the Flotilla.

This Commiffion, independent of the Minifter of Marine, is invefted with every power, civil as well as military, and is under the immediate orders of General Buonaparte and the Directory.—It has at its difpofition 40,000 francs, (about 17,000l.) per decade. The Members who compofe it are to repair wherever their prefence may be neceffary, but their head quarters are to be at Havre.

By an order from the French Government, all the Englifh, domiciliated in the commune of Calais, have been ordered not to quit their own houfes, and their papers have been fealed up.

An embargo has been laid on all the privateers and other veffels at Port Malo, in order that they may be employed to tranfport troops to England

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PLYMOUTH-DOCK, MARCH 20.

Arrived the Ambufcade frigate of 32 guns, Capt. Jenkins, from Jamaica, with difpatches; and the Hecate gun-brig of 12 guns, from the eaftward.

Went out of harbour the Boadicea of 40 guns, Capt. Keats. Undocked the Spider fchooner of 14 guns, Lieut. Harrifon, and Fearlefs gun-brig of 12 guns, Lieut. Manderfon.

Remain in Cawfand Bay, His Majefty's fhips

Prince, of	98 guns	Rear Ad. Sir R. Curtis. Capt. T. Larcom.
Glory, ...	98	- - Brine.
Saturn, ...	74	- - Waller.
Marlborough,	74	- - Ellifon.
Ramillies, . .	74	- - Rowley.
Edgar, ...	74	- - M'Dougall.
La Pomone, .	44	- - Reynolds.
Boadicea, . . .	40	- - Keats.
[illegible]vock, . . .	18	- - Bartholomew.
Incendiary, . .	16	- - Barker.
[illegible]	12	

Remain in the Sound,

[illegible], of	74 guns,	Capt. Thornbrough.
[illegible]on, ...	64	- - Dixon.
Amelia, . . .	44	- - Hon. C. Herbert.
[illegible]pomene, .	44	- - Sir C. Hamilton.
Phoebe, ...	36	- - Barlow.
L'Unite, . . .	36	- - C. Rowley.
Doris, ...	36	- - Lord Ranelagh.
Phœnix, ...	36	- - Halfted.
Succefs, ...	32	- - Wilkinfon.
Ambufcade, . .	32	- - Jenkins.
Chapman, . . .	24	- - Keen.
Lord Mulgrave,	20	- - Smith.
La Legere, . . .	18	- - Watfon.
Sylph, ...	18	- - White.

DUBLIN,

MARCH 24.

If the prevention of crimes and the reformation of criminals, be a confummation devoutly to be wifhed by every good government, the account of the Philadelphia prifon by Mr. Turnbull, is well worthy the attention of our Legiflature, and of every man in power who wifhes well to the kingdom.—There the male and female prifoners never fee each other; the vagrants are kept apart from the convicts, and the latter from the prifoners not brought to trial; thefe are treated with lenity—all the reft are made to labour at ftone-cutting, fawing marble, carpenters' work, beating hemp, &c.—They alfo weave and make every article of their own clothes, bed clothes; not a mattrafs, fheet, rug, or coverlid, but what is there manufactured. The moft valuable articles they make are nails, plaifter of paris, and marble, which are immediately difpofed of. They earn from one fhilling to a dollar per day, which amounts to above 3000l. yearly—and after making reftitution, paying expences of profecution, diet, lodging, and clothing, the overplus is given to the prifoners on the expiration of their imprifonment. This prifon is a model for all Europe; it is the Wonder of the world. It is kept perfectly clean, and the prifoners in general cheerful and healthy. It was effected after much oppofition by the perfeverance of the unoffending Quakers. Under the old fyftem 126 were convicted in five years of burglary, robbery, and murder; under the new fyftem only 24 in the fame period.—Might not fuch an inftitution be as well effected in Ireland as in America?

Thurfday, the houfe of Mr. Bradley, near Bleffington and Naas, was attacked in the middle of the day, while that gentleman was at the Affizes, by a banditti of armed infurgents, who plundered the houfe of arms, committed other outrages and efcaped.

We hear, that the defperate affaffin who fhot Johnfon Darragh, Efq. is apprehended, and has been identified by that gentleman.

A few nights ago, fome treacherous villians murdered a foldier while ftanding on his poft in the City of Armagh. The fhot, by which this man was killed, was heard by his comrades, who rufhed out and luckily feized the murderer in his flight, with a gun newly difcharged in his hand. The Affizes of Armagh commences to-morrow, fo that fpeedy juftice will, no doubt, overtake the affaffin.

The houfe of R. Vicars, of Levally, Efq. High Sheriff of the Queen's County, was laft Tuefday plundered of arms, by a numerous banditti of Lord Moira's "*Innocents*."

Kippard, the feat of Mr. Pigott, in the fame county, has alfo been plundered of arms.—We even learn, and we confefs with aftonifhment, that an attempt has been made to rob an houfe of arms in the *very center of the town* of Maryborough.

The audacity of the depredators in the Queen's County urged them even to attack the Guard-houfe of Captain Stubber's Yeomanry at Aghaboe; but the gallant refiftance of a few loyal foldiers fpeedily difcomfited upwards upwards of two hundred affailants, who fled, leaving two of their companions dead upon the fcene of action.—From the traces of blood, many of thofe who efcaped muft have been wounded.

Eleven perfons have been committed to the Goal of Philipftown, pofitively charged with the murder of Mr. Doolan, near Birr.

Extract of a Letter from DONERAIL, *March* 19.

"I have to add to the dreadful barbarities committed by the ruffians in this county, the murder of a young gentleman of the name of PHILPOT, which was perpetrated on Friday laft.

"The houfe of Mrs. Stannard, of Rockmills, near Mitchelftown, was in the courfe of laft week week plundered of arms and property to a large amount. To protect her againft future attack, fhe invited her nephew, Mr. Philpot, to remain for a few days in her houfe. He unhappily came; and on Friday laft in the open day, as he was fifhing in the river Funcheon, which runs near the houfe, he was moft barbaroufly murdered, his fkull fhattered into fragments, and his body mangled with repeated wounds; in this dreadful fituation his miferable father and brother found his body the next morning."

The recent fuccefs of Sir J. Warren (for which fee Gazette) is, we truft, but a prelude to immediate and much greater advantages. A fleet of 20 veffels of confiderable value at all times, but particularly fo at prefent, from their cargoes confifting of military and naval ftores, &c. for the Expedition againft England, have failed from Rochefort for Breft, under convoy of two fhips of the line. Sir J. Warren in the Canada of 74 guns, with the Pomone of 44, Phœbe of 38, and another frigate, poffeffed of the ftrength and object of the enemy in one direction—and Sir H. Trollope, in the Ruffel of 74 guns, and a fquadron of frigates in another, are cruizing for the purpofe of intercepting them.

LIMERICK,

MARCH 24.

We are much concerned to ftate that this county, which we had hopes would have remained peaceable, is following the too-general plan of Riot and Robbery. which at prefent prevails in this kingdom.—On Thurfday night laft, about the hour of 11, a numerous banditti attacked the houfe of Michael Smithwick, Efq. of Mount-Catherine. in the Barony of Coonagh, within 12 miles of this city; thirty of them well armed, burft open the hall door, and without further notice fired feveral fhots in the houfe. Mr. and Mrs. Smithwick had not gone to bed, and began to expoftulate with them, but with dreadful oaths they demanded from him all his Arms, which he was obliged to deliver up, viz. 2 Blunderbuffes, 4 Mufkets, 2 cafe of Piftols, and 2 Swords—not content with thefe, they were proceeding to ill-treat Mr. Smithwick, if he did not give them more, as they were well informed he had a quantity of ammunition in the houfe; to prevent his being murdered he delivered it to them, which amounted to 200 ball-cartridges, when the villains left the houfe:—after which they broke into Michael Apjohn, of Linfield, Efqr's. houfe, and took from thence all his fire-arms—they alfo went to the houfe of the Rev. Archdeacon Wall, at Pallis, who was from home; there they committed no violence, but robbed the houfe of what arms they could find therein.

It is recommended to the gentlemen commanding the Yeomen, to affemble their Corps immediately, and to ftem the torrent of depredation which has commenced in this County, otherwife it may fpread to fuch a pitch, as their utmoft efforts will not prevent the progrefs.

The Hon. Robert King, and Mr. John Hartney, have given notice of their having furrendered themfelves to the High Sheriff of the County Cork, to abide their trials at next Affizes for faid County, for the alledged murder of Col. Gerald Fitz-Gerald.

Wednefday laft, Lieut. General Sir James Stewart, arrived in town from Cork; and yefterday morning he and Major-General Sir James Duff, Bart. reviewed all the troops in this Garrifon, at Newcaftle.

Lieut. General Stewart, commands the Southern Diftrict of this Kingdom; he fets out from hence to-morrow for Tarbert.

CORK: Printed by JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)*——☞ *This Paper is publifhed at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-ftreet, oppofite the Poft-Office, where Advertifements, Effays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

The Cork Herald:

Or, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.—*No.* 15.] *SATURDAY*, March 31, 1798. [*Price, Four-Pence.*

WHITBREAD's LONDON PORTER,

IMPORTED AND SOLD BY

SAMUEL FIGGIS,

And by no other Perſon in Cork,

WHO begs leave to inform his Friends and Public, that he has now landed, and will be conſtantly ſupplied with a Quantity of WHITBREAD's LONDON PORTER, of excellent Quality and Flavor, at his STORES in *Bear's-Lane, Patrick Street*, at 1*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* per Tierce. Caſk to be returned. RICHARD CABOURN, *Cooper.*

March 28.

To be Sold by Auction,

☞ At BROOKEVILLE, near lower Glanmire, on Monday the 2d of April next—various Articles of Houſehold Furniture, and Farming Utenſils—ſeveral *Sheep, Lambs, Cows* and *Horſes, Hay, Oats*, in ſtack, &c.—alſo, a ſingle HORSE CHAISE. March 28.

MISS FAVARGER,

THINKS it proper to contradict the Report of her intending to give up her School.—She has not the moſt diſtant idea of it, and as ſhe cannot meet here with a Female capable of aſſiſting her to teach French *correctly*, ſhe has for that purpoſe engaged Mr. JACQUOTTIN—and alſo, a Young Perſon to teach every kind of uſeful and ingenious Works:—which will enable her to attend to other important Branches of Education, when the number of her Pupils is enlarged.

March 28.

At a Meeting of the BANDON YEOMAN CAVALRY, on Sunday, the 11th March, 1798.

Reſolved Unanimouſly,

THAT a Voluntary Subſcription be opened in aid of the general Fund for the Defence of the Country, and that the laſt SIX MONTHS PAY of the Corps, be made over for the ſame purpoſe.

Signed by Order,

GEORGE L CRONIN, Sec.

THE Partnerſhip between *Davis* and *Hatton*, was Diſſolved on the 15th January laſt, by mutual conſent. All thoſe who ſtand indebted to the Firm are requeſted to order payment, and all thoſe who may have Accounts againſt them are deſired to furniſh the ſame.

JONATHAN DAVIS acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he continues carrying on the *Smith and Ironmongery Buſineſs*, as uſual, and hopes by his moderate charges, and ſtrict attention to all commands that he may be favored with, to merit that ſupport he has hitherto ſo amply experienced.

Cork, 30th 3d mo. 1798.

TIMBER AND DEAL YARD,

Lapp's-Iſland.

JOHN CUTHBERT, JUN. is Landing a Cargo of *Timber* and *Deals*, from Dram, of remarkable fine Quality. March 28.

LONDON HATS.

JUST arrived to DOWNES, Hatter, Daunt's-Bridge, a large and faſhionable Aſſortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Hats; Travelling, Hunting, and Children's Caps: Patent Leather Hats; Officer's Saſhes; Livery Laces; and every other Article in the Hatting Buſineſs, and is determined to ſell them on the loweſt terms.

March 24.

CITY PRESENTMENTS.

EDMOND ROCHE KINSELAGH,

Secretary to the Grand Jury,

GIVES this public Notice, that his Office in *St. Patrick-ſtreet*, will be opened on *Tueſday*, the 27th Day of *March* inſtant, for the reception of Affidavits, &c. Thoſe for obtaining Preſentments muſt be lodged with him Six clear Days before the Commiſſion Day of the Aſſizes, purſuant to Act of Parliament. And all Affidavits to account for Money expended, muſt be lodged at ſaid Office, on or before the 2d Day of the Aſſizes, purſuant to an Order of the Grand Jury. Hours of Attendance, from Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon until Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

St. Patrick-ſtreet, Cork, March 24, 1798. } E. R. KINSELAGH, *Secretary.*

N. B. All Perſons are cautioned againſt Riding on the Foot Paths.

RAGS WANTED.

MESSRS. PERRIERS will give the higheſt Price for any quantity of RAGS. Apply at their Paper-Mills, Douglas, or at the Red-Abbey Sugar Houſe, Cork. March 14.

WHEREAS,

ON Thurſday night laſt, Five men were apprehended by the Royal Cork Volunteers, near Iniſcara, on ſuſpicion of going to join ſome illegal Aſſembly, and Four Horſes having been found with them, which they have ſince confeſſed are not their own property.

NOW any Perſon or Perſons who can identify ſaid Horſes and prove them their property, may hear of them by applying to the High Sheriffs of the City of Cork, in whoſe poſſeſſion they now are. Cork, March 24, 1798.

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majeſty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and THADY LAWLER, Lieutenant in the Clare Light Company attached to the ſaid Regiment, ſtand charged on oath with having forcibly and violently committed a rape on CATHERINE FYNN, a priſoner in charge of the guard whereof the ſaid LAWLER was officer.

WE, the underſigned Officers of the 89th Regiment at Head-Quarters, deſirous of teſtifying to the Country our abhorrence and deteſtation of ſuch inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the ſaid WILLIAM VENNILL to juſtice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any perſon or perſons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majeſty's goals within the ſpace of Six Months from the date hereoff, which Reward ſhall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of ſaid Regiment.

Said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, ruddy complexion, fair hair, and rather inkneed.

William Steward Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
William Hilliard, Captain.
Bernard Stawell, Captain.
William N. Long, Captain.
John T. Perry, Captain.
John D. Meſurier, Captain Lieutenant.
Jordan Roche, Surgeon.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant.
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
John Macdonald, Lieutenant,
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Richard Butler, Lieutenant.
Robert M'Keaud, Lieutenant.
William Percivall, Lieutenant.
Charles Pm. Roddy, Enſign.
William Cowell, Enſign.
John Grant, Enſign.
Henry Eyre Evans, Enſign.
John Campbell, A Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18. 1798.

Middleton Factory.

LEAHY AND M'CARTHY,

No. 46, *North-Main-Street*,

BEG leave to acquaint their Friends, (particularly SHOP-KEEPERS, and DEALERS IN WOOLLENS,) that they have undertaken to Sell, *(wholeſale only)* the Goods of the MIDDLETON MANUFACTURE, which have been hitherto diſpoſed of at Mr. ROCHE's, *No.* 9, *Grand-Parade.*—And as they are determined to continue their own Buſineſs in the uſual extenſive manner—have therefore now an opportunity, of being well aſſorted in every Article in the

Woollen, Linen, Cotton,

AND HOSIERY LINE.

And hope it will be a farther inducement to their Cuſtomers to continue that ſupport, which they have heretofore ſo amply experienced.

They have now, at their Ware-Houſe,

DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY,

And with which they are to be Weekly ſupplied,

Beſt Superfine CLOTHS.
Do. Do. SCARLET Do.
Do. Refine Do. Do.
Do. Livery Do.

With a great Variety of excellent *Coatings, Naps, Kerſeymeres*, and *Fancy Waiſt-Coatings.*

N. B. PRIME FLOWER, from different Mills, on Sale, at *reaſonable* Prices. March 21.

CORN STORES TO LET.

THE extenſive and commodious STORES in *Morgan-Street*, near the South-Mall, to the rear of the Houſe lately occupied by *William Purefoy*, Eſq. For particulars apply to JOHN GOOD, Eſq. *Sullivan's-Quay*, or FRANCIS MORGAN, at *Henry Sadleir and Co's.* Eſqrs.

N. B. There is a large and convenient WINE VAULT under the Premiſes. March 14.

WHEREAS,

MISS ELLEN MITCHELL was forceably dragged, and feloniouſly carried off, laſt Night, from her *Father's* Houſe, by a Party of armed Men, headed by HENRY SPREAD, *Gentleman*, and aided by his Servant, LAURENCE HEGARTY; who Struck and Abuſed her the ſaid ELLEN on her reſiſting, and alſo Struck and Abuſed her MOTHER, on her throwing herſelf into her Arms for Protection, I having been confined to my Sick Bed;

Now I will give a *Reward* of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, Payable on the very Day of the Conviction of the ſaid HENRY SPREAD, to any Perſon, or Perſons, who will Apprehend and Lodge him in any of His Majeſty's Gaols.

Mitchell's-Fort, March 19, 1798. } HENRY MITCHELL.

TO LET,

A COMPLEAT HOUSE and CONCERN, in *Patrick-Street*, now in the Poſſeſſion of *Sir Voſian Pick*, with or without extenſive CELLARS, STABLES, *&c.* on which has lately been expended a large Sum of Money. The HOUSE is well calculated for a Hotel, Academy, or Lodgings. As he means to *decline* the *Wine Buſineſs*, he will Diſpoſe of a few Hhds. of choice CLARET, fit immediately *to Bottle*, and ſome very excellent, three Years in Bottle, with OLD PORT, all which may be ſeen at his STORES. The BREWERY in *Marlborough-Street*, now ke[pt] going by his SON, will alſo be LET: a conſtant Supply of the *much eſteemed* 8*s.* 8*d.* BEER, will be kept up until the Brewery is Let.

N. B. An excellent Draft or Carriage HORSE for Sale. March 14.

ISAAC MORGAN,

HAS ON SALE,

SCALE SUGAR, in Hhds. and Cheſts.
RUSSIAN IRON and MATTS.
HEMP and FLAX.
LONDON HOPS, in Bags and Pockets.
SMYRNA COTTON.
CLARET, in Timber
TEAS of different kinds.
MALAGA LEMONS, and NEW RAISINS.

He daily expects a large ſupply of INDIGO.

He takes this opportunity of informing the Dealers in HEMP and IRON, that he is to receive in the courſe of the enſuing Summer, from *Peterſburgh*, three Cargoes of thoſe Articles, which he will diſpoſe of on moderate and accommodating Terms. Mar. 10.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March next,

FOR Three Lives, or Thirty-one Years, the HOUSE and DEMESNE of DROMBEG; ſituate in *Eaſt Carbery*. The Demeſne containing about 80 Acres good Ground, handſomely laid down, and commanding an extenſive view of the Ocean. The Houſe is fit for the immediate reception of a Family; the Offices are large and in thorough repair, with an excellent Garden, protected by a Wall fourteen feet high, and the entire calculated for the reſidence of a Gentleman, wiſhing to reſide in a ſporting Country. Application to be made to the Rev. H. JONES, *Kinſale*, or L. T. JONES. Feb. 14.

N. B. The Houſe, with 27 Acres, will be let if more pleaſing.

County of Cork. } ☞ SUCH Magiſtrates as have taken Informations, and Recognizances returnable to the next Aſſizes, are earneſtly requeſted to ſend them to the Crown Office as ſpeedily as poſſible. The very heavy weight of buſineſs, and the early period at which it is ſuppoſed the Aſſizes are to Commence, will render a non-compliance with this requeſt moſt materially inconvenient.

JAMES CHATTERTON, JUN.

Feb 28. Clerk of the Crown.

Voluntary Contributions,

FOR THE

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Cork, Feb. 23, 1798.

At a Numerous and Reſpectable Meeting of the Merchants, Bankers, Traders, and other Inhabitants of *Cork*, convened this day in the *City Tholſel*, in conſequence of public notice from ROBT. HARDING and JOHN CUTHBERT, Jun Eſqrs. *High-Sheriffs*, the following Reſolutions having been propoſed by JOHN ANDERSON, Eſq. and ſeconded by RICH. LANE, Eſq. were unanimouſly agreed to:

I. That at a moment when the War is obſtinately perſiſted in, by an inſulting and ferocious Enemy, for the avowed purpoſe of utterly deſtroying, not only the Conſtitution, the Religious and Civil Rights, but alſo the National Independence of theſe Kingdoms, it behoves every *True Friend* of Ireland to come forward, with all his Zeal and Energy, to defeat the Hoſtile Deſigns of ſo inverate a Foe.

II. That Books be immediately opened to receive Subſcriptions, for Voluntary Contributions, in Defence of the Country, at this critical and alarming Period.

III. That every exertion be made to render thoſe Subſcriptions as productive as poſſible, being fully convinced, that nothing will tend more than the general ſucceſs of ſuch a meaſure, to defeat the Projects of the Enemy, to maintain Public Credit, and to accelerate the Return of Peace, upon ſafe and honourable Terms.

IV. That the Gentlemen who requeſted the HIGH SHERIFFS to call this Meeting, together with thoſe now named, viz.

The Mayor,
High Sheriffs,
The Biſhop of Cork,
Dean St. Laurence,
The Right Rev. Doctor Moylan,
And Collector Shaw (who was appointed Treaſurer)

be appointed a Committee to carry theſe reſolutions into Effect; (*nine* to be a *quorum*) and that ſaid Committee be empowered to take ſuch meaſures as may appear to them beſt calculated to promote the complete Succeſs of Voluntary Contributions for the Defence of the Country.

The Sheriffs having quitted the chair, and John Pedder Eſq. being called thereto.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Meeting be, and are hereby given to the High Sheriffs of the city for their proper conduct in the chair.

The Committee having adjourned to the council chamber, and having elected JOHN ANDERSON Eſq. their chairman.

RESOLVED, That Attendance ſhall be given, and Books kept open in the *Council Chamber*, from 12 'till 3 o'clock, on SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY next, to receive from their Fellow-Citizens ſuch ſums as they ſhall be inclined to contribute.

(Signed by Order,)

WM. PHILIPS, *Sec.*

The Committee appointed to carry theſe Reſolutions into effect, feel it their duty to call the attention of their Fellow-Citizens, to the *dangers* which juſt now threaten this Country, and to the *certain good effects* which muſt reſult from a ſpirited and unanimous exertion in its defence.

A deſperate Enemy, rendered formidable by its *ferocity* and *enthuſiaſm*, after having violated every obligation, moral and civil, at home; after having trampled upon the laws of nations and even of civilized warfare abroad: is now promiſed the *plunder*—*the uncontrouled and unlimited plunder of this kingdom, as the reward of its treachery, blaſphemy and barbarity!* All reaſonable overtures for PEACE, are rejected with the inſolence of bravadoes, who have nothing to loſe, but every thing to obtain by ſo unequal a conflict. Can it be credited that ſuch an Enemy is *invited* to our ſhores? Can any man believe that their hope of aſſiſtance from *Iriſhmen* would be eventually realized? Let the unanimity with which perſons of every deſcription ſtep forward on the preſent occaſion, wipe away ſo foul an aſperſion. The conteſt is not now for POWER, but for EXISTENCE, on our parts. Let no man, therefore, be ſo ſilly as to connect the preſent meaſures with the idle theories of the day; or, to make it a political queſtion,—"*Whether he ſhall reſiſt aſſaſſination and plunder, or ſubmit to the yoke of a foreign and outrageous banditti?*"

Many there may be with intentions the moſt laudable, whoſe incomes being circumſcribed, will be diſcouraged from uniting in a *voluntary contribution*, under the idea, that the ſums they are enabled to offer, are *too trifling* to be of ſervice for a purpoſe of ſuch magnitude and extent. To ſuch men the Committee declare, that the *induſtrious Tradeſman whoſe ſixpenny contribution bears a juſt proportion to his mean, is as meritorious a Subſcriber, as the wealthy contributer of thouſands*; in ſuch a caſe the *intention* marks the giver, and not the *magnitude* of the gift. And here the Committee entreat every deſcription of their Fellow-Citizens to conſider, that all are univerſally, all are equally concerned, in defence of that, which affords them the means of EXISTENCE: the Peaſant would lament the loſs of his homely repaſt, with as *bitter concern* as the Peer would his ſplendid and decorated board—both are, therefore, equally called upon; for both are ſo far equally intereſted.

Let the meaſure therefore be general, and the object of it will inevitably be attained. Let the Foe perceive us *unanimous* in our exertions, and their hopes will become blaſted.

Cork, March 5, 1797.

A LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS,

Who have already come forward

WITH VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

IN DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

	£.	s.	d.
M. R. Weſtropp, for the Royal Cork Volunteers, per ann.	600	0	0
John Conner, (a ſervant) per ann.	0	2	8½
Luke O'Shea, per ann.	60	0	0
Thomas Duggan, per ann.	11	7	6
Sir. Thomas Roberts, Bart. & Co. per ann.	500	0	0
James O'Daniel, (a ſervant) per ann.	0	2	8½
Sir James Laurence Cotter, Bart. and Co. per ann,	500	0	0
John Anderſon (a ſervant) per ann.	0	3	3
Robert Harding, per ann.	30	0	0
Meſſrs. Leſlie & Travers, per ann.	500	0	0
Margaret Conner (a ſervant) per ann.	0	4	4
Thomas Walker, per ann.	200	0	0
Iſaac Morgan, per ann.	150	0	0
Pedder and Cotter, per ann.	200	0	0
John Cuthbert, jun. per ann.	30	0	0
Anthony Edwards, per ann,	34	2	6
William Lumley, per ann.	50	0	0
John Roche, jun. (Cove) per ann.	100	0	0
Edmond Roche Kinſelagh,	11	7	6
Richard & William Lane, per ann.	200	0	0
Dominick Lombard,	30	0	0
Alexander Law,	22	15	0
Doctor Meade, per ann.	20	0	0
Leyceſter M'Calls and Co.	300	0	0
J. J. and P. Beſnard, per ann.	20	0	0
Thomas Gibbings,	50	0	0
A. T. Sam Pavo,	30	0	0
Edward Henry Morgan, per ann.	11	7	6
Samuel Hayman, M. D.	10	0	0
Henry Oſborne, M. D.	5	13	9
Joſeph Rogers, ſen.	50	0	0
Thomas Woodward,	50	0	0
John Forſter, per ann.	50	0	0
Coles and Wood, per ann.	200	0	0
Daniel Callaghan, per ann.	100	0	0
Thomas Gibbings, jun. per ann.	30	0	0
John Scraggs, per ann.	30	0	0
John Good, per ann.	20	0	0
Robert O'Donnoghue, per ann.	20	0	0
Thomas Pope Heard, per ann.	11	7	6
Thomas Lindſay, per ann.	11	7	6
Peter Eaſon,	11	7	6
Francis Archer White, per ann.	11	7	6
Jeffrey Beatly and Son,	50	0	0
D. Waters, Sons. & Co. per an.	100	0	0
John Stanton,	5	13	9
John Martin, per ann.	50	0	0
C. M. Clutterbuck, per ann,	30	0	0
Wilſon and Herley. per ann.	17	1	3
Savage French, per ann.	455	0	0
George Shea, per ann.	50	0	0
John Callanan, M. D.	20	0	0
William Coppinger,	20	0	0
John Cahill, per ann.	17	1	3
Sir Patrick O'Conor,	22	15	0
Robert M'Clure, per ann.	11	7	6
William Roche, per ann,	20	0	0
Paul Maylor, per ann.	11	7	6
John Swete, per ann.	40	0	0
Joſeph Harriſon, per ann,	50	0	0
Richard Clear,	11	7	6
John Unthank, per ann.	20	0	0
Patrick Goold, per ann.	20	0	0
Charles Caſey, per ann.	20	0	0
Thomas Waggett, per ann.	100	0	0
Simon Low, per ann.	50	0	0
The Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Donoughmore, per ann.	600	0	0
Daniel Foley, per ann.	40	0	0
William Phillips, per ann.	20	0	0
Corporation of the City of Cork,	500	0	0
Hewit, Teulon, & Blunt,	100	0	0
James Morrogh,	50	0	0
John Franklin, per ann.	11	7	6
John Cole, per ann.	17	1	3
Chriſtopher Cole, per ann.	17	1	3
Edward Pope, per ann.	20	0	0
John Lindſay, *(Linville)* per ann.	50	0	0
William Maxwell, per ann.	227	10	0
James Bennet, M. D. per ann.	10	0	0
Thomas Harding, per ann.	30	0	0
Thomas Dunſcombe, per ann.	11	7	6
Richard Kellett, for the Loyal Cork Legion, per ann.	600	0	0
Thomas Weſtrop, M. D. per ann.	20	0	0
Robert Richardſon, per ann.	11	7	6
Ephraim White, per ann.	20	0	0
Shaw and Evanſon, per ann.	40	0	0
Peter Deane, per ann.	22	15	0
Samuel Hobbs, per ann.	5	13	9
Warham St. Leger, jun. per ann.	5	13	9
Wm. Oſb. Hamilton, per ann.	11	7	6
Richard Perry,	50	0	0
John Wily, per ann.	20	0	0
Montgomery Jennings & Son,	11	7	6
William Kellock, per ann.	227	10	0
John Simpſon, per ann.	100	0	0
James and William Gregg, per ann.	20	0	0
John Litchfield, per ann.	11	7	6
W. S. Hallaran, M. D. per ann.	10	0	0
Richard Lawton,	22	15	0
Edmond Kellieck,	40	0	0
Rt. Rev. Doctor Moylan,	11	7	6
John Connell, per ann.	11	7	6
Nicholas Geo. Seymour, per ann.	11	7	6
J. G. Ronan, M. D.	5	13	9
William Craig,	5	13	9
Wm. Robert Adams, per ann.	10	0	0
Alexander Brown,	22	15	0
William Cotter,	10	0	0
William Leader.	40	0	0
Bartholemew Sullivan, per ann.	10	0	0
Timothy M'Auliffe,	5	13	9
Thomas Holmes, per ann.	11	7	6
Wm. Allen, per ann.	11	7	6
John Barrett, per ann.	5	13	9
Jacob Biggs,	10	0	0
Edward Creed,	20	0	0
From the Young Gentlemen of a School near Cork,	1	2	9
Wm. Harris, (Riverſtown) per ann.	5	13	9
Daniel Sweeny, per ann.	2	5	6
Joſeph King, per ann.	5	13	9
Charles M'Carthy, (Lakeville) p an.	22	15	0
Matthew Church,	20	0	0
John Buttle,	0	2	8½
W. M. Baker,	22	15	0
Henry Forteſcue, per ann.	22	15	0
Samuel Allin,	11	7	6
Peter Mazicre, per ann.	20	0	0
William Roberts, per ann.	10	0	0
A Baker's Boy,	1	2	8½
Sir Samuel Rowland, per ann,	25	0	0
Lodge, No. 1	50	0	0
Wm. A. Limrick, per ann.	5	13	9
Denis O'Driſcoll, per ann.	3	8	3
John Bradſhaw, (Capt. 60th Regiment) per ann.	56	17	6
Thomas Gonnel, per ann.	22	15	0
John M'Auliffe.	5	13	9
Gentlemen of Rev. Mr. Lee's School	12	7	0
Paul Whitney, per ann.	5	13	9
Marcus Lyhch, jun. per ann.	20	0	0
John Caſey, (Grat. ſtreet) per ann.	11	7	6
Samuel Fowke,	5	13	9
Thomas Elliott,	0	11	4½
John Herbert Orpen, M. D.	11	7	6
Bartholomew O'Donoghue, per ann.	22	15	0
Roger Langley, per ann.	20	0	0
Thomas Forreſt,	11	7	6
George Dunſcombe, per ann.	30	0	0
Daniel M'Daniel, ditto,	5	13	9
The Young Gentlemen at the Rev. Mr. Hincks's School,	5	2	4½
Rowland Morriſon,	11	7	6

County of Cork. ☞ THE Secretary to the Grand Jury of the County of Cork gives Notice, that his Office will be open on *Monday*, the fifth of March, to receive Affidavits for Preſentments, and will continue each Day, from ten o'Clock in the Morning, until three in the Afternoon. Feb. 28.

To be Let, or the Intereſt ſold,

THE Houſe and Concerns on the Coal-Quay, for a conſiderable time, in the poſſeſſion of the Firm of *KIRT* and *CLUTTERBUCK*, and are now in the occupation of Mr. CLUTTERBUCK, immediate poſſeſſion can be given, and may be viewed from 8 in the morning till 6 at night.

☞ Mr. CLUTTERBUCK takes this opportunity of returning his ſincere acknowledgments to his Numerous Friends in this City and the Country, for their very great partiality to him in his late Buſineſs of the Tea and Grocery line, and informs them that intending to add to the above Imports, that of *Wines* and *Spirits*, Mr. CORNELIUS SULLIVAN of this City, has joined him in Co-partnerſhip.

Cork, March 14.

CLUTTERBUCK, SULLIVAN, & CO.

BEG to inform their Friends, that from the preſent Tea Sales, they expect a well aſſorted ſupply of *Green, Black*, and *Boheas*, with Refined and Raw *Sugars*, and a great Variety of Articles in the *Grocery Line*.—Alſo, direct from Oporto, a quantity of *Wine*, in Pipes and Hhds; and ſoon expect a few Pieces of *real Geneva*, *Jamaica Rum*, and *French Brandy*, *Sherry* and *Malaga*, in Butts, half do. and quarter Caſks—with all which articles they intend being conſtantly ſupplied.

N. B. The Buſineſs will be carried on at their Offices and Stores, (formerly in the poſſeſſion of C.-S.) South-Main-Street.

Cork, March 14, 1798.

Juſt arrived to Richard Clear,

And for Sale at his Stores, Pembroke-Street, near the Poſt-Office:

PRIME Farnham and Kent Hops, in Bag and Pockets,
Tanned Sheep-Skins, fit for Bellows, Card-Makers, and Book-Binder's uſe,
Briſtol Crown Glaſs and Tobacco Pipes,
Ditto Candle-wick, Barrel and Tierce Hoops,
Sulphur and Roll Brimſtone, and American Pearl-Aſhes,
Milled Lead, Patent Shot, and Lead Ore,
Sheet Copper, for Gutters, &c. and Iron Wire,
All at the moſt *reduced* Prices. March 17.

John Bennett, *Plaintiff.* Wm. Butler, *Deft.* PURSUANT to the Decree of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer, in Ireland, made in this cauſe, bearing date the 19th day of July, 1797, I will on Monday the 30th day of April next, at two o'clock in the Afternoon, at my Office at the King's-Inns, Dublin, ſet up and ſell by Public Cant to the higheſt Bidder, all that and thoſe the Defendant's Eſtate and Intereſt in the Lands of Ballyvilloone, together with the Commonage, and five Acres and three quarters of the Bog of Tonereagh, being part of the Lands of Ballymoriſheen, ſituate in the Barony of Barrett's, and County of *Cork*, or a competent part thereof, for the purpoſes in the ſaid Decree mentioned. Dated this 7th day of March, 1798. W. W. POLE.

ENGLISH CHEESE, &c.

John White, No. 27, North Main-ſtreet,

HAS this day received, per *Sophia*, from *Briſtol*, an extenſive ſupply of the following Goods:

CHEESE.
Beſt double Gloſter,
Ditto ſingle Ditto,
Beſt Cheſhire & Dolphin,
Ditto Berkley Hundred and the much approved Wiltſhire Truckles, that weigh from 6 to 9*lb.* each.
New Malaga Raiſins, in Caſks and Boxes,
Beſt Jordan Almonds,
Mecklenburgh Smalts,
Powder and Slate Blues,
Silk Search Bottoms,
Beſt Long Mace,
Cloves, Nutmegs, Caſſia, and beſt Ceylon Cinnamon,
White Pepper, in Bags,
French and Pearl Barley
Citron and Salt Petre.

WHITE Sells every Article at the moſt reduced Profit, for *ready Money* only. He takes *French Crowns* at 5*s.* 5*d.* each, and the Notes of [illegible] March 10.

From the Sun of the 24th inſt.

PARIS,

MARCH 11.

It is ſaid that General Berthier has impoſed a contribution on Rome, amounting to four millions, in ready money. Two millions in proviſions, and and three thouſand horſes.

They write from Dunkirk, that all the Engliſh reſidents there had been arreſted, and ſeals put on their papers.

The City of Staſburgh is, it is ſaid, cloſe ſhut; no one is ſuffered to paſs in or out of the gates. The correſpondence of General Klingilin has given riſe to numerous arreſts.

MARCH 12.

The municipalities of the port towns of channel are convinced that the Engliſh priſoners are the quickeſt means of communication to the Engliſh Government, and afford means of informing them of the deſign of the French Cabinet; the directory has broken this Telegraphic communication, by a decree of the 16th of the preſent month, ordering that the Engliſh priſoners ſhall be removed ten leagues from the coaſt.

MARCH 13.

Letters from Hamburgh ſay, that Leonard Bourdon left that city for Copenhagen.

Letters from Holland ſay, that there never were ſuch vigorous preparations as at preſent, to equip a ſtrong ſquadron. Seven ſhips of the line are conſtructing at Rotterdam, Helvoetſluys, and Amſterdam; ſeveral of them are nearly finiſhed, and will be ſoon launched. Several little veſſels are [illegible] ſmall ſquadron is aſſembled in the road of the Texel; they would have already been ſea, but for the appearance of the Engliſh at ſea under the command of Admiral Onſlow.

We learn by a letter from Bruſſels, of the 10th inſt. that a general embargo has been laid on all the veſſels lying in the canals and rivers of the department of Dyle, Lys, &c. The veſſels are all to be valued by appraiſers, in order that the value thereof be reimburſed by the Republic to the proprietors, in caſe they ſhould be taken or deſtroyed by the Engliſh. They are to remain for account of the Republic for the term of ſix months, and during this time, the people on board the veſſels ſhall be paid by the Republic.

SWITZERLAND,

MARCH 7.

The war between France and a part of Switzerland has now commenced; and has been carried on with ſuch activity by the French, that after ſeveral obſtinate actions, they are already in poſſeſſion of the towns of Soleure, Fribourg, and Berne. Hoſtilities againſt Soleure began on the 1ſt inſt.

PLYMOUTH,

MARCH 12.

Arrived the Boadicea Frigate, of 38 guns, Capt. R. G. Keates, from cruize; and Viper Cutter, and a large Fleet of Merchantmen under convoy, for Portſmouth.

Sailed the Sylph Sloop of War, of 16 guns, Capt. J. C. White, to the Weſtward, to join Sir. J. B. Warren's Squadron.

The Robuſte, of 74 guns Captain Thornborough, will ſail this evening on a cruize to the Weſtward.

The following ſhips of War remain in the ſound and Cawſand bay, viz.

Prince and Glory, of 98 guns each; Ramilies, Saturn, Marlborough, and Edgar, of 74 guns each; Lion, of 64 guns, Charon, Melpomone, Doris, Phœnix, Succeſs, Phœbe, Amelia, L'Unite, Boadicea, and Lo Pomone, Frigates; Incendiary, Havick, Legere, and La Suffiſante Sloops of War, Chapman and Lord Mulgrave Armed ſhips.

PORTSMOUTH,

MARCH 23.

Sailed the Impertueux, of 74 guns Captain J. Payne, on a cruize, with the St. Fiorenzo, of 44 guns, Captain Sir Harry Burrard Neale.

Sailed alſo, the Telemachus Cutter, Lieutenant Tho. Newton, for a cruize.

FAVERSHAM,

MARCH 23.

This morning about eleven o'clock, a perſon was taken up near the Royal Powder Mills. He having been ſeen at different parts of the Works for ſeveral days, and aſking people that paſſed a great many queſtions reſpecting them, created a ſuſpicion among the Officers that he was a ſpy; orders were accordingly given to the watchmen to be particularly careful. He was this morning taken in the act of drawing a plan near the works, and immediately conducted to the ſtore-keeper's office, where he was interrogated by the officers when, after undergoing a ſhort examination, and not giving a ſatisfactory account of himſelf, he was committed to our gaol, and a meſſenger ſent to the commanding officer at Canterbury, when a party of the 18th Light Dragoons was ſent here to eſcort him to Rocheſter, on his way to London. Various papers, &c. were found upon him which he attempted to deſtroy, he came here on ſunday, and during his ſtay, had taken up his reſidence at the ſhip-Inn.

LONDON,

MARCH 24.

Accounts have been received here, of Lord Edward Fitzgerald having been landed in France, by the Captain of one of the oppoſition Parkgate Packet Boats. The Packet having been abſent for more than a week on extra duty, gives ſome colour to this report.

Lord Landſdown was laſt night elected a member of the Antiquarian ſociety by a majority of one; A proof that the politics of the Noble lord are not much admired by thoſe who venerate what has obtained the ſanction of time and experience.

Our faſhionable ladies have for ſome months been aſſiduouſly applying themſelves to the ſtudy of the Tambourine. This, we preſume, is by way of making a noiſe before marriage—They are enough heard of after—in Weſtminſter Hall.

Two armed Row-boats are now building under contract for Goverment, at Mr. Pitcher's yard at Northfleet They are on new conſtruction; meaſuring 7 feet wide, 18 deep, and 60 in the keel; to carry one cannon on the brow, two ſhort carronades in the ſtern, and to be manned with 65 men. Their great utility is to go in every direction againſt wind and tide.

DUBLIN,

MARCH 29.

Mr. Pelham continues to be in a fair way of recovery.

A Cabinet Council ſate yeſterday from four till near ſeven o'clock.

It is not extraordinary that the indignation of the loyal ſhould have been provoked to an high pitch, at finding that the bloody hand of aſſaſſination tears every day ſome friend or dear relative from exiſtence, into a cruel and barbarous death. But a free Government like ours, in proportion to the liberty of its Conſtitution, is neceſſarily reſtrained it its executive operations. The fatal effects of Rebellion we have all to deplore; and from the nature of our Conſtitution we muſt neceſſarily ſuffer, before we can call on bold and efficacious meaſures to baffle and cruſh it. We now give to our Loyal Fellow Subjects this conſolation for the loſſes of their friends, *That the moment is arrived in which the ſtrongeſt meaſures will be reſorted to*, and that we anticipate with heartfelt ſatisfaction the *Deſtruction of Jacobiniſm, and the Salvation of Ireland.*

CLOGHEEN,

MARCH 26.

An account has been juſt received of the total defeat of a large body of Defenders, conſiſting of between five and ſix hundred, by a Lieutenant and Nine Privates of Lord Liſmore's Corps of Yeomanry. The circumſtantial occurrences of this affair are not yet explicitly ſtated, though the general reſult is undoubted. It appears that the Officer, whoſe name is ſaid to be WHITE, having underſtood that an attack was to be made on a Gentleman's Houſe, ſituate mid-way between Cloghéen and Ardfinan, called on Nine of his Corps, and having provided them with 200 rounds of ball cartridges, the party arrived by a careful rout at the place on which the attack was to have been made. While the Officer advanced ſingly to the Houſe to appriſe the family of the ſuccour he brought, ſix men on horſeback galloped up, and two of them fired at him without effect. His party ruſhed forward with uncommon bravery, but the Horſe-men fled before them, to call on their companions, who to the number of ſeveral hundred returned with them. The engagement was nobly ſuſtained by the handful of Yeomanry, who diſcharged 150 ſhots, and at length routed the cowardly aſſaſſins who contended with them. Theſe ruffians were headed by a man well dreſſed and well mounted, who in vain exhorted them to battle, and in vain would rally them. Several of them muſt have been killed; though the number can be only gueſſed at, as they carried off their dead in order to eſcape detection.

RATHDRUM,

MARCH 29.

On five o'clock on Sunday evening, accounts were received here of a body of Inſurgents having attacked Mr. Critchley's Houſe, and that they were proceeding to this Town. The Rathdrum Cavalry collected almoſt inſtantaneouſly and proceeded to Mr. C's. Houſe, while about thirty of the loyal inhabitants of the Town armed themſelves as well as they could, and paraded to the center of the Town. Captain Mills and the Cronebane Infantry having arrived, the lights were extinguiſhed and the inhabitants were ordered to ſtay in their houſes. The Troop returned about 10 o'clock, and brought intelligence that the Inſurgents had fled over the mountains, and that from the bloody track they left behind ſome muſt have been wounded—no dead body was found. Mr. Critchley defended himſelf ſtoutly, and except the injury done to his furniture by the ſhots fired in at the windows by the fellows, who after having fired into the parlour broke the glaſſes, &c. no more ſerious diſaſters has taken place.

CORK.

☞ *In consequence of the very heavy demands from the Stamp-Office, and the Duties being double what they originally were, the* Proprietor *of the* Cork Herald *regrets that he is necessitated to request the subscribers in Town will order Payment of their Subscriptions for the current Half-Year, as all his transactions at the* Stamp *and* Printing Offices, *must be conducted with* ready money *only. The* Proprietor *trusts that this* urgency *will be attributed to this cause alone. Receipts will be sent to such of the Subscribers as have not paid, early in the ensuing Week.*

On Wednesday night last, the house of William Morris, Esq. of Benduff, near Ross, in this county, was attacked by a band of armed men, who after having forced the doors, demanded some rent which he had received but the day before, amounting to Twenty Guineas. Mr. Morris made no kind of resistance to the demands of those ruffians, and delivered to them all the cash in his house, amounting to Twenty six Guineas: They then demanded his arms, which he delivered in the like unresisting manner. This however did not satisfy the party; and one of them presenting a musket at him, snapt it three several times, till last the ruffian indignantly recollecting that he had a bayonet screwed on the musket, plunged it into Mr. Morris's body. After he had fallen, the ruffian struck him several blows on the head, and left him for dead. We understand, that tho' Mr. Morris's wounds are of the most serious nature, that his friends have not yet altogether despaired of his life.

The ruffian who presented the musket at Mr. Morris, with the greatetest coolness hammered his flint and put in fresh priming, on the third attempt another discharged a blunderbuss at Mr. M. which tore away part of his side, and several blows were given him on the head after he fell. During this horrid scene Mrs. Morris and her little Children were on their knees supplicating the mercy of those barbarians; who declared that they would destroy Mr. Morris, *because he was a Yeoman*, and searched the house for two of his friends, whom they thought were concealed. They amounted to eleven——so much for *Lord M——'s innocents!!!*

The numbers of respectable Citizens who are daily flocking to be admitted into the Yeomanry Corps of this City, must be a convincing proof, that the enemies to good order and peaceable conduct, have but little to expect from their designing machinations: And on the present trying occasion, we think it our duty to recommend it to the well disposed part of this City, (which we hope constitutes a major part of it) to encourage in their Trades and Professions those who at the moment of alarm, manfully stepped forward for the defence of the Country, and did not under the stale pretext of business, shrink from the impending danger of the moment.

Swift says, that a few men of neither parts nor education found out, without any sort of labour, or research, or thinking that there is no such thing as *a God*. A few men in our times of about the same measure of qualification have as ingeniously found out, that Government is a mere *farce*, and laws, ordinances, and morals, the bugbears of superstition, and the restraint of tyranny.

Ever since the speech of a miraculous Baronet, or a debate in the House of Commons, in which the goodness, the loyalty and the virtue of the great body of the landed interest in Ireland so conspicuously triumphed, the jacobinical minstrels have played to the tune of—"*The Night before* Larry *was stretched.*"

On Tuesday morning last, a party of the Louth Militia having information of an assemblage of Defenders in the neighbourhood of Cashel, about an hour before day attacked them. Contrary to expectation the depredators made a stand, and a smart fire on either side commenced; they were, however, completely routed, and several left dead on the field. The next day the Cashel Yeomen and a party of the Louth Militia, headed by Colonel *Penefather*, again attacked them, when the whole party were *compleatly defeated:* six of their number were killed, several wounded, and sixteen taken prisoners. The conduct of the Louth Militia, as well as the Yeomanry, was animated by a proud sense of duty, which a warm attachment to their King and Country could alone produce.

Died, on Thursday night last, near the Exchange, in the North Main-Street, Mr. Thomas Fitz-Simmons, Publican—a man of a fair and unblemished character.

Voluntary Contributions.

☞ Attendance at the Collector's Office in the Long-Room, each day, from 11 till 3 o'Clock, to receive the first Quarterly Payment, due 25th Inst. Cork, March 31, 1798.

FRUIT AUCTION.

☞ To be sold by Auction, at the Stores of *Leynster, M'Calls & Co. Lapp's-Island*, on Tuesday the 3d April, at One o'Clock,

50 Casks Raisins,
70 Frails Figs,
And 20 Chests Lemons.

Terms at Sale. March 31.

H. SADLEIR AND CO.

Have for Sale, a few Serons and Half-Serons

SPANISH INDIGO,

Which they will dispose of on moderate terms.

March 30.

Lodge No. 1.

☞ The next Ordinary Monthly Night of the above *Lodge*, falling this year in *Passion Week*, the meeting of the Lodge is Postponed to Saturday the 14th of April next.

Signed by Order,
March 31. B. P. Sec'ry.

WHEREAS,

THE following daring, wicked and villainous Hand-Bill was circulated on Tuesday evening last, throughout this City, instigating the Soldiers of this Garrison to depart from their Allegiance, and to mutiny against the Legal Commands of their Superiors.

To Militia Men!!!

"TWO of your Body are to be Murdered, and "you will be called on to be the Murderers; you "will be told that you have sworn to obey your "Officers, and that you are in danger of being "punished if you refuse to be Executioners;— "But I tell you, you are bound to resist such a "Command, & that the People who have affixed "an watchful eye on all your proceedings, will "never excuse you from such an act: From the "moment the Trigger is drawn, by which you "are to be Butchered, you cease to have the confidence of the *Men of Erin.*---Refuse to fire, "refuse to be the Executioners of your Tyrants "damnable orders, who dares to call you to account. The whole People will defend and "shield you, they will feed and lodge and cloath "you, they will warm you in their Bosoms; as "you behave now, your Country will consider "you for ever. Oh! Militia-Men, you will all "be shot one by one, if you dont at once put a "stop to Slaughter. Did you not hear how the "Brave Men of the Carlow Militia at Blaris "Camp, refused to shoot two of their Comrades? "another Regiment was called on for the purpose, "they refused to be Murderers; a Scotch Regi"ment was singled out, even they refused, yet "not one of them was punished.---who dare to "punish you if you are true to eath other.---Now "is the time to prove yourselves."

I do hereby promise, that I will pay the Sum of FIFTY GUINEAS to any Person or Persons that will give Information of the Author or Authors of said Hand-Bill, so as he or they be apprehended and prosecuted to Conviction, and that I will pay also TWENTY GUINEAS to any Person that will discover the Printer or Publisher of said Hand-Bill, so that he or they may be apprehended and prosecuted to Conviction.

These Rewards will be paid on Conviction of any of the above Persons—by Me,

W. MYERS,
Major General,
Commanding Garrison of Cork.

Cork, 30th March, 1798.

MAJOR GENERAL MYERS having been pleased to communicate to the Commanding Officers of the Corps composing the Garrison of Cork, his very spirited notice of a villainous and wicked manœuvre, calculated to instigate the Soldiers of this Garrison to depart from their allegiance, and to mutiny against the legal commands of their superiors ——and the Officers commanding having notified the same to their respective Corps,

WE whose names are hereunto subscribed, do, on behalf of ourselves, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Corps we have the honor to command, request that Major General Myers will have the goodness to accept of our sincere acknowledgments for his attention to the honor of the Soldiers under his command, and to the security of his Majesty's loyal subjects under his protection; and beg leave to assure him, that notwithstanding the insidious attempts which have been made, to seduce us from our duty to our God, our King, and our Country, we feel our attachment unshaken, and our loyalty in full force; and we cannot conclude without cautioning the Agents of Rebellion, how they in future, presume to tamper with our steady purpose of continuing to act becoming the characters of Faithful Soldiers, and good Subjects, as they may be assured, that our honest indignation will arise in proportion to their ineffectual and paltry attempts; and we cannot help observing with horror, the [illegible] accusation against our brother soldiers in Blaris Camp having to do their duty, no such circumstance having ever happened.

In the name of the Officers of the Corps of this Garrison, We beg leave to offer the Sums annexed to our names, in addition to the liberal Rewards held out by Major General Myers, to be paid by us severally to him on demand, and to be disposed of by him in whatever manner he may judge best, towards discovering and bringing to justice the Authors and Publishers of those infamous Hand-Bills, which were so industriously and secretly (but to little purpose) distributed on the night of the 27th of March inst.

Given under our hands at Cork, the 31st March, 1798.

John Finlay, Lieut. Col. Dublin Co. Regt. of Militia, Commanding,	56 17 6
Wm. Wilson, Major 2d Fencible Light Dragoons, Commanding,	56 17 6
Maurice Blake, Major North Mayo Regt. of Militia, Commanding,	56 17 6
Geo. Hay, Major Elgin Fencible Regt. Commanding,	56 17 6
John Carr, Capt. Commanding Royal Irish Artillery,	56 17 6

☞ A Grand Provincial Lodge will be held at the Crown Tavern, on Wednesday 4th April, being the usual Quarterly Day, at Seven o'Clock, in the Evening.

BOYLE COGHLAN,
March 31. P. G. M. M.

TO THE PUBLIC.

OLIVER BOND's business will be conducted as hitherto, at his House, No. 13, Bridge-Street, where every possible attention will be given to render satisfaction to the friends of the house.

Mr. BOND being at present confined in Kilmainham gaol under a committal of the Privy Council, on the common and general charge of *treasonable practices*, and denied the use of pen, ink, and paper, cannot himself address his friends; but they and the Public may rest assured, that nothing will be more grateful to him than a trial by an Impartial Jury of his countrymen, the issue of which, he has a conscious assurance will (if given) terminate in his innocence. Dublin, March, 1798.

To the Editor of the Cork Herald.

SIR,

AMONG the clamours which the disaffected in both countries raise against the war, we find the loudest note of discontent to be uttered by those who bespeak nothing for our fortitude and constancy, but rapid destruction and inevitable ruin. How did our Ancestors act in arduous struggles for their Liberty—in long wars and embarrassed revenues? Let the portion of our History from the year 1699 to 1713, be brought before us. We shall find, that in all that period of *twenty-four years*, there were hardly five that could be called a season of peace; and the interval between the two wars was in reality nothing more than a very active preparation for renovated hostility. The Treaty of Utrecht terminated this Hope of warfare; but even then, and after that long period of losses of every sort, the most grievous and the heaviest, a very great part of the nation, and that which contained by far the most intelligent Statesmen, *was against the conclusion of the war.*

Let the people of this happy empire recollect what *they have been*, and consider what, if *they please*, they may be still. At the period of those wars our principal strength was found in the *resolution* of the people; and that in the resolution of a part only of the then whole, which bore no proportion to our existing magnitude. England and Scotland were *not* united at the begining of that mighty struggle, and when in the course of the contest they were conjoined, it was in a raw, an ill-cemented and an unproductive union. The now single and potent Great Britain was not only two countries, but [illegible] hearts in both, and the divisions in each of them, each of the old kingdoms within itself in effect was made up of two hostile nations; and this kingdom now so large a source of opulence and power, and still going on in the ratio which outstrips the calculation while it is making, was then the heaviest of the burthens.

Such was then the state of the empire. The state *of the finance* was worse if possible. Every branch of the revenue became *less productive.* Silver, then the body of the current coin, was reduced so low, as not to have above three parts in four of the value in the shilling. It required a dead expence of three millions sterling to renew the coinage. Publick credit, that great but ambiguous principle, which has so often been predicted as the cause of certain ruin, but which for a century has been the constant companion of our prosperity and greatness, had its origin, and was cradled in bankruptcy and beggary. Now a days we see parties contending to be admitted, at a moderate premium, *to advance nineteen millions to the Exchequer.* For infinitely *smaller loans*, the Chancellor of the Exchequer of that day, Montagu, countersecuring the state by the appearance of the city, with the Lord Mayor of London at his side, was obliged, like an agent at an election, to go cap in hand from shop to shop to borrow *an hundred pounds*, and *even smaller sums.* When made up in driblets as they could their best securities, were at an interest of 12 per cent. Even the paper of the Bank of England, (now at par with cash, and even sometimes preferred to it) was often at a discount of *twenty per cent.* Our naval strength in the time of war, was nearly matched by that of France; and though Holland, then a maritime power hardly inferior to our own, even with that force we were not always victorious. Though finally superior, (as we doubtless shall be in the present contest, if we call on the fortitude, and the heroical qualities which our ancestors measured with the dangers of their times) yet the allied fleets experienced many unpleasant reverses on their own element.

In two years, three thousand Vessels were taken from the English Trade; and on the Continent we left almost every Battle we fought.

In this state of things, amidst the general debasement of the Coin, the fall of the Ordinary Revenues, the failure of all the Extraordinary Supplies, the ruin of Commerce, and the almost total extinction of an Infant Credit—the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself, whom we have just seen begging from door to door, came forward to move a Resolution, full of vigour, in which, far from being discouraged by the generally adverse fortune, and *the long continuance of the War*, the Commons agreed to address the Crown in the following manly, spirited, and truly animating style.

"This is the EIGHTH YEAR in which your "Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the "Commons in Parliament assembled, have assisted your Majesty with large Supplies for carrying on a just and necessary War, IN DEFENCE OF OUR RELIGION and PRESERVATION OF OUR LAWS, and vindication of the "Rights and Liberties of the People of England." Afterwards, they proceed in this manner:— "To shew to your Majesty and all Christendom, "that the Commons of England will not be "amused or diverted from their resolutions of obtaining by WAR, a Safe and Honourable Peace, "We do in the name of those we represent, renew our assurance to support your Majesty and "your Government, against all your Enemies at "home and abroad; and that we will effectually "assist you in carrying on the War again France." Thus, the People of England felt and spoke in the *Eighth* year of the war. This address was moved and carried *nemine contradicente*—in an hot, a divided, a factious, and in a great part, disaffected House of Commons. A year had hardly elapsed after the peace of Ryswick, when preparations and arrangments were made for renewing the contest with tenfold fury. The steps which were taken at that time, to compose, to reconcile, to unite, and to discipline all Europe against the *growth of France*, certainly furnish to a Statesman the finest and the most interesting part in the History of that period. It formed the master-piece of King William's policy, dexterity, and perseverance. Full of the idea of preserving not only a local, civil liberty united with order to his Kingdoms, but to embody it in the political liberty, the order, and the independence of nations united under a natural head, the King called upon his Parliament to put itself into a posture "*to preserve to England the weight and influence it* "*at present had on the councils and affairs* ABROAD. "It will be requisite Europe should see you will "not be wanting to yourselves."

Baffled as that great Monarch was, in the mode he first proposed for that great end, yet he held on in his course. He was faithful to his object; and *in councils as in arms, over and over again repulsed*, over and over again he returned to the charge. The vast plan of his Foreign Negotiations he planned in Holland—when he came to open them to his Ministers in England, the most adventurous of them were staggered.

The Cabinet met at Tunbridge Wells the 28th of August, 1698, and there Lord Somers holding the pen, the Ministers give the King a most discouraging portrait of the spirit of the nation. "So far as relates to England," say these Ministers, "it would be want of duty not "to give your Majesty this clear account, that "*there is a deadness and a want of spirit in the nation universally*, so as not to be at all disposed "to *entering into a new war.* That they seem to "*be tired out with taxes* to a degree beyond what "was discerned, till it appeared [illegible] "of the *late elections.*" They leave to the King what determination he was to take, and he did take and pursue his resolution. In all the tottering imbecility of a new government, and with parliament totally unmanageable, he persevered. He persevered to expel the fears of his people, by his fortitude—to steady their fickleness by his constancy—to expand their narrow prudence by his enlarged wisdom—to sink their *factious temper* in his public spirit. *In spite of his people* he resolved to make them great and glorious; to make England inclined to shrink into her narrow self, the Arbitress of Europe, the tutelary Angel of the human race. In spite of the Ministers, who staggered under the weight that his mind imposed upon theirs, unsupported as they felt themselves by the popular spirit he infused into them his own soul; he renewed in them their antient sense of glory; he rallied them in the same cause. The House of Lords was entirely impressed with the wisdom and dignity of the King's measures. The Commons, uncomplying as they were, were compelled by the returning sense of the people, to fix the immoveable pillars of the safety and greatness of England: the necessity of supporting Holland; of keeping united with our allies, and maintaining *the liberty of Europe.* The whole nation split before into an hundred adverse factions, with aking at its head evidently declining to his tomb, the whole nation, Lords, Commons and People proceeded as one body, informed by one soul. Under the British union, *the union of Europe was consolidated*; and it long held together with a degree of cohesion, firmness and fidelity not known before. That [illegible] and opposition of that whom Lord Somers had represented about two years before, as dead in energy and operation, continued that war to which it was supposed they were unequal in mind and in means for near THIRTEEN YEARS.

Here Sir, is an noble example before us—with powers of exertion enlarged and multiplied an hundred fold—shall we abjectly consume our Religion, Laws and Liberties, for the Atheism, Tyranny and Despotism of France? or, shall we with the souls of men worthy of a glorious destiny, in these eventful scenes now acting on the moral theatre of the world, call upon all our means and all our strength, to emulate this glorious example? In my mind, Sir, *policy* prescribes the latter alternative, even tho' a love of fame should fail to inculcate a determination so worthy of a free, brave and loyal people.

I am, Sir,

An Emulator of Old Times.

POETRY.

THE COBLER, A TALE.

Interdum vulgus rectum videt. *Horat.*

IN matters of a vulgar kind,
The vulgar are not always blind;
And fools, if bleſs'd with better eyes,
Diſcover ſpecks that ſcape the wiſe.
In Athens once, (of ſtone, or wood,
No matter which) a ſtatue ſtood:
With niceſt hand, with judgment form'd;
The figure ſeem'd by nature warm'd.
With beauty ſhap'd in every part,
It was a maſter-piece of art.
Aſſembled artiſts gaz'd around,
And each peculiar beauties found.
The eaſy poſture, graceful air,
You'd think that life itſelf was there.
In ſtrict proportion, nicely wrought,
The form was judg'd without a fault.
Among the vaſt admiring crowd,
A COBLER gave his vote aloud:
" *Maſters*, ſays he, *by rules of art,*
" *I'll plainly prove a faulty part.*
" *Cloſe to the ſhoe, pray caſt an eye,*
" *You'll find the quarters much too high.*
Some diſbeliev'd, nor would admit
A cobler could an error hit.
Blockhead, to think the ſhoe amiſs,
From ſuch a ſkilful hand as this.
How'er at length, their near ſight,
Proclaim'd the cobler's judgment right.
Betray'd by praiſe, with pleaſure blind,
New faults the fool aſpires to find,
" Pray, ſirs, look here (I'm never wrong)
" You'll find this arm an inch too long:
" The breaſt too flat, the head awry;
" And from the mouth, the noſe too high.
Friend, ſays a ſtranger in his ear,
Your judgment is imperfect here.
You cenſure things you cannot know,
And far beyond your judgment go.
Let learned lawyers wrongs conſute;
Let ſoldiers *fight*, but not *diſpute*;
Let poets fondly court the muſe,
And *coblers* only *judge of ſhoes.*
Hence learn, pretended patriots who prate,
'Tis not for COBLER'S TO AMEND THE STATE.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

The following is a ſketch of Earl BELLAMONT'S *Speech in the Houſe of Lords, on the 14th inſt. on the ſecond reading of the Preſs Bill*

Lord *Bellamont* ſaid, that although he never ſtood up in that Houſe diveſted of thoſe ſenſations inſeparable from a conſciouſneſs of their Lordſhips' ſuperior abilities; the feelings which he at that moment experienced were until then unknown to his breaſt. When he conſidered the nature and tendency of the bill on the table, together with the critical ſtate of things, and temper of the times, he would ſay he almoſt trembled, leſt in ſpeaking to their Lordſhips' reaſon, he might act upon the paſſions of the public. For ſhould he vibrate the chord which he meant not to touch, and touch without effect that which he meant to vibrate, he ſhould but add to that diſcord which he was endeavouring to correct—and might cut off all return of that harmony which he aſpired to reſtore. He ſaid that this bill militates with public ſentiment, no man can deny.—That it proceeds from the diſtractions of the times, no matter with whom originating, or by whom or how wrought up, every man muſt admit. He felt as ſenſibly as any man, that if thoſe diſtractions, baffling the efforts of thoſe who labour to conciliate, had not well nigh ſilenced controul; if the fire of anarchy had not melted down the authority and influence of the Legiſlature into the maſs of the Executive, to give it ſpecific weight to reſiſt the ſhock of abuſe: this bill, or any bill ever glancing at the direction of this bill, had never entered into the head or heart, had never iſſued from the pen of the Hon. and Learned Gent. who was the framer and introducer of it in a another Houſe. That if it had through any other medium found its way into into their Lordſhips' Houſe—a bill however obliquely trenching upon the firſt claim of right, would have found its grave in this laſt ſanctuary of juſtice. Since then, ſaid his Lordſhip, this bill, as alſo a ſtring of laws which I need not enumerate, have ariſen from the diſorders of the times—when thoſe diſtant to the ground, depoſe laws will of themſelves they deſcend, by extinguiſhing together with their own ſting, the virus of that morbid matter which had generated them, and which they feed upon.—He therefore called upon every man of every perſuaſion and deſcription, to form a great and ſolemn national union for their attainment of this great national object. He called on the deluded to tear off the bandage of deluſion—on the ſeduced to daſh away the cup of ſeduction—on the intimidated to rally their diſmayed ſenſes—on the moderate to awake from their torpor—on the intoxicated to renounce their preſumption; any more, he called upon thoſe, who, miſtaking diſcontent for diſaffection in themſelves, had been hurried on to acts, which he yet truſted they abhor, to return to their allegiance, ere it be yet too late. He ſaid that "*though their ſins be as ſcarlet*"—but he would ſtop here—he knew the lines of his function—he would not travel beyond his juriſdiction—he would however venture to ſay, that tho' their ſins be as ſcarlet, repentance will extenuate them. He ſaid that, Ireland thus reunited around the Conſtitution and the Throne, intrinſically one and and the ſame, inſurrection will hide her head, and the inſulting foe, tho' doubly armed with implements of war and force of numbers, will court that peace which he now ſo diſdainfully rejects. That the voice of the people thus regenerated will inſtantly reſume its juſt weight. Every complaint will be liſtened to with regard, every real grievance be redreſſed, and their wiſhes becoming our wiſh, we will co-operate with them in endeavours to render them compatible with conſiſtency.

But, ſaid he, my noble Lords, it is you muſt take the lead in giving the bright example. Deſcended from the fount of honour, the poſt of honour is yours of right in every great and virtuous action. Need I remind your Lordſhips' that confidence begets confidence, that conciliation quickened and impelled by the fraternal workings of nature, leaps into maturity, finds herſelf atchieving acts of heroic enterpriſe, ere ſhe is conſcious of her own growth. He ſaid, turn your eyes to the unvaried conduct of the beſt of Kings and Father of his People. Has not the entire ſeries of his life been one uninterrupting chain of efforts to conciliate? His Lordſhip ſaid, it was his wiſh to ſhew every regard, both to the framer of the bill, and to the place from whence it came—that it therefore was not his intention to move their Lordſhips to poſtpone the further conſideration of it to the 1ſt of Auguſt, or to any other diſtant day, which would imply that want of due regard—but that he earneſtly wiſhed their Lordſhips would not precipitate the committal of it, as the moſt ſerious conſideration pointed out to him the inexpediency of forcing forward, for the preſent at leaſt, the diſcuſſion of its ſeveral clauſes and proviſions. He had therefore at the outſet given this outline, which he conceived it expedient to purſue—leaving it to the good ſenſe of the Houſe to poſtpone the committal of the bill to ſuch further day as they might in their wiſdom think fit.

Lord Bellamont having ſat down, and the Chancellor having moved that the Houſe do reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe.

The firſt clauſe being read at the table, Lord Bellamont roſe again, and ſaid,—

The object of this clauſe is to eſtabliſh a reſponſibility upon printers and proprietors of newſpapers, not only to be forth-coming to anſwer any charge which ſhall be exhibited againſt them, but likewiſe to enſure payment upon demand, of ſuch fine or forfeiture as may upon conviction be adjudged—by obliging them to enter into previous recognizances and ſecurities to a certain amount. He ſaid, as this departure from the eſtabliſhed rule of proceeding was the avowed principle of the bill, were he to attempt to qualify it, the objection would go to the entire bill itſelf—it was, therefore, needleſs for him to dwell upon it, but he would call the attention of the houſe to another departure, from the eſtabliſhed rule of proceeding, which does admit of qualification, and which he would leave to their Lordſhips to qualify; he meant to ſay the affidavit to be made by printers and proprietors. He ſaid, that under every other act directing any affidavit to be made, or oath to be taken, ſuch oath or affidavit ſo directed, is ſpecifically ſet out at large by the Legiſlature that enjoins it, that here no ſuch precaution is had; on the contrary, the formation of the affidavit to be made is here left to thoſe who are to adminiſter it, without even ſpecifying whether to the ſuperior or to the inferior officers to whom it is ſo conſigned—that by the terms of this clauſe there might be as many oaths exhibited as officers, all differing from each other both in letter and ſpirit, inſomuch that he was at a loſs how to find the affidavit to be made under the proviſions of this clauſe could be either legally made or legally taken. He ſaid, that with regard to the amount of the ſecurity to be given, he would make no objection. For alas, my Lords, ſaid he, were every pound a million, licentiouſneſs, however glaring, would not incur the forfeiture of one ſingle ſhilling under this clauſe, the moſt flagrant criminality would eſcape not only puniſhment but even conviction. A law thus narrowing a fundamental principle of the common law of the land, would, he feared, be conſidered by mankind, a law forced upon the Legiſlature, by the diſtemper of the times in *fraudum legis.*—The guilt of the delinquent thus merged and loſt, in the original ſin of the law itſelf, by which he is to be puniſhed. He ſaid, he could adduce a caſe in point, but he would not urge the argument further. He was entreat their Lordſhips' to take good heed, that they ſuffer not public virtue to be thus bewildered, by ſetting public ſentiment and conſcience at variance with each other, and with themſelves. He ſaid that were he to follow the ſeveral departures contained in this clauſe, he knew not where he ſhould end. But the dignity of the ſubject forbade him to ſtoop to ſpecial pleading. There was, however, one other proviſion in this clauſe, which as it partook of the diſqualification to which he had alluded, he could not paſs over in ſilence. He here meant to ſay the proviſion which refers to the working printers; their function in the bill originating he knew not how; terminating he knew not where. He ſaid they are not parties in the recognizances or ſecurities. Reſponſibility or puniſhment, even upon conviction, does not attach upon them. A return of their names is nevertheleſs to be entered in the affidavit. He deſired to know was a freſh affidavit to be made to the office, by printers and proprietors, ſo often as thoſe working printers thought fit to leave them, or as they might think fit to diſcharge them, and employ others in their place—If the affidavit is not to be renewed ſo often as the caſe ſhall happen, the clauſe is in itſelf a nullity, being open to evaſion on the moment of conforming to it; and if a new affidavit is to be made, ſo often as printers and proprietors ſhall change their workmen, then this clauſe, which claims and avows only to regulate the publications of the preſs, does in effect amount to a prohibition of the preſs itſelf, by attaching upon it an injunction which cannot be complied with. He ſaid, in God's name, why introduce thoſe neutral, though animated, acting machines into the affidavit? Men who though violation were to follow every line of their diſjointed types, might claim mercy in right of juſtice. Holding up their beſmeared hands before the aweful tribunal in conſcious innocence, though in agony of horror, they might exclaim—"My hands were guilty, but my heart was free."—Again, he aſked, why are thoſe men introduced into the bill? It cannot be to make reſponſibility conſtructive, for here reſponſibility is upon oath. Yet ſuch would be it's effect, not only with reſpect to thoſe who make the affidavit ſo required, but likewiſe with regard to every man who may be called upon to take cognizance of any charge, which under this bill may be exhibited againſt them.—He did therefore once more conjure their Lordſhips not to ſuffer the virtue of the community to be ſet adrift, by launching the conſcience of the individual upon the floating line of conſtruction.

[His Lordſhip being here informed from the woolſack, "that he had quite miſtaken the meaning and tendency of the clauſe, that it was by no means intended to implicate the working printers in the conſequences of a libel, but merely to render their evidence attainable in a court of juſtice.]

Lord Bellamont roſe again and ſaid, that he had repeatedly ſtated, that reſponſibility did not attach them—and added, that he had from the beginning conceived the reaſon aſſigned by the noble Earl, to be the object of introducing them into the bill, although he, (Lord Bellamont) had forborne to expreſs it. But he truſted he had already ſhewn, that the proviſion could not attain that object, without going far beyond the intention.

He therefore moved an amendment to the following effect, "That the words referring to the working printers be ſtruck out of the bill," to which motion a negative was given. Upon the reading of the clauſe, "empowering magiſtrates upon ſatisfactory affidavit ſtating, that a newſpaper has been printed or was printing without having performed the requiſites as ſet forth in the bill, to ſeize the printing preſs and materials of ſuch newſpaper, and to detain the ſame until the iſſue of the ſuit ſhould be determined" his Lordſhip expreſſed his aſtoniſhment at a clauſe he ſaid thus defective in point of legal preciſion, thus devoid of relevant accuracy, not bearing on the point to which it refers. He ſaid, that under this clauſe the livelihood of the printers and proprietors, together with the ſubſiſtence of their families, and the exerciſe of their preſs, were to be put in a ſtate of abeyance, during the long and indefinite term of the laws delays; and this to aſcertain a fact, which in leſs than twenty-four hours might be aſcertained, by referring in the firſt inſtance to that teſt, upon which in the laſt iſſue the proof muſt lie: That is to ſay, by a reference to the office where the recognizances, ſecurities, and affidavits of printers were to be lodged. He was at a loſs to account, how a proviſion thus militating with the very exiſtence of the individual, without proof of his guilt, the guilt or innocence of whom could be ſo eaſily aſcertained, almoſt without injury to the party, and without weakening the effect of the clauſe itſelf, could have crept into this bill, unleſs from that perturbation of mind, which every man however acting under the fulleſt conviction of the expediency and neceſſity of ſuch a bill muſt ſuffer, when he ſet about the taſk of framing it. His Lordſhip therefore moved the following amendment, "That after ſeizure of any printing-preſs or materials, immediate reference ſhall be made to the office where the recognizances, &c. of printers are kept, and if it ſhall appear that the requiſites have been performed, then ſaid printing preſs or materials to be forthwith reſtored without delay or the exaction of any fee; but if the information ſhall appear well-founded, then ſaid printing preſs and materials to be lodged in a place of ſecurity, until the event of any ſuit commenced in conſequence thereof be known." This motion alſo a negative was given.

Upon the reading of the third and laſt clauſe, Lord Bellamont obſerved, that this clauſe did in point of duration, depart from the eſtabliſhed rule which had been adopted with reſpect to the ſeveral coercive and preventive laws, which he here recapitulated, ariſing from the diſorder of the times. Each and every one of thoſe laws, his Lordſhip obſerved, had ſtrictly adhered to the fundamental principle invariably reſpected, with regard to the revenue bill, the mutiny bill, and the bill of ſupply, he meant to ſay, that of limiting the term of their operation to that of one year only; whereas this clauſe extends and continues the authority and operation of this bill, to the period of two years. He had turned this clauſe over and over again in his mind, yet could not account wherefore this departure from that eſtabliſhed rule. He muſt therefore ſearch for it in the vague field of conjecture. He meant not to addreſs that conjecture to thoſe noble Lords and others who conſtitute the miniſters of the Executive Power. He knew full well that their high qualifications place them ſuperior to any perſonal conſideration of power, or emolument. He would therefore addreſs himſelf to thoſe who ſo conſiſtently give proof of approbation of their meaſures, by their perſevering ſupport of them. He would candidly aſk thoſe noble Lords, was this extention, unprecedented in point of duration, intended as a renewal of the term, and of the eſtate in office of the preſent miniſters. If that be the object, ſaid he, noble Lords and I are not ſo far aſunder as we may ſeem to be; for I war not with men, I do but contend for meaſures. Let the miniſters but bring forward a ſyſtem making conciliation its leading feature, and they ſhall have *my* ſupport, without a retroſpect to aught which has preceded.

Lord Bellamont then moved that inſtead of the words, "two years," the words "one year" ſhould be inſerted in this clauſe, to which motion a negative was alſo given.

Upon the following clauſe which was then moved by the Chancellor to be added to the bill as an amendment, viz. "the making any paper to which ſhould be affixed the name of the regiſtered printer or proprietor ſufficient evidence in courts of juſtice in all caſes of trial, unleſs the defendant ſhall ſhew to the ſatisfaction of the jury, that ſuch paper was not publiſhed by him—"

Lord Bellamont obſerved, that as he was not ſufficiently verſed in the art of printing, to know whether a forgery upon the preſs could, or could not be detected and proved with equal facility and certainty as a forgery in manuſcript, he was not competent to decide whether this clauſe could or could not be complied with, and therefore requeſted the learned Earl would inform him as to this point. (The Chancellor having informed his Lordſhip that a forgery upon the preſs could be ſo detected, and having ſtated a caſe in point, which occurred when he was Att. Gen.) Lord Bellamont thanked the Ch. but ſaid he muſt obſerve, that the clauſe, by preſuming guilt, contrary to the eſtabliſhed rule of our law, tranſfers the *onus* of proof from the accuſer to the accuſed; but that as he had been ſo unſucceſsful in the ſeveral amendments which he had propoſed, in caſes of equal ſtrength in matters of objection, he would not trouble the committee with any motion upon it.

His Lordſhip ſolemnly declared, that if he did conſider this bill as in any ſort conducing to ſuppreſs that licentiouſneſs, the effects of which no man lamented more ſincerely, and which no man held in greater abhorrence than he did; though not of a temporiſing nature, he would for once compromiſe with the times. But his underſtanding told him that this bill would, on the contrary, multiply beyond all faculty of calculation, every evil which it aſpired to remedy. He called upon the miniſters of this country to turn their eyes to the conduct of miniſters in Great Britain,—he aſked them, is there a term of revilement or reproach which has not in one or other of their public prints been laviſhed upon them; and oftentimes at random, until words have loſt their ſenſe and meaning. Has not the pen of licentiouſneſs again and again ſacrilegiouſly attempted to aſſail inviolability herſelf, inviolable from her purity. And yet, what is the conduct of miniſters upon all ſuch occaſions? They know full well, that as Providence has attached to every organ of ſenſation its organ of protection, ſhe has appointed to every mental ſpring of action its principle of controul; conſcience the controul: public ſentiment and juſtice the tribunal. With that tribunal do Britiſh miniſters leave the cauſe, feeling that if cenſure be juſt, ſhe will not be ſilenced; if unjuſt, that ſhe will be condemned. His Lordſhip, after having expreſſed his deep concern that he had been thus forced into a diſcuſſion of the clauſes and proviſions of the bill, in order in ſome degree to qualify what he had in vain endeavoured to prevent, ſat down, declaring his intentions of giving his negative to the entire bill, and of taking the ſenſe of the Houſe upon the third reading.

Upon the third reading of the bill, Lord *Bellamont* ſaid, that it had been his purpoſe to make one more effort, if not to defeat, at leaſt to procraſtinate the paſſing of this bill; but as he perceived upon caſting his eye over the houſe, that every Lord then preſent had been preſent at the committal of the bill, he would not trouble the Houſe by again going over the ground, although it afforded ample field for variety of colouring. He muſt, however, obſerve to their Lordſhips, that he already found himſelf libelled under the ſanction of this bill; and having read to their Lordſhips a paragraph from a newſpaper making mention of the debate which had taken place on the committal of the bill, he pointed their Lordſhips attention to that part of the paragraph which ſtated, that he (Lord B.) had ſaid, "that "it was not his intention to ſet himſelf in oppoſi- "tion to the principle of the bill, but to thoſe ſe- "veral parts which appeared objectionable to "him." He appealed to their Lordſhips whether his entire argument had not been pointed againſt the principle of the bill, and whether from the conviction under which it was evident he acted, ſuch an aſſertion was not the groſſeſt libel againſt him? He did not however, mean to complain of it as ſuch to their Lordſhips. He conſidered it as proceeding from error. At all events it would ill become him, did he even impute it to intention, to ſtand forward in arraigning the liberty of the preſs, for which he had ſo ardently, and under ſuch arduous circumſtances contended.

The queſtion being put upon the third reading of the bill, for the bill 9, againſt it 3. Tellers for the bill, Lord Glentworth, againſt the bill, Earl of Granard, making in the whole, for the bill 10, againſt it 4.

CORK: *Printed by* JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)*—☞ *This Paper is publiſhed at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline ſtreet, oppoſite the Poſt-Office, where Advertiſements, Eſſays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The Cork Herald:

Or, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.——No. 16.] WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1798. [Price, Four-Pence.

Voluntary Contributions.

☞ Attendance at the Collector's Office in the Long-Room, each day, from 11 till 3 o'Clock to receive the first Quarterly Payment, due 25th Inst. Cork, March 31, 1798.

TO THE PUBLIC.

OLIVER BOND's buſineſs will be conducted as hitherto, at his Houſe, No. 13, Bridge-Street, where every poſſible attention will be given to render ſatisfaction to the friends of the houſe.

Mr. BOND being at preſent confined in Kilmainham gaol under a committal of the Privy Council, on the common and general charge of *treaſonable practices*, and denied the uſe of pen, ink, and paper, cannot himſelf addreſs his friends; but they and the Public may reſt aſſured, that nothing will be more grateful to him than a trial by an IMPARTIAL Jury of his countrymen, the iſſue of which, he has a conſcious aſſurance will (if given) terminate in his innocence. Dublin, March, 1798.

WHEREAS,

THE following daring, wicked and villainous Hand-Bill was circulated on Tueſday evening laſt, throughout this City, inſtigating the Soldiers of this Garriſon to depart from their Allegiance, and to mutiny againſt the Legal Commands of their Superiors.

To Militia Men!!!

"TWO of your Body are to be Murdered, and "you will be called on to be the Murderers; you "will be told that you have ſworn to obey your "Officers, and that you are in danger of being "punithed if you refuſe to be Executioners;— "But I tell you, you are bound to reſiſt ſuch a "Command, & that the People who have affixed "an watchful eye on all your proceedings, will "never excuſe you from ſuch an act: From the "moment the Trigger is drawn, by which you "are to be Butchered, you ceaſe to have the con-"fidence of the *Men of Erin*.---Refuſe to fire, "refuſe to be the Executioners of your Tyrants "[illegible] orders, who dares to call you to ac-"[illegible] People will defend and "ſhield you, they will feed and lodge and cloath "you, they will warm you in their Boſoms; as "you behave now, your Country will conſider "you for ever. Oh! Militia Men, you will all "be ſhot one by one, if you dont at once put a "ſtop to Slaughter. Did you not hear how the "Brave Men of the Carlow Militia at Blaris "Camp, refuſed to ſhoot two of their Comrades? "another Regiment was called on for the purpoſe, "they refuſed to be Murderers; a Scotch Regi-"ment was ſingled out, even they refuſed, yet "not one of them was puniſhed.---Who dare to "puniſh you if you are true to each other.---Now "is the time to prove yourſelves."

I do hereby promiſe, that I will pay the Sum of FIFTY GUINEAS to any Perſon or Perſons that will give Information of the Author or Authors of ſaid Hand-Bill, ſo as he or they be apprehended and proſecuted to Conviction, and that I will pay alſo TWENTY GUINEAS to any Perſon that will diſcover the Printer or Publiſher of ſaid Hand-Bill, ſo that he or they may be apprehended and proſecuted to Conviction.

Theſe Rewards will be paid on Conviction of any of the above Perſons—by Me,

W. MYERS,
Major-General,
Commanding Garriſon of Cork.

Cork, 30th March, 1798.

MAJOR GENERAL MYERS having been pleaſed to communicate to the Commanding Officers of the Corps compoſing the Garriſon of Cork, his very ſpirited notice of a villainous and wicked manœuvre, calculated to inſtigate the Soldiers of this Garriſon to depart from their allegiance, and to mutiny againſt the legal commands of their ſuperiors——and the Officers commanding having notified the ſame to their reſpective Corps,

WE whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, do, on behalf of ourſelves, the Officers, Non-Commiſſioned Officers, and Privates of the Corps we have the honor to command, requeſt that Major General Myers will have the goodneſs to accept of our ſincere acknowledgments for his attention to the honor of the Soldiers under his command, and to the ſecurity of his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects under his protection; and beg leave to aſſure him, that notwithſtanding the inſidious attempts which have been made, to ſeduce us from our duty to our God, our King, and our Country, we feel our attachment unſhaken, and our loyalty in full force; and we cannot conclude without cautioning the Agents of Rebellion, how they in future, preſume to tamper with our ſteady purpoſe of continuing to act becoming the characters of Faithful Soldiers, and good Subjects, as they may be aſſured, that our honeſt indignation will ariſe in proportion to their ineffectual and paltry attempts; and we cannot help obſerving with horror, the infamous and lying accuſation againſt our brother ſoldiers in Blaris Camp having refuſed to do their duty, no ſuch circumſtance having ever happened.

In the name of the Officers of the Corps of this Garriſon, We beg leave to offer the Sums annexed to our names, in addition to the liberal Rewards held out by Major General Myers, to be paid by us ſeverally to him on demand, and to be diſpoſed of by him in whatever manner he may judge beſt, towards diſcovering and bringing to juſtice the Authors and Publiſhers of thoſe infamous Hand-Bills, which were ſo induſtriouſly and ſecretly (but to little purpoſe) diſtributed on the night of the 27th of March inſt.

Given under our hands at Cork, the 31ſt March, 1798.

John Finlay, Lieut. Col. Dublin Co. Regt. of Militia, Commanding,	56	17	6
Wm. Wilſon, Major 2d Fencible Light-Dragoons, Commanding,	56	17	6
Maurice Blake, Major North Mayo Regt. of Militia, Commanding,	56	17	6
Geo. Hay, Major Elgin Fencible Regt. Commanding,	56	17	6
John Carr, Capt. Commanding Royal Iriſh Artillery,	56	17	6

THE ROYAL CORK VOLUNTEERS, ſtrongly impreſſed with the livelieſt abhorrence at the late wicked attempt to Seduce the brave and loyal Troops of this Garriſon from their duty and allegiance, by the diſſemination of a moſt flagitious Hand-Bill, publiſhed on the Night preceding the Execution of the two traiterous Soldiers; Do fully concur in the meaſures above adopted, of bringidg the Offenders to Juſtice, and do offer a Reward of FIFTY GUINEAS, in addition to the foregoing ſums, to be paid to General Myers, to be by him diſpoſed of as above.

Committee-Room, R. C. Volunteers, April 2, 1798. Signed by Order, D. CONNELL, *Sec'ry.*

Lodge No. 1.

☞ The next Ordinary Monthly Night of the above *Lodge*, falling this year in *Paſſion Week*, the meeting of the Lodge is Poſtponed to Saturday the 14th of April next.

Signed by Order,
March 31. B. P. Sec'ry.

TEAS, &c.

JOHN WHITE, No. 27, North-Main-Street, has THIS DAY received from the laſt Sales:

30 *Cheſts Black and Green Teas,*
30 *Caſks real Durham Muſtard,*
From 36 to 60 lb. each:

And daily expects a large parcel of Engliſh Baſket Salt, which with his uſual ſupply of Goods, in the Grocery, Wine, and Cheeſe line—he is determined to ſell on as good Terms as any Houſe in Cork. March 28.

WHITBREAD's LONDON PORTER,

IMPORTED AND SOLD BY
SAMUEL FIGGIS,
And by no other Perſon in Cork,

WHO begs leave to inform his Friends and Public, that he has now landed, and will be conſtantly ſupplied with a Quantity of WHITBREAD's LONDON PORTER, of excellent Quality and Flavor, at his STORES in *Bear's-Lane, Patrick-Street*, at 1*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* per Tierce. Caſk to be returned. RICHARD CABOURN, *Cooper.*
March 28.

MISS FAVARGER,

THINKS it proper to contradict the Report of her intending to give up her School.—She has not the moſt diſtant idea of it, and as ſhe cannot meet here with a Female capable of aſſiſting her to teach French *correctly*, ſhe has for that purpoſe engaged Mr. JACQUOTTIN—and alſo, a Young Perſon to teach every kind of uſeful and ingenious Works:—which will enable her to attend to other important Branches of Education, when the number of her Pupils is enlarged.
March 28.

THE Partnerſhip between *Davis* and *Hatton*, was Diſſolved on the 15th January laſt, by mutual conſent. All thoſe who ſtand indebted to the Firm are requeſted to order payment, and all thoſe who may have Accounts againſt them are deſired to furniſh the ſame.

JONATHAN DAVIS acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he continues carrying on the *Smith and Ironmongery Buſineſs*, as uſual, and hopes by his moderate charges, and ſtrict attention to all commands that he may be favored with, to merit that ſupport he has hitherto ſo amply experienced.
Cork, 30th 3d mo. 1798.

LONDON HATS.

JUST arrived to DOWNES, Hatter, Daunt's-Bridge, a large and faſhionable Aſſortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Hats; Travelling, Hunting, and Children's Caps: Patent Leather Hats; Officer's Saſhes; Livery Laces; and every other Article in the Hatting Buſineſs, and is determined to ſell them on the loweſt terms.
March 24.

WHEREAS,

ON Thurſday night laſt, Five men were apprehended by the Royal Cork Volunteers, near Iniſcara, on ſuſpicion of going to join ſome illegal Aſſembly, and Four Horſes having been found with them, which they have ſince confeſſed are not their own property.

NOW any Perſon or Perſons who can identify ſaid Horſes and prove them their property, may hear of them by applying to the High Sheriffs of the City of Cork, in whoſe poſſeſſion they now are. Cork, March 24, 1798.

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majeſty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and THADY LAWLER, Lieutenant in the Clare Light Company attached to the ſaid Regiment, ſtand charged on oath with having forcibly and violently committed a rape on CATHERINE FYNN, a priſoner in charge of the guard whereof the ſaid LAWLER was officer.

WE, the underſigned Officers of the 89th Regiment at Head-Quarters, deſirous of teſtifying to the Country our abhorrence and deteſtation of ſuch inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the ſaid WILLIAM VENNILL to juſtice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any perſon or perſons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majeſty's goals within the ſpace of Six Months from the [illegible] hereof, which Reward ſhall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of ſaid Regiment.

Said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, ruddy complexion, fair hair, and rather inn-kneed.

William Steward Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
William Hilliard, Captain.
Bernard Stawell, Captain.
William N. Long, Captain.
John T. Perry, Captain.
John L. Meſurier, Captain Lieutenant.
Jordan Roche, Surgeon.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant.
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
John Macdonald, Lieutenant,
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Richard Butler, Lieutenant.
Robert M'Keaud, Lieutenant.
William Percivall, Lieutenant.
Charles Pm. Roddy, Enſign.
William Cowell, Enſign.
John Grant, Enſign.
Henry Eyre Evans, Enſign.
John Campbell, A Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18. 1798.

WHEREAS,

MISS ELLEN MITCHELL was forceably dragged, and feloniouſly carried off, laſt Night, from her *Father's* Houſe, by a Party of armed Men, headed by HENRY SPREAD, *Gentleman*, and aided by his Servant, LAURENCE HEGARTY; who Struck and Abuſed her the ſaid ELLEN on her reſiſting, and alſo Struck and Abuſed her MOTHER, on her throwing herſelf into her Arms for Protection, I having been confined to my Sick Bed;

Now I will give a *Reward* of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, Payable on the very Day of the Conviction of the ſaid HENRY SPREAD, to any Perſon, or Perſons, who will Apprehend and Lodge him in any of His Majeſty's Gaols.

Mitchell's-Fort, March 19, 1798. HENRY MITCHELL.

County of Cork. ☞ SUCH Magiſtrates as have taken Informations, and Recognizances returnable to the next Aſſizes, are earneſtly requeſted to ſend them to the Crown Office as ſpeedily as poſſible. The very heavy weight of buſineſs, and the early period at which it is ſuppoſed the Aſſizes are to Commence, will render a non-compliance with this requeſt moſt materially inconvenient.

JAMES CHATTERTON, JUN.
Feb 28. Clerk of the Crown.

TO BE SOLD,

A MAJORITY, Two Enſigncies, and an Adjutancy unattached.——Application to Major Bradſhaw, Mary-Street, Cork.
April 4.

TIMBER AND DEAL YARD,
Lapp's-Iſland.

JOHN CUTHBERT, JUN. is Landing a Cargo of *Timber* and *Deals*, from Dram, of remarkable fine Quality. March 28.

Middleton Factory.

LEAHY AND M'CARTHY,
No. 46, North-Main-Street,

BEG leave to acquaint their Friends, (particularly SHOP-KEEPERS, and DEALERS IN WOOLLENS,) that they have undertaken to Sell, *(wholeſale only)* the Goods of the MIDDLETON MANUFACTURE, which have been hitherto diſpoſed of at Mr. ROCHE's, *No. 9, Grand-Parade.*—And as they are determined to continue their own Buſineſs in the uſual extenſive manner—have therefore now an opportunity, of being well aſſorted in every Article in the

Woollen, Linen, Cotton,
AND HOSIERY LINE.

And hope it will be a farther inducement to their Cuſtomers to continue that ſupport, which they have heretofore ſo amply experienced.

They have now, at their Ware-Houſe,
DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY,
And with which they are to be Weekly ſupplied.

Beſt Superfine CLOTHS.
Do. Do. SCARLET Do.
Do. Refine Do. Do.
Do. Livery Do.

With a great Variety of excellent *Coatings, Naps, Kerſeymeres*, and *Fancy Waiſt-Coatings.*

N. B. PRIME FLOWER, from different Mills, on Sale, at *reaſonable* Prices. March 21.

TO LET,

A COMPLEAT HOUSE and CONCERN, in *Patrick-Street*, now in the Poſſeſſion of *Sir Joſiah Pick*, with or without extenſive CELLARS, STABLES, *&c.* on which has lately been expended a large Sum of Money. The HOUSE is well calculated for a Hotel, Academy, or Lodgings. As he means to *decline* the *Wine Buſineſs*, he will Diſpoſe of a few Hhds. of choice CLARET, fit immediately *to Bottle*, and ſome very excellent, three Years in Bottle, with OLD PORT, all which may be ſeen at his STORES. The BREWERY in *Marlborough-Street*, now kept going by his SON, will alſo be LET: a conſtant Supply of the *much eſteemed* 8*s.* 8*d.* BEER, will be kept up until the Brewery is Let.

N. B. An excellent Draft or Carriage HORSE for Sale. March 14.

ISAAC MORGAN,
HAS ON SALE,
SCALE SUGAR, in Hhds. and Cheſts.
RUSSIAN IRON and MATTS.
HEMP and FLAX.
LONDON HOPS, in Bags and Pockets.
SMYRNA COTTON.
CLARET, in Timber
TEAS of different kinds.
MALAGA LEMONS, and New RAISINS.
He daily expects a large ſupply of INDIGO.

He takes this opportunity of informing the Dealers in HEMP and IRON, that he is to receive in the courſe of the enſuing Summer, from *Peterſburgh*, three Cargoes of thoſe Articles, which he will diſpoſe of on moderate and accommodating Terms. Mar. 10.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March next,

FOR Three Lives, or Thirty-one Years, the HOUSE and DEMESNE of DROMBEG; ſituate in *Eaſt Carbery*. The Demeſne containing about 80 Acres good Ground, handſomely laid down, and commanding an extenſive view of the Ocean. The Houſe is fit for the immediate reception of a Family; the Offices are large and in thorough repair, with an excellent Garden, protected by a Wall fourteen feet high, and the entire calculated for the reſidence of a Gentleman, wiſhing to reſide in a ſporting Country. Application to be made to the Rev. H. JONES, *Kinſale*, or I. T. JONES. Feb. 14

N. B. The Houſe, with 27 Acres, will be ſet if more pleaſing.

MISS RAYMOND,

HAVING originally intended to decline receiving BOARDERS, has now, at the particular Inſtance of her *Friends*, determined on taking a limited Number, and will ſhortly have a Vacancy for the Reception of *One*. She continues to Inſtruct YOUNG LADIES in every uſeful branch of *Female Education*; with *Painting*, *Varniſh* and *Embroidery*, in a ſuperior Stile.

☞ *Muſic*, *Dancing*, *Writing* and *Geography*, taught by the firſt Maſters. April 4.

HADDOCK, Organ Builder,

BEGS leave to return his ſincere thanks to his numerous Friends, for their particular attention to his houſe in Cork, during his abſence—the progreſs he has made in England, as an Organ Builder and Mechanic, will, he hopes meet in his native city (where he intends returning early in June), that encouragement equal to his ſtudies.—His engagement in London being only ſix or eight weeks in the year, he is determined to devote the reſt of his time to his buſineſs in Cork, where he purpoſes exhibiting his new and much-admired piece of Mechaniſm, the *Telegraph*, which has not only attracted the attention of the Royal Family, and all the Scientific Circle of Faſhion in London, but in particular that of the Lords of the Admiralty.

HADDOCK would be deficient in gratitude, if he did not remember the indulgence of the Pariſhioners of Upper Shandon, who permitted his Daughter to officiate as Organiſt in his abſence. He alſo begs Mr. Connel (Organiſt of Lower Shandon) will be pleaſed to accept his acknowledgments for his attendance to the Friendly Knot on St. Patrick's Day—what renders this obligation ſtill greater, is, that he was neither expected nor ſolicited by Miſs Haddock, ſhe not being apprized on the occaſion. Haddock is informed, that intereſt was making to ſuperſede him in the place of Organiſt of Upper Shandon, next Eaſter; his indignation at ſuch conduct prevents him from uſing thoſe harſh epithets which ſuch treatment deſerves; his mind riſes ſuperior, but his reliance on the Pariſhioners is too ſanguine, to cauſe any ſuſpicion on that head. April 4.

Auction of Swediſh Herrings.

TO be Sold by Auction, in WATERFORD, on *Tueſday*, the 10th of *April* inſtant, at One o'Clock, on the QUAY, 400 Barrels new *Swediſh* HERRINGS, juſt arrived, per the Frederica, Captain N rſtrom, from Marſtrand; to be put up in Lots agreeable to the Purchaſer: Payment, Bills on *Dublin* at 61 Days.

WATERFORD, *April* 4, 1798.

JOHN SWINEY, *Shandon-ſtreet*,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that his buſineſs in the WOOLLEN DRAPERY Line, will be carried on in the ſame extenſive manner as uſual; and requeſts all who are indebted to him will order immediate payment. April 4, 1798.

CHOICE HAY.

JEREMIAH M'SWINEY has for Sale, from 60 to 80 Tons of Firſt Quality HAY, in his Yard, oppoſite the Red Abbey Sugar-Houſe.

Cork, April 4, 1798.

COLES and WOOD have for Sale at their Stores,

Prime Virginia Wrapper Tobacco,
Gallipoli Oil in Hhds. and Qr. Caſks,
Sallad Oil in Caſes,
Jamaica Scale Sugar in Hhds.
Eaſt India Ditto in Bags,
Liſbon Vinegar,
Dutch Flax and Flax-Seed,
Cordage and Ship Timber.

Terms made pleaſing April 4.

To be Let, or the Intereſt ſold,

THE Houſe and Concerns on the Coal-Quay, for a conſiderable time, in the poſſeſſion of the late Firm of *KIFT* and *CLUTTERBUCK*, and are now in the occupation of Mr. CLUTTERBUCK, immediate poſſeſſion can be given, and may be viewed from 8 in the morning till 6 at night.

☞ Mr. CLUTTERBUCK takes this opportunity of returning his ſincere acknowledgments to his Numerous Friends in this City and the Country, for their very great partiality to him in his late Buſineſs of the Tea and Grocery line, and informs them that intending to add to the above Imports, that of *Wines* and *Spirits*, Mr. CORNELIUS SULLIVAN of this City, has joined him in Co partnerſhip.

Cork, March 14.

CLUTTERBUCK, SULLIVAN, & CO.

BEG to inform their Friends, that from the preſent Tea Sales, they expect a well aſſorted ſupply of *Green*, *Black*, and *Boheas*, with Refined and Raw *Sugars*, and a great Variety of Articles in the *Grocery Line*.—Alſo, direct from Oporto, a quantity of *Wine*, in Pipes and Hhds; and ſoon expect a few Pieces of *real Genova*, *Jamaica Rum*, and *French Brandy*, *Sherry* and *Malaga*, in Butts, half do. and quarter Caſks—with all which articles they intend being conſtantly ſupplied.

N. B. The Buſineſs will be carried on at their Offices and Stores, (formerly in the poſſeſſion of C.-S.) South-Main-Street.

Cork, March 14, 1798.

☞ THE COMMON COUNCIL of this City, in addition to the Rewards already offered, have made an Order for Payment of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, out of the Corporation Revenues, for apprehending and proſecuting to Conviction, the Author, or Authors, of the infamous *Hand-Bill*, publiſhed with intent to Seduce the Troops of this Garriſon from their Duty and Allegiance; and alſo for Payment of TWENTY GUINEAS, for apprehending and proſecuting to Conviction, the Printer or Publiſher thereof; and the further Sum of TWENTY GUINEAS to any Perſon giving private Information, ſo that the Author, or Authors, Printer or Publiſher, may be apprehended and brought to Juſtice, within Six Calendar Months: which Order is referred to a Court of Doyer Hundred.

Council Chamber, April 2, 1798.

The Barrymore Committee,

AND the ſeveral Perſons whoſe names are hereto Subſcribed, being ſtrongly impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the horrid and outrageous attempt lately made againſt the life of Sir HENRY MANNIX, Bart. a Magiſtrate of this County, do hereby pledge themſelves to pay the ſums annexed to their reſpective names for the apprehending and Proſecuting to Conviction within the ſpace of Six Months from the date hereof, the Perſons concerned in ſaid outrage.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
J Chatterton jr.	11	7	6	Barrymore Committee	113	15	0
Nob. Mannix	56	17	6				
Thos. Dorman	22	15	0	Silver Oliver	56	17	6
R. Rowland	22	15	0	Robert Dring	22	15	0
K. Lane	11	7	6	Simon Dring	22	15	0
J. Webb, clk.	5	13	9	Henry Wallis	22	15	0
T. Rowland	22	15	0	Henry Puxley	50	0	0
S. M'Call jun.	22	15	0	Robert Martin	11	7	6
Wm. Baker	11	7	6	Samuel M'Call	22	15	0
T. Harding	11	7	6	Hugh Lawton	11	7	6
Jas. Connor	11	7	6	J. Chetwood	22	15	0
M. Rogers	11	7	6	John R. Parker	50	0	0
Hugh Millerd	11	7	6	W. O. Hamilton	11	7	6
R R Aldworth	11	7	6	W. Mannix	56	17	6
Dean Hore	11	7	6	Thos. Mannix	56	17	6
T. Martin ſen	11	7	6	John Bennett	11	7	6
T. Martin jun	11	7	6	John Rowland	22	15	0

☞ In addition to the above Reward TWO HUNDRED POUNDS will be paid by HENRY MANNIX.

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the Engliſh Papers to the 30th ult. inclusive, which contain the following intelligence.

LONDON,

MARCH 28, 29 & 30.

On the King's return to the Queen's Houſe yeſterday morning, from his airing on horſeback, the Duke of York waited on his Majeſty with two Hungarian ſoldiers, for his inſpection. They were dreſſed in the uniform of their country, which conſiſted of an olive green jacket, blue pantaloons, black gaiters ſtriped with red, and huſſar caps with a green feather, and accoutred with rifle-barrelled guns. They went through their exerciſe with aſtoniſhing celerity, which their method of ramming down and drawing the charge greatly contributes to, as they return the the rod into its place, after it is thrown up with only one motion, inſtead of twirling it between the fingers, as practiſed by our troops. The Duke has ſeveral more of theſe men, who are intended to ſerve in his Highneſs's regiment, the 60th foot.

Two very beautiful Royal Tygers have lately been ſent to his Majeſty, as a preſent from the *Peſhwah*. They were fed, during the voyage, with beef, mutton, pork, and poultry. They devoured above 400 fowls in their paſſage from Bombay to the Cape. The largeſt, from his peculiar dexterity in plucking them, obtained the title of the Poulterer.

The Officers of the Brigade of Guards, after having been put to the expence of providing the new German jackets, received it yeſterday in public orders to ſuſpend this *jacket ſyſtem*, and continue to do duty in their frock regimentals.

Yeſterday a young man of genteel appearance was brought to town from Rocheſter, where he had been detained on ſuſpicion of being concerned in ſome treaſonable practices. Not being able to give a proper account of himſelf, or his buſineſs at Rocheſter, and having a very curious dagger in his poſſeſſion when taken, he was reported to the Secretary of State, who has ordered him to remain in cuſtody till ſome enquiry is made reſpecting his intentions. He ſays his name is Rutherford, and that he is a native of Ireland.

Lord Egremont's hounds lately hunted a fox, in a furze field of not more than two acres extent for upwards of ſix hours, without being able to kill him, owing to the ſtrength of cover; at which the huntſman was ſo irritated, that he ordered him to be ſhot; when poor Reynard, after ſo long baffling the dogs by his cunning, fell a victim to his more powerful enemy, the gun.

Private letters have been received from the Continent, by which we are happy to learn, that the affairs the Swiſs are not quite ſo deſperate as, from the laſt accounts, we had reaſon to believe: we underſtand that the vigorous and ſpirited defence which they made, previous to the evacuation of Berne, enabled the inhabitants to remove every thing that was valuable from that city; and they have retired to a very ſtrong poſt on the mountains of Thun, near the lake of that name, where a very formidable body of troops have alſo aſſembled. Theſe letters further ſtate, that the inhabitants of Switzerland, diſplaying that noble and magnanimous ſpirit, which invariably marked the conduct of their anceſtors, have expreſſed a determination to defend themſelves to utmoſt. One Regiment, in particular, have repaired to Eiſlingen, in the canton of Sweitz, and have there ſworn on the Altar, not to ſurvive the ruin of their Country. We ſincerely hope that the manifeſtation of this gallant ſpirit will be productive of the moſt benificial effect; and that the Swiſs will finally triumph over the moſt unjuſt and unprincipled foe that ever violated the Rights of an independent nation.

SIR SIDNEY SMITH.

We give our Readers a Copy of a Letter from SIR S. SMITH, (now a priſoner at Paris) *to* SIR J. B. WARREN, *who at that time Commanded the Squadron of which Sir S. S. made one.—It exhibits a ſpirit of daring enterprize, and at the ſame time breaths a ſtrain of Humanity, which generally conſtitute a brave man.*

"Diamond, at Sea, Jan. 4, 1795.

SIR,

"In purſuance to your orders, I this morning looked into the port of Breſt, in his Majeſty's ſhip Diamond, under my command, in order to verify the intelligence of the enemy's fleet being at ſea. I went round the weſt point of Uſhant yeſterday, and the wind being eaſterly, I was obliged to work to windward, between the ſhoals of Point St. Matthew, and the rocks to the ſouthward, in order to come near enough to look into the Road. We obſerved a large ſhip under French colours working in a head; ſhe took no notice of us, probably ſuppoſing we were of her own nation, from our making ſo free with the coaſt; and I hoiſted French colours, having previouſly diſguiſed the figure of the ſhip, in order to favour ſuch a deception. The tide of ebb coming ſtrong out of the harbour, the enemy's ſhip anchored, and I accordingly anchored at ſun-ſet aſtern of her. I was in hopes when the flood made again that ſhe would have weighed, and proceeded up the paſſage, ſo that we might have done the ſame, without approaching her ſo near as to riſk the fruſtration of our object, but ſhe continued to lay faſt, and I was obliged either to relinquiſh the going cloſe enough to the harbour to make my obſervations, to alarm the coaſt by attacking her, or alſe paſs her ſilently, and thereby leave her in the channel of my retreat.—I conſidered the occaſion of my being detached as an object of ſufficient national importance to juſtify all riſks, and accordingly weighed and paſſed her ſufficiently near to obſerve by the light of the moon that ſhe was a line of battle ſhip; as we proceeded, we ſaw two other ſhips at anchor, one of which was evidently a frigate. Not being ſatisfied that I ſhould be able to diſcern the anchorage plainly when the day broke, from my preſent poſition, I was obliged to go between theſe ſhips and the Troulinch Rocks, obſerving the precaution in paſſing, to give all orders in ſo low a tone of voice that the enemy might not hear us ſpeak engliſh: they took no notice of us, and by day light, in the morning of this day, I had attained a poſition from whence I could diſcover the anchorage of Breſt ſufficiently diſtinct to aſcertain that there were no men of war in the road, which is the uſual anchorage.—(N. B. The baſon is not diſcoverable from without the forts,) I obſerved the wreck of a large ſhip on Mengan Iſland. As it now became neceſſary to make the beſt of our way out of the paſſage, I accordingly altered my courſe for that purpoſe, taking a direction to paſs the line of battle ſhip. A corvette, which was ſteering out in a parallel direction to us, was the firſt who took the alarm at this change of movement: ſhe brought-to, making ſignals which communicated the alarm to the other two ſhips: they both hoiſted their topſail-yards immediately, and began getting under ſail. My ſituation was now extremely critical; I ſaw by the courſe the line of battle ſhip had taken to cut me off in my paſſage between her and the rocks, that I could not effectuate it, and there ſeemed no alternative but to remove their alarm, by a conduct that ſhould beſpeak ourſelves unconcerned; I accordingly ſteered down directly within hail of this ſhip, which lay in my way between Baze Buzee and the Trepids. I could by this time ſee that ſhe was a diſabled ſhip, pumping from leaks, with jury top-maſts, and that ſome of their upper-deck ports were without their guns. To avoid being queſtioned in any way that might embarraſs me to anſwer, I began the converſation with the Captain, who was in the ſtern gallery, in French, accounting for my change of courſe, by ſaying, I obſerved his diſabled ſtate, and came down to him to know if I could render him any aſſiſtance. He anſwered, thanking me for the offer, but ſaying, he had men enough; which, indeed, I could plainly perceive, as they were crowded on the gunwale and quarter, looking at our ſhip. I could not but hope, from the diſabled ſtate of the ſhip, that I would be able to preſerve my preſent ſituation under her ſtern, ſo as to rake her repeatedly, thus beginning an action, with ſuch advantages as would be ſufficient to aſſure us a favourable iſſue to the conteſt: my guns were of courſe ready pointed, but I reflected that it was uſeleſs to fire, ſince I could not hope to ſecure the ſhip, and carry her off from the two others, and that the execution of the ſervice I was ſent upon might be rendered totally abortive by the unfavourable iſſue of ſo unequal a conteſt as the fighting three together; the utmoſt we could do then, would be to give him a moſt deſtructive raking fire, and ſail away. This my men were both ready and eager for, but I over-ruled the propoſition, conſidering that the carnage muſt have been ſhocking, from the effect of our guns, double-loaded, enfilading a crowded ſhip at half piſtol ſhot, and conceiving it both unmanly and treacherous to make ſuch havoc, while we were ſpeaking on friendly terms, and offering our aſſiſtance, I truſted that my Country, though it might have been benefited in a trifling degree, would gladly relinquiſh an object which would have been made at the purchaſe of humanity and the national character; and I hope, for theſe reaſons, I ſhall ſtand juſtified in not having made uſe of the accidental advantage in my power, for the moment. We parted, after much converſation, with mutual compliments, the French Captain telling me the name of his ſhip was le Caton; and I, in anſwer to his query, named my ſhip as one of the Norway ſquadron, which it was not likely he ſhould know by ſight. The other ſhips, ſeeing we were ſpoken to by the Caton, diſcontinued the purſuit, and we paſſed the works unmoleſted.

(Signed) "WM. SIDNEY SMITH."

"To Sir J. B. WARREN, &c. &c. &c."

CORK.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are ſorry that a new arrangement in the manner of franking, by which we tranſmit the Cork Herald *to our Country Correſpondents, has prevented that punctuality heretofore obſerved.—We are glad to aſſure them, that a ſpeedy accommodation will enable us to obſerve our uſual regularity.*

☞ *In conſequence of the very heavy demands from the Stamp Office, and the Duties being double what they originally were, the* Proprietor *of the* Cork Herald *regrets that he is neceſſitated to requeſt the Subſcribers in Town will order Payment of their Subſcriptions for the current Half-Year, as all his tranſactions at the* Stamp *and* Printing Offices, *muſt be conducted with* ready money *only. The* Proprietor *truſts that this* urgency *will be attributed to this cauſe alone. Receipts will be ſent to ſuch of the Subſcribers as have not paid, in the courſe of a few Days.*

To the Body of the Clergy of every Religious Perſuaſion in Ireland.

THE cloudy miſconceptions of *ignorance*, or the ſtill more fatal miſrepreſentations of *malice*, I cannot fear when I addreſs you. You, whoſe literary acquirements, and whoſe ſacred functions concentrate a *ſolar* power; diſpenſing *light* and *heat* to the community, will, I am bold to preſume, acquit me of impertinence for my "cauſe ſake," I am too obſcure to be generally known amongſt you, but I may ſafely declare, I have a heart which throbs with repeated vibration for the welfare of this, my beloved Country. I am a Layman, I therefore ſhall not affect the groſs preſumption which would inſtruct you in the duties of your ſeveral ſtations; the bright examples of your Zeal are numerous, and the beneficial effects of your ſacred Miſſion have been felt and acknowledged; although it is with extreme concern I remark, the influence of your doctrines has loſt much of its ſtrength, or rather like electric fluid glancing upon adamant it acts—unfelt. I am neither capable, or am I inclined to interfere with your Miniſtry as Chriſtian Paſtors, and the champions of revealed Religion, (which I beg leave to ſay I hold in the higheſt reverence) but I would rouze your attention to an accute ſenſe of your duties, as heads of *a Church* indiſſolubly connected with the *body of the State*; a wedded pair which no political divorce can ſeperate. The ſacred union of *man* with *Religion*, which nothing can tear aſſunder but the diſſolution of both. The civil inſtitutes of a country are not the ſtrongeſt ties of human action. The laws which *man* has made for *man* poſſeſs the locality of a compact. They are cradled in *neceſſity*, and they are preſerved in their vigour *by force*. But the religious philoſophy of the human heart is deeper laid, it is founded in NATURE; it is *reaſon* ſpringing from *tuition*. In ſoliude it is a compact between *Man* and his MAKER: in *ſociety* it is divided into a twofold capacity, acting between GOD and his *neighbour*: like the rooted oak embraced by the ſacred ivy, it *affords* ſupport while it *receives* ſhelter. The ſacred charge of the culture and protection of this venerable trunk, and its ſpiritual companion is placed in your hands; no perſon can ſeperate them, they muſt *flouriſh* or *fall* together. If you would preſerve them, beſtow your unwearied attention to the *morals* of the people; it may not yet be too late; they have the firſt claim on your notice. I do not heſitate to declare, that your influence is paramount to the civil inſtitutes of ſociety, inaſmuch as there are few occaſions where a man becomes obnoxious to thoſe laws, until he has in ſome form broke from the controul and ſubjection of your ſpiritual Tribunals; then, and not before, is he handed over to the civil power of coercion, as an unmanagable ſub-

ject to the milder laws of GOD, and of his sacred Temple, the Ministers of which you are. If then your authority stands between the criminal and his crime, which he must first surmount, how watchful, how vigilant should be your exertions. A false and delusive philosophy has taken possession of half the countries of Europe; be assured we are not untainted; where it had its rise is of little consequence, it is sufficient to know that it exists. And here I cannot resist giving a quotation from a very laudable and spirited Address to the Scots Nation, as it tends to illustrate in part the destructive tenets of this System.

It declares that it is not of temporal Possessions alone that the enemy with whom we contend would deprive the countries they subdue. They war not only with the independence of Nations, the property and safety of Men, but with the worship of God! They have overturned in their own country, and would overturn in every country where their armies should be victorious, Christianity, Religion, all belief of a Deity! they would strike out from the minds of men all the restraints and all the rewards of Religion! They have shut the churches against devotion, they have sealed the tomb against hope! They would tear from the bosom of affliction all the support and consolation which the sense of a God, to succour and to comfort, can, in many cases, alone bestow! They would cut off, from the various sufferings of humanity, that blessed prospect of a future state, which enables a good man patiently to endure them; which cheers the heart of poverty, which smooths the pillow of sickness, which closes the eyes of the dying in peace!—In what has been falsly termed the dark ages of the world; who can deny that men were better and society more virtuous than at present—at that time the discipline of the Church acted with the vigour of the Law, and the Anathemas of the Pulpit were subjects of greater horror than the most exemplary vengence of the Civil power. I do not pretend to say that at that time, like the present, many attocities were not committed, and many violations of the Laws *human* and *divine* did not occur, but I will positively assert, there were fewer instances of natural depravity, and premeditated guilt.—There was less of that open and avowed spirit of resistance, which the philosophy of the present day has so fatally engendered: That Philosophy which is making rapid strides to Atheism, which formidably threatens to trample under foot the *Crozier* and the CROSS, and to condemn its Ministers and Worshipers to speedy destruction. Why should I awaken in your breasts, the painful remembrance of the sacred victims, whose blood Infidelity has wontonly drained in France? Or why point out the still more wretched sufferers who have been hunted from their native country, and are starving in the gloomy recesses of banishment all over the Earth, neglected and unknown? If we owe this to our *Modern* Philosophy, (and that we do, has been but too clearly proved) return ye ages of darkness—Enwrap me in your sombre shades—This light of Reason and Philosophy "*beams intolerable day*" it is unfitted to the weakness of my Vision, and but involves in "*darkness which may be felt.*"!

The necessity for some immediate interference on your part, seems to have been acknowledged in our sister kingdom, where measures are speedily to be adopted for the better observation of the Sabbath, and a more strict attention to the *morals* of the people.—The voice of *Religion*, the voice of Humanity, the cries of your suffering Country call on you! whether *Protestant* or *Catholic*, *Presbyter* or *Sectarist*—You are imperiously called on to unite in one great effort to stem the rapid force of this destructive torrent, ere your temples be laid waste, and your God reviled; ere your brethren be slain, and your Country destroy'd. The God in whom you trust will co-operate with you, his mighty arm shall uphold you in the struggle, and the influence of his Spirit shall breathe into the minds of your misguided flocks, an emanation of his own Divinity, and allay the popular rage, instigated by mad-brained speculation and rank infidelity.

The mere observation of ritual ceremonies, however proper, are too cold to effect this great end. Extraordinary occasions call for extraordinary exertions. The duties which man owes to his Neighbour, as well ae to his God, should be *constantly* and *warmly* urged from the pulpit. The *Protestant Curate*, or the *Catholic Priest*, that omits this necessary duty, is culpable, I had almost said, *criminal*. A strict observance of the laws of the *Constitution should always make* a part of their admonitions to their respective congregations. I am not to be told the vast power which the Clergy possess over the minds of the people; and I am free to say, the Roman Catholic Pastors possess an unbounded influence over their flock.—This influence should be turned to a proper account—the distractions which *agitate* the lower orders of society, call for the *spiritual* and *moral* application of every clerical man of every persuasion in this kingdom.

Assert the right you possess of enquiring into the *moral* conduct of the community; be active to hold forth delinquency to public censure, and to public shame—attack the fears—assail the weaknesses—attempt even the pride of your hearers turn to your purpose all the materials which either prejudice or nature has mixed up in the formation of the human mind; meet the dangers as the Disciples of Christ, and the friends to humanity, and you must conquer. Fraught with the divine truths of the Gospel, and the moral precepts of virtue, you will become irresistable. Falsehood, specious falsehood shall fly before you—the monster which at present usurps the throne of philosophy; (philosophy, which until now delighted in doing good, and making mankind happy and virtuous) shall be hurled from his seat, and crushed beneath your feet, while REASON and RELIGION shall rise from the ruins of mad-brained faction and infidelity, and restore the human race to happiness and contentment *here*, and to the full confidence of a better being *hereafter*.

MODERATO.

The following is handed about as the principal provisions of a bill which, it is said, is to be brought into Parliament in the course of a few days, at the instigation of some of the heads of the church.

"All public houses throughout Great Britain, whether inns, taverns, coffee-houses, ale-houses, tea-gardens, &c. to be closely shut up during the whole day on Sunday.

"No posting to be allowed; not even the mails or mail-coaches to be suffered to stir in any part of the kingdom on Sunday; in short, all sorts of travelling to be completely suspended on that day, except that persons in London will be permitted to go a certain distance to their country-houses

"Every family and every person to be prohibited from seeing more than a certain number of friends on a Sunday: the number to be regulated by the amount of the assessed taxes they pay. Of course, we suppose, all Sunday concerts, routes, &c. will be prohibited.

"We understand a fine is to be imposed on persons walking about the streets during Divine Service (on Sundays) unless they can shew urgent necessity for so doing. Physicians and Apothecaries to be excepted.

"All sorts of work, or employment of any kind, is to be prohibited on Sundays. No dressing of hair, no Sunday newspapers, no baking of meat, no hackney coaches, not even a pint of porter will be allowed on that day.

"The regulations, which principally have for their object a rigid observance of the Sabath, are not to be confined to the morals of the people on that day. The public places of amusement are to be placed under a certain jurisdiction, and the theatres, in particular, are to be allowed to perform such pieces only as are of a moral tendency. Some attention, it is even said, will be paid to the morals of the performers."

We sincerely hope some arrangement of this kind may be made in this kingdom, where the morals *of the people (the* higher *as well as the* lower *classes) have conduced too fatally to the existing discontents, and the horrid violations which Humanity is daily suffering.*

We find by Mr. HADDOCK'S advertisement that he intends exhibiting his new piece of Mechanism in Cork, this Summer.—As we have not seen it, we cannot say more than what FAME reports —*'tis passing strange!*

It is a melancholy truth that the people in general of this commercial Country, can with difficulty be brought to turn their minds seriously on the necessity of forming themselves, under experienced officers, into military corps. Is it possible, that any young and active Irishman *can at such a period as the present*, think that he is discharging that duty he owes to himself, his country, his aged parent, his female connections and acquaintance, and to posterity, if he at this moment finds himself, unattached to some Regiment or military band, panting with a virtuous ardour to distinguish themselves in the glorious defence of their Country and its Constitution? Surely there is not an Irishman so base as unresistingly to submit to be a slave of France, to have requisitions laid upon his country at the pleasure of the military officers of the tyrant Directory. Is there an Irishman who does not clearly foresee that should France succeed, the youth of this country will be dragged into their armies, to extend their destructive and plundering depredations to any part of the globe, that these tyrants of Europe may think it worth while to spoil.

Gallant youths of this happy isle, rouse yourselves from this apparent state of insensibility of your present arduous situation! If you let pass in inactivity the present moment which calls aloud for exertion, it will be too late—in vain will you begin military organization when once the enemy have landed; the forming a company or regiment fit to meet an enemy with any hopes of success, is not the business of one week, no, nor one month! Read with a proper impression, the incapability of the Swiss the other day to resist, from not knowing the use of arms! Imitate their prowess, but take warning from their tardiness in preparation.

An armed Association is now formed amongst the principal inhabitants of Cork, in order to give assistance to the Executive Government upon any sudden emergency, when, by the threatened invasion, the troops of every other description may be called to the coasts of the Kingdom.—Rouse! now is the time to shew yourselves.

The rigorous measures alluded to in our last, appears to be the taking off those manacles which prevented the military from acting without the orders of a magistrate. The General and Officers are commanded to use a *discretionary power* in seizing the arms, and subduing the rebels of this County. The firm and decided measures which it is presumed General Myers will adopt in consequence, and his well-known professional skill as a Soldier, we are bold to pronounce will restore confidence and animation to the loyal and peaceable inhabitants of this City, who now look up to him for security and protection.

SONG IN THE STRANGER,

SUNG BY MRS. BLAND.

WRITTEN BY R. B. SHERIDAN, ESQ.

I have a silent sorrow here,
A grief I'll ne'er impart,
It breathes no sigh, it sheds no tear,
But it consumes my heart!

This cherish'd woe, this lov'd despair,
My lot for ever be;
So, my soul's lord, the pangs I bear,
Be never known by thee!

And when pale characters of Death
Shall mark this alter'd cheek,
When my poor wasted trembling breath
My life's last hope would speak ——

I shall not raise my eyes to Heaven,
Nor mercy ask for me;
My soul despairs to be forgiv'n,
Unpardon'd, love, by thee.

Early on Sunday morning last, a part of the Longueville Cavalry, brought into the Guard House of Mallow, three prisoners and the body of a fourth, killed by one of the Yeomen, against whom he made an obstinate resistance. These Miscreants belonged to a large party from Buttevant, who had late on Saturday night plundered many Houses of arms, in and about the town of Ballyclough, and with whom the Troop fortunately fell in, after having scoured about 20 miles of the country. On the persons of those deluded wretches whom taken, were found three guns, two swords, two bayonets, and a case of pistols, which have since been identified. Too much praise can not be given to the Longueville Cavalry and their respectable Commander, Captain Longfield, for their spirited exertions at the present alarming crisis.

A Government like that set up at our very door has never been hitherto seen, or even imagined in Europe. What our relation to it will be cannot be judged by other relations. It is a serious thing to have a connexion with a people, who live only under positive, arbitrary, and changeable institutions; and those not perfected nor supplied, nor explained by any common acknowledged rule of general science.

France, since her revolution, is under the sway of a sect, whose leaders have deliberately, at one stroke, demolished the whole body of that jurisprudence, which France had pretty nearly in common with other civilized countries.

On last Sunday night, about 12 o'clock, the house of the Rev. Mr. Collis, at Castle Cooke, near Kilworth, was attacked (in the absence of the family,) by a banditti of Defenders, who broke in the door with sledges, and forced several locks in the house searching for arms, in which being disappointed, as none were left there, they would have burned the house, but for the interposition of one more humane than the rest. They threatened the lives of two Servants, who escaped out of a back window; and held blunderbusses to a boy who endeavoured to hide himself, till they swore him not to discover if he should know any of them, and to give them intelligence of arms. The six men who entered the house, were decently dressed, well armed, and spoke English well. They thence proceeded to the houses of two Yeomen in that neighbourhood, which they broke open, from one of whom they took a pistol, sword, and belt.

It is easy to mark the destructive system of our modern politico-philosophers by looking to France, where the Christian religion has been abolished by a regular decree; where it persecuted with a cold, unrelenting, steady cruelty, by every mode of confiscation, imprisonment, exile, and death all its Ministers; where it has almost generally shut up, or pulled down Churches; where the few buildings which remain of this kind are opened only for the purpose of making a profane apotheosis of monsters, whose vices and crimes have no parallel amongst men, when in the place of that Religion of social benevolence, and of individual self denial, in mockery of all Religion, they institute impious, blasphemous, indecent theatric rites, in honor of their own vitiated, perverted reason, and erect altars to the personification of their own corrupted and bloody Republic; where schools and seminaries are founded at public expence, to *poison mankind* from generation to generation, with the maxims of this impiety:—where, wearied out with incessant martyrdom, and the cries of a people hungering and thirsting for Religion, they permit it only as—*a tolerated evil!*

This day a detachment of the troops composing the Garrison here, amounting to upwards of 500 men, marched in three divisions, on some secret expedition. Each man took three days provisions in his Haversack, from which we may presume, they do not intend to proceed far from Cork.

COVE, MARCH 29, 1798.

Yesterday arrived his Majesty's ship Polyphemus, captain Lumsdaine, to join Vice Admiral Kingsmill, and this morning his Flag was shifted from the L'Engageante to her.

Yesterday arrived his Majesty's sloop Kangaroo, captain Bruce, from Waterford, with a convoy for Newfoundland.

Also arrived his Majesty's sloop Penguin, captain Littlehales, from a cruise.

Sailed his Majesty's ship Endymion, Sir Thomas Williams on a cruise.

To the Editor of the Cork Herald.

It is as unfortunate as it is singular, to see the situation of Ireland so grosly misrepresented in some of the English Papers. Are the People of England ignorant that the Earl of Moira had hardly let his speech in favour of conciliation, escape from his lips, when the Leaders of the United Irishmen had the audacity to declare in that infamous paper called the Press, that it was necessary the public mind should not be diverted from their grand object, a separation from Great Britain and a Republican form of Government, by any offer of Catholic Emancipation, and a Reform of Parliament—that this bold decleration arose from an apprehension that Government was inclined to lenient measures, provided they would have the desired effects, no honest man can deny, This was not what they wished, they wished to found their Power on a complete subversion of Property, then commenced Assassinations and Murders in the South, which had hitherto been distinguished for its tranquility and loyalty. Oh! Irishmen, does not your blood boil with indignation at the autrocities of those monsters, who wish to bury your Country in ruins and lay you prostrate at the feet of France—why talk of Law, have not the Irish Jacobins trampled under foot every Law humane and divine? Who are to be restorers of the Law? the Military, the unjustly calumniated Military, must restore to Ireland her Laws and her Constitution.

ALFRED.

MARRIED—Last Saturday, at St. Peter's Church, Mr. Samuel Willson, of Blarney; to the agreeable Miss Charlotte Williams, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Williams of this city. Last Wednesday at Limerick, Thomas Lalor, Esq. Captain in the Earl of Rodan's 1st regiment of Fencible Cavalry, to the very amiable and accomplished Miss Knight, daughter to Sir Christopher Knight.

For Bristol,

THE PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY, JAMES DONOVAN, *Master*—(well accommodated for Passengers)—will Sail on Monday the 9th Inst. For particulars, apply to the Master, at Mr. Buckmaster's, Coal-Quay. April 4

EXPORTS,

From the 24th to the 30th of March.

316 tierces, 579 barrels and 222 half-barrels of beef; 1,518 barrels, 389 half-barrels, 50 ankers and 300 tierces of pork; 5 ton and 60 hampers of potatoes; 60 kegs of tripes; 75 boxes and 4 bundles of ling; 837 boxes of candles; 255 boxes of soap; 373 barrels and 50 half-barrels of herrings; 1 barrel, 1 half barrel, 22 firkins, 2 kegs and 42 ankers of tongues; 2,351 barrels of oats; 2 bales and 5 sails of sail-cloth; 55 coils of cordage; 130 tierces of porter; 10 boxes of glass; 9 bags of pimento; 9 casks of orchall-weed; 1 barel of velves; 1 hhd. and 1 cask of bladders; 1 hhd. and 1 case of neat's foot oil; 1 case of paper; 3 boxes of callico; 32 hides; 7 horse-skins; 67 bundles of calf-skins; 1 horse alive; 1 case, 14 boxes and 4 bales of linen; 2,524 firkins and 303 kegs of butter; 3 tubs and 10 casks of dirty butter; 45,000 ox-bones and hoofs; 143 forth dozen of ox-horns.

IMPORTS—None.

EXPORTS,

From the 30th to the 31st of March.

2526 barrels of oats; 400 tierces and 180 barrels of pork; 400 firkins of butter; 10 hhds. of tallow; 9 bundles of dry goat-skins; 2 bundles of dry calf skins; 4 bundles of wet skins, and 1 barrel of velves.

PORT NEWS.

COVE, MARCH 31, 1798.

Wind N.—arrived, Argo of Sunderland, 79 tons, Cuthbert, London, merchants goods; Jane of Ross, 71 tons, Crews, Ross, Provisions, for Newfoundland.

Sailed, Free Briton of Yarmouth, Kelly Galway, goods per invoice.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF

The Rt. Worshipful KINGSMILL BERRY, Esq. MAYOR.

The middle Price of Wheat 2*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* per Quarter; with an allowance to the Baker of 10*s.* on the White and Wheaten, and 12*s.* on the Household.

Cork, March 25 1798.

WHITE.	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	WHEATEN.	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	HOUSEHOLD.	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*
1 *pen.*	0	5	4	1 *pen.*	0	8	2	1 *pen.*	0	10	6
2 *pen.*	0	11	1	2 *pen.*	1	0	5	2 *pen.*	1	5	4
3 *pen.*	1	0	5	3 *pen.*	1	8	7	3 *pen.*	2	0	2
4 *pen.*	1	6	2	4 *pen.*	2	1	2	4 *pen.*	2	1	10
6 *pen.*	2	1	2	6 *pen.*	3	1	7	6 *pen.*	4	0	4

KINGSMILL BERRY, Mayor

POETRY.

VERSES,
INSCRIBED TO LORD DUNCAN.

Ut Scopulus ſtans undè ſua, cœlique mariſque,
Temnit Duncani mens generoſa minas.

O! Duncan, born of Scottiſh race!
Fair fa' your honeſt ſonſy face!
May ye meet friends in ilka place,
Where'er ye be!
Ye ne'er your country will diſgrace
By land or ſea.

Lang may ye live the nation's pride,
To mak its fleets triumphant ride:
It's ſouks like you ſhould navies guide,
To guard our Iſle;
Ye neither fear the wind nor tide,
Baith on you ſmile.

When a' the ſailors at the Nore
Brak looſe, and to ilk other ſwore
They'd hae their will, and ſent on ſhore
Their Captains a',
Your gallant crew made nae uproar,
But ſtood in awe.

Weel did they ken your heart was leal
To guard Great Britain's common weal;
And that you'd fight the very Deel,
Should he appear;
And this ye made the Dutchmen feel,
Wi' mony a' tear.

Proud may ye be o' that fam'd day
When ye to battle led the way,
Your grand manœuvre to diſplay,
That's made you ſhine:
To fight the Dutch is nae bairn's play,
And break their line.

For joy how London bodies bounded,
And Thames' auld banks wi' ſhouts reſounded,
When ye the Dutchmen thus confounded,
And took De Winter.
And yet yourſel was neither wounded
By ball nor ſplinter.

Auld Scotland, proud of what ye've done,
To mak the ſturdy Dutchmen run,
Smiles at the laurels ye hae won,
And pawky looks;
And cries—"Ye'll ſhine, my gallant ſon,
In ſtory books."

The braggin Frenchmen ſay they'll come
To Charing-croſs wi' beat o' drum;
And be it true or a' a hum,
We dinna fear them;
For faith ye'll mak their cannon dumb
Gin ye get near them!

TOM PIPES.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. *Secretary Dundas* ſpoke to the following effect:

The motion which I ſhall ſubmit to the Houſe is in ſubſtance for leave to bring in a Bill to enable his Majeſty more effectually to ſecure the realm from the danger of invaſion, and to indemnify perſons who may ſuffer in their property in endeavouring to carry ſuch means into execution. Upon that motion I think it neceſſary for me to ſay a few words. I am perfectly aware, that in the moving for a Bill of this general deſcription, it is natural for any man to ſay to himſelf, "this is an extraordinary meaſure;" and then to aſk himſelf, "Are we not now in poſſeſſion of the moſt powerful navy we ever ſaw or ever heard of? Will not the navy ſecure us from danger?" I am perfectly ready to admit that in truth theſe queſtions ſhould be anſwered in the affirmative. I know, and I feel with pride, that we are poſſeſſed of a navy entitled to this deſcription, and it is a deſcription which all mankind is diſpoſed to give it; but I believe it is the opinion of many men of underſtanding that the military preparations now making againſt us, make it prudent for us not to reſt entirely ſecure upon our naval ſtrength, great and ſplendid as it is. I am ready alſo to admit, that we are poſſeſſed of a land force greater than this country ever poſſeſſed in any period of its former hiſtory. I am ready to admit alſo, that we have great forces ſtill in reſerve, and which may be added to that which is now under command. I admit, in ſhort, that our forces by ſea and land are at this moment infinitely ſuperior to any thing which this country could boaſt of in its proudeſt period. I am ready further to admit, that it is not on thoſe forces alone, great and powerful as they are, that we are wholly to rely; for I believe moſt firmly, that at no period in the hiſtory of the world, did any country poſſeſs ſuch means of producing Voluntary Corps as we do at this moment. At no period did any country poſſeſs ſuch a general inclination to protect itſelf as this country does at this hour, which indeed is manifeſted by the fifty, or perhaps ſixty thouſand men who have voluntary enrolled themſelves for their country's defence, and who are now ready to act in caſe of emergency. All theſe things I admit as proofs of the general zeal of the inhabitants of this country. It may be ſaid, that, "with all this accumulation of force both naval and milital ry, and with this burning zeal, it can hardly be neceſſary to take any further legiſlative meaſure for our protection, for that we are already ſafe." I am far from feeling in my own mind, any fear for our ſecurity; but at the ſame time I am of opinion that neither the legiſlative authority, nor the executive power of this country, can do full juſtice to its intereſts, if they do not enable the voluntary ſpirit of the country to come forward for its ſecurity. This is the grand object of the meaſure which I am going to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Houſe. I am perſuaded that the feelings of the people would operate moſt powerfully if left to their own exertions; but if the zeal and ſpirit of the people can be ſo directed as to be reduced to a ſyſtem, what may not the combination of theſe advantages produce?—When every man comes forward in the defence of his country even without a ſyſtem; when individuals are left only to their own efforts; great things may be done when the zeal is pure; but when they are brought under a regular ſyſtem, their force, in a maſs, thus collected, muſt be irreſiſtible, for the merely reducing them to a ſyſtem increaſes their ſtrength ten-fold. It is upon this ſentiment that I offer my motion to the Houſe. There may be ſome who would like to hear what are the cauſes for the extraordinary meaſure that I am about to propoſe. The general topics of the Bill which I am about to move for leave to bring before you, are of two or three different kinds. They do not, however, go farther than many individuals have done already to manifeſt their zeal for the ſervice of their country. The very thing which is propoſed to be done by the Bill, was done in the county of Dorſet under the authority of the Lord Lieutenant, acting as the head of the *poſſe comitatus*. I applaud the ſpirit of this body of men, yet it will admit of a doubt whether ſome of the objects they had in view were not connected with the duty belonging to the Sheriff as the head of the *poſſe comitatus*. In like manner a powerful body has been had under the authority of the Lord Lieutenant of another country; but even there it may admit of a doubt whether their powers are fully adequate to all the neceſſary objects. The object of the Bill is to give this power, that people may, near their own homes, appear in arms to co-operate with the exiſting power of the country, and to enable them to follow what they have already manifeſted to be their inclination. It is alſo to give power to extenſive authority to make regulations with regard to the drivers of waggons, and other points of this nature. Another part of the intended regulation relates to the ſtock which individuals, ſuch as cattle and other property, may bring to the ſervice of their country, and to indemnify them for any deſtruction that may happen to their property, either in giving it up to Government, or in endeavouring to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. It is impoſſible to point out particular places at this moment, but it is part of the intended meaſure to take ſmall pieces of ground, for artillery and battery; and it is intended that they ſhould be changed by the order of the Commanding Officer; but due care is to be taken that whatever happens, no man ſhall ſuffer for the aid he may give to the public ſervice. Another part of the regulation is, that no inhumanity ſhall be committed in the removal of families, in caſe the enemy ſhould approach and make that removal neceſſary. In ſhort, the general object of the Bill is to enable his Majeſty to call on the Lieutenants of the Counties to make a return of thoſe who are able and willing to come forward to ſerve their country, in aid of the Military, and to give his Majeſty the ſame power to call them forth, as he now has for embodying the Militia, by which the whole ſpirit of the country may be prodigiouſly invigorated; and by which you will prove, that, while other nations are falling to ruin, you ſtand in the middle of the Ocean, fearleſs and impregnable, by which you will prove that amidſt the wreck of ſurrounding nations, there is one ſpot upon the face of the globe, which, however aſſailed, is yet invulnerable. I am aware of one objection that may be ſtarted to the plan which I am now propoſing. It may be ſaid that there is danger in putting weapons of offence into the hands of all people in this country, or at leaſt all deſcriptions of people in this country. I own that on theſe points I feel no alarm whatever. I own there might be ſome danger in thus arming men, if they were at liberty to act alone; but here they will be under the command of a Military power, and under the care of Martial Law: and I believe there is nothing more wanting to add to the confidence of the people in the Government under which they live. Here they will be called upon to ſerve together; and this will call forth every man's zeal, for every man will be aware that he is contending for his own ſafety. When once men are brought to act in this manner, they will be impregnable. But when I ſay that the country is ſound and true to itſelf, and am willing to hope the enemy will not attack us, yet I am very far from ſaying that there are not men among us whom it would not be ſafe to truſt with arms, but who ſhould be watched with care and attention. I do not wiſh to ſay any thing that may prevent unanimity upon this occaſion. I hope for unanimity; but I am ſorry to ſay that there are, I will not ſay large bodies, but they are claſſes of men who are not only inimical to the Conſtitution of our country; but who, under the name of Reform, carry on the moſt direct, and even avowed Treaſon:—that there are whole bodies of men, at this moment, actually engaged in correſpondence with the enemy intending to attack this country, I know it to a certainty to be true. I do not wiſh to create ſuſpicion; but I ſay this to ſhew that the Executive Government is aware of ſome of theſe proceedings. I know that the title "Parliamentary Reform" is a captivating to the ears of men. God forbid I ſhould be of opinion that all thoſe who profeſs to have that object in view, deſire to ſee this country given up to the enemy, and that they would make no reſiſtance to a French invaſion. I believe many of them have no wiſhes that are hoſtile to the intereſts of their country; but I ſay there are many who under the name of "Parliamentary Reform," wiſh to ſee a French invaſion, and who wiſh the country may be conquered by the French. I ſay this by way of caution to thoſe who have no ſuch view, but who call for that Reform, and to ſhew them the danger of their proceedings; for the French themſelves have thought proper to take all reformers in the lump, and to huddle them together as their friends in caſe of invaſion. I believe they are miſtaken; but I would adviſe thoſe Gentlemen, who wiſh only for a Parliamtary Reform, to conſider a little, and to be cautious with whom they conect themſelves, and with whom ſome of them are connected; and then they will find that this is not a time for them to perfiſt, for they only hold forth encouragement to the enemy. I ſay I wiſh to guard them againſt this miſchief; for I again ſtate it as a fact, that there men in this country endeavouring to forward their views of invaſion under the name of Parliamentary Reform. To thoſe who once thought that the friendſhip of the French was a baſis on which they could build any ſecurity, a few words will, I think, be ſufficient.—That they ſhould not rely on that friendſhip I would ſhew them, by calling their attention to Flanders, to Holland, to Venice, to Naples, to Genoa, to Rome; all that was ſaid to the inhabitants of theſe places by the French was in the language of friendſhip. But, above all, there is a recent inſtance of French ſincerity, which has indeed called forth the valour and the ardour of a long, happy and illuſtrious nation of heroes; I mean the Swiſs Cantons, who were attacked without the leaſt provocation, and are now treated by the French as the moſt hateful enemies. And here let the Houſe remember that lately the French, under the walls of Berne, drank "Ruin to the exiſtence of Great Britain." I need not ſay that you are now contending with an enemy that has not left you to conjecture what they mean to accompliſh if they can. They look to the deſtruction of your Navy, the deſtruction of your Commerce, the deſtruction of your Revenue. and of every thing that has diſtinguiſhed you from all the nations of the world. You ſee the ſtake for which you are contending. Need I ſay more? I move, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to enable his Majeſty more effectually to provide for the defence and ſecurity of the kingdom, and to indemnify all perſons who may ſuffer in their property, by taking ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary for that purpoſe."

The Speaker then read the motion.

General Tarleton ſaid, he would not follow the example of the Hon. Gentleman by diſcuſſing the ſtate of the country, becauſe he did not mean to denounce the means by which it was reduced to its preſent ſituation; nor would he call it calamitous, becauſe he would not appal the ſpirit of the people, at a criſis big with danger, and loudly demanding the greateſt unanimity and exertion.—Where he would aſk, was the country open to danger? Why, in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, it was vulnerable in the eaſtern coaſt, which was not far diſtant from the capital, That was the part where they could make the attack with any chance of ſucceſs. God forbid they ſhould do ſo; but if they ſhould, their march would be as rapid as poſſible; they knew there were no fortified towns to be left behind them; they would not incumber themſelves with heavy baggage and proviſions, which, by retarding their movements, would afford time to render their efforts ineffectual. He would adviſe, therefore, that ſo many troops ſhould not be left in the ſouthern, the northern, and weſtern extremities of the kingdom, and that the beſt of our troops, both infantry and cavalry, ſhould be drawn to the neighbourhood of London, where our force ſhould be concentrated, leaving detachments to protect the principal commercial towns, ſuch as Newcaſtle, Liverpool, and Briſtol. Beſides this, other precautions were neceſſary. A regiment, he admitted, drawn out in St. James's Park, looked well, and ſeemed able to act with the utmoſt celerity: but look at it marching from cantonmen to cantonment, and ſee how ſlow and encumbered its motion. To enable our army then to cope with the French, it muſt be diſembarraſſed of much of its preſent incumberances.—Look to the conſtitution of the French army. A Captain in the French army carried his own baggage; he did not mean to reduce an Engliſh Officer to that ſituation. But expedition was the ſoul of enterprize, and certainly alterations ſhould be made in thoſe particulars which rendered us unable to act with as much expedition as our enemies. Theſe then were the previous ſteps to be taken.

General Delancey obſerved, that as the Hon. General who had juſt ſat down, had called upon military men in the Houſe to give their opinions upon the preſent meaſure, he would endeavour to ſhew in what way he conceived the plan ſuggeſted by that Gentleman w[ould be improp]er. He had not been in the habit [of addreſſing hi]mſelf to the Houſe, and therefore [he requeſted thei]r indulgence. The Honourable [General had ſta]ted, that no adequate preparatio[ns had been mad]e to defend the country againſt a [foreign enemy—] and that no proper diſpoſition [had been made o]f the army, if the enemy come[. But he would] point out what diſpoſitions o[ught to be made;] and he had ſtated his opinion, t[hat all the troops] ſhould be drawn to the metropo[lis, and that the] extremities of the country ſhoul[d be left expoſed.] This was the general tenor of h[is ſuggeſtion.—] So different however was his opi[nion, that he was] perfectly ſatisfied every thing [had been done] which could be done; and that [ſuch were the diſ]poſitions that had already been m[ade, that if the] enemy ſhould invade the country, [they would meet] with a reſiſtance which they did [not expect. Of] the preſent plan, his opinion wa[s, that it ought] to be adopted, and immediately. [One word more] he begged leave to add, with reſ[pect to the Com]mander in Chief. Active and dil[igent in buſineſs,] he had ſpared no pains to be m[ade acquainted] with all the moſt vulnerable part[s of the iſland;] & ſhould that illuſtrious perſonag[e be called into] action, he would ſhew General [Buonaparte that] there were other Commanders b[eſides French] Officers, and that the glory whic[h he had deriv]ed from his unexpected ſucceſſes [migh be tar]niſhed.

After a few words in explanati[on from Gene]ral Tarleton,

Sir *W. Pulteney* roſe. He expreſſed his great ſatisfaction at the determination a[nd plan which] he had juſt heard, of defending th[e country to] the utmoſt. He liked to hear the [opinions of] Gentlemen upon the ſubject, and h[ow far, and] in what way, the plan was likely to be effectual. The meaſure met with his decided approbation; he wiſhed it had been adopted ſoone[r]; he hoped it would not come too late; that if it did, the country muſt be more buſy. The Right Hon. Gentleman deſerved, in his opinion, great thanks for the pains he had taken in bringing forward and arranging the meaſure. Alluding to the ſuggeſtions thrown out by General Tarleton, he ſaid it was obvious there muſt be a great force near the metropolis, becauſe the metropolis was near the coaſt. But the capture even of the metropolis would not enſure the conqueſt of the reſt of the country, though certainly it would be an event of the moſt diſaſtrous kind. The ſeaports and the great towns muſt be guarded as well as the capital. Theſe were all arguments for the meaſure; becauſe when we had ſo many places to guard, we muſt ſee the neceſſity of calling out the whole force of the country. What had been the effects of ſuch a meaſure in Switzerland? Had any country made ſuch a reſiſtance to the French? Surrounded on all ſides, aſſiſted by no one, attacked by a country ſo ſuperior in population, yet with all theſe diſadvantages Switzerland had not ſunk under her ſituation. Five times had ſhe rallied againſt the French troops; and the French General himſelf had ſpoken in terms of admiration and wonder at the oppoſition made by this gallant people, who had not been engaged in wars for two hundred years. This ſhewed what the ſpirit of a free People was. But how could the People of this country ſhew it? Had they any means of doing it before this plan? What had produced the defeat of the Swiſs? A too great ſecurity. Four years ago they had been told of the neceſſity of making preparations; but they neglected the warning, and conſidered the perſon who gave it as a falſe prophet. His own opinion was, that the French would not have attacked them, if they had been prepared for reſiſtance. When an invaſion of this country was talked of, which he had always been of opinion would be attempted, was it not plain that the ſuperiority of numbers was a great advantage? And how could that ſuperiority be obtained, if the force of the country were not called forth? The Right Hon. Gentleman had evinced great abilities in the drawing out and detail of his plan. Under the circumſtances of an invaſion, it muſt be clear that ſuch a variety of duties and occupations would be found neceſſary as to require great precautions; and every body muſt know that when an invading enemy was to be oppoſed, a great number of men muſt be employed in various ways beſides fighting. But when the people were not called forth, they could not know they were wanted. The firſt ſentiment of an unarmed man was to run away. With reſpect to putting arms in the hands of the people, he did not enter into the idea of the Right Hon. Gentleman, that many would aſſiſt the French. He believed that very few would. Many had entertained ſentiments which they had now abandoned: many in the heat and irration of parties ſaid ſtrong things, and perhaps felt them—but when the common cauſe came, all would be animated with but one ſpirit. He could not conclude without expreſſing it as his decided opinion, that it became this country to mark their approbation of the reſiſtance of the Swiſs, and their total diſapprobation and abhorrence of the conduct of the French. This ought to be done in ſuch a way as to appear the general ſenſe of the nation. If any Gentleman would point out the mode, he ſhould be happy to follow it, becauſe he conceived it would be productive of a great and moſt beneficial effect.

(To be concluded in our next.)

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The Cork Herald:

OR, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.—No. 17.] SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1798. [Price, Four-Pence.

THE Partnerſhip which heretofore ſubſiſted b tween John Davis, Jonathan Davis, and Edward Hatton the youoger, Ironmongers, was Diſſolved by *mutual conſent*, on the 15th of firſt month, (January laſt;) thoſe indebted to them are requeſted to order payment, and thoſe to whom they ſtand indebted, to apply to John and Jonathan Davis for the ſame.

Cork, 29th 3d mo. 1798.

THE Partnerſhip between *Davis* and *Hatton*, was Diſſolved on the 15th January laſt, by mutual conſent. All thoſe who ſtand indebted to the Firm are requeſted to order payment, and all thoſe who may have Accounts againſt them are deſired to furniſh the ſame.

JONATHAN DAVIS acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he continues carrying on the *Smith and Ironmongery Buſineſs*, as uſual, and hopes by his moderate charges, and ſtrict attention to all commands that he may be favored with, to merit that ſupport he has hitherto ſo amply experienced.

Cork, 30th 3d mo. 1798.

For Briſtol,

THE PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY, JAMES DONOVAN, *Maſter*—(well accommodated for Paſſengers)—will Sail on Monday the 9th inſt. For particulars, apply to the Maſter, at Mr. Buckmaſter's, Coal-Quay. April 4

WINES FOR SALE.

A FEW Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter-Caſks of remarkably fine Old RED PORT, per the Diligence, 1794 SHERRY, of very ſuperior Quality, in Quarter Caſks: ſome hundred Dozens of very Old Bottled *Clare*, *Port*, *Madeira* and *Sherry*, at the Cellars of ROBERT NETTLES, St. Patrick's Bridge. April 7.

HADDOCK, Organ Builder,

HAS leave to return his ſincere thanks to his [illegible] Friends, for their particular attention to his houſe in Cork, during his abſence—progreſs he has made in England, as an Organ Builder and Mechanic, will, he hopes meet in his native city (where he intends returning early in June), that encouragement equal to his ſtudies.—His engagement in London being only ſix or eight weeks in the year, he is determined to devote the reſt of his time to his buſineſs in Cork, where he propoſes exhibiting his new and much-admired piece of Mechaniſm, the *Telegraph*, which has not only attracted the attention of the Royal Family, but the Scientific Circle of Faſhion in London, in particular that of the Lords of the Admi-

HADDOCK would be deficient in gratitude, if he did not remember the indulgence of the Pariſhioners of Upper Shandon, who permitted his Daughter to officiate as Organiſt in his abſence. He alſo begs Mr. Connel (Organiſt of Lower Shandon) will be pleaſed to accept his acknowledgments for his attendance to the Friendly Knot on St. Patrick's Day—what renders this obligation ſtill greater, is, that he was neither expected nor ſolicited by Mrs. Haddock, ſhe not being apprized on the occaſion. Haddock is informed, that intereſt was making to ſuperſede him in the place of Organiſt of Upper Shandon, next Eaſter; his indignation at ſuch conduct prevents him from uſing thoſe harſh epithets which ſuch treatment deſerves; his mind riſes ſuperior, but his reliance on the Pariſhioners is too ſanguine, to cauſe any ſuſpicion on that head. April 4

Auction of Swediſh Herrings.

TO be Sold by Auction, in WATERFORD, on *Tueſday*, the 10th of *April* inſtant, at One o'Clock, on the QUAY, 400 Barrels new *Sweaiſh* HERRINGS, juſt arrived, per the Frederica, Captain N rdſtrom, from Marſtrand; to be put up in Lots agreeable to the Purchaſer: Payment, Bills on *Dublin* at 61 Days.

WATERFORD, *April* 4, 1798.

JOHN SWINEY, *Shandon-ſtreet*,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that his buſineſs in the WOOLLEN DRAPERY Line, will be carried on in the ſame extenſive manner as uſual; and requeſts all who are indebted to him will order immediate payment. April 4, 1798.

CHOICE HAY.

JEREMIAH M'SWINEY has for Sale, from 60 to 80 Tons of Firſt Quality HAY, in his Yard, oppoſite the Red Abbey Sugar-Houſe.

Cork, April 4, 1798.

COLES and WOOD have for Sale at their Stores,

Prime Virginia Wrapper Tobacco,
Gallipoli Oil in Hhds. and Qr. Caſks,
Sallad Oil in Caſes,
Jamaica Scale Sugar in Hhds.
Eaſt India Ditto in Bags,
Lisbon Vinegar,
Dutch Flax and Flax-Seed,
Cordage and Ship Timber.

Terms made pleaſing April 4.

The Barrymore Committee,

AND the ſeveral Perſons whoſe names are hereto Subſcribed, being ſtrongly impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the horrid and outrageous attempt lately made againſt the life of Sir HENRY MANNIX, Bart. a Magiſtrate of this County, do hereby pledge themſelves to pay the ſums annexed to their reſpective names for the apprehending and Proſecuting to Conviction within the ſpace of Six Months from the date hereof, the Perſons concerned in ſaid outrage.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
J. Chatterton jr.	11	7	6	Barrymore Committee	113	15	0
Nob. Mannix	56	17	6				
Thos. Dorman	22	15	0	Silver Oliver	56	17	6
R. Rowland	22	15	0	Robert Dring	22	15	0
K. Lane	11	7	6	Simon Dring	22	15	0
J. Webb, clk.	5	13	9	Henry Wallis	22	15	0
T. Rowland	22	15	0	Henry Purdey	50	0	0
J. M'Call jun.	22	15	0	Robert Martin	11	7	6
Wm. Baker	11	7	6	Samuel M'Call	22	15	0
T. Harding	11	7	6	Hugh Lawton	11	7	6
Jas. Connor	11	7	6	J. Chetwood	22	15	0
M. Rogers	11	7	6	John R. Parker	50	0	0
Hugh Millerd	11	7	6	W. O. Hamilton	11	7	6
R. R Aldworth	11	7	6	W. Mannix	56	17	6
Dean Bore	11	7	6	Thos. Mannix	56	17	6
T. Martin ſen	11	7	6	John Bennett	11	7	6
T. Martin jun	11	7	6	John Rowland	22	15	0

☞ In addition to the above Reward TWO HUNDRED POUNDS will be paid by HENRY MANNIX.

ENGLISH CHEESE, &c.

John White, No. 27, North Main-ſtreet,

HAS this day received, per *Sophia*, from *Briſtol*, an extenſive ſupply of the following Goods:

CHEESE.

Beſt double Gloſter,
Ditto ſingle Ditto,
Beſt Cheſhire & Dolphin,
Ditto Berkley Hundred and the much approved Wiltſhire Truckles, that weigh from 6 to 9lb. each.
New Malaga Raiſins, in Caſks and Boxes,
Beſt Jordan Almonds,
Mecklenburgh Smalts,
Powder and Slate Blues,
Silk Search Bottoms,
Beſt Long Mace,
Cloves, Nutmegs, Caſſia, and beſt Ceylon Cinnamon,
White Pepper, in Bags,
French and Pearl Barley
Citron and Salt Petre.

WHITE Sells every Article at the moſt reduced Profit, for *ready Money* only. He takes *French Crowns* at 5s. 5d. each, and the Notes of the Factories as Cash. March 10.

John Bennett, *Plaintiff.* Wm. Butler, *Deft.*

PURSUANT to the Decree of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer, in Ireland, made in this cauſe, bearing date the 19th day of July, 1797, I will on Monday the 30th day of April next, at two o'clock in the Afternoon, at my Office at the King's-Inns, Dublin, ſet up and ſell by Public Cant to the higheſt Bidder, all that and thoſe the Defendant's Eſtate and Intereſt in the Lands of Ballyvilloone, together with the Commonage, and five Acres and three quarters of the Bog of Toneyreagh, being part of the Lands of Ballymoriſheen, ſituate in the Barony of Barrett's, and County of *Cork*, or a competent part thereof, for the purpoſes in the ſaid Decree mentioned. Dated this 7th day of March, 1798. W. W. POLE.

Lodge No. 1.

☞ The next Ordinary Monthly Night of the above *Lodge*, falling this year in *Paſſion Week*, the meeting of the Lodge is Poſtponed to Saturday the 14th of April next.

Signed by Order,
March 31. B. P. Sec'ry.

WHITBREAD's LONDON PORTER,

IMPORTED AND SOLD BY

SAMUEL FIGGIS,

And by no other Perſon in Cork,

WHO begs leave to inform his Friends and Public, that he has now landed, and will be conſtantly ſupplied with a Quantity of WHITBREAD's LONDON PORTER, of excellent Quality and Flavor, at his STORES in *Beaſt-Lane, Patrick-Street*, at 1l. 17s. 11d. per Tierce, Caſk to be returned. RICHARD CABOURN, *Cooper.*

March 28.

MISS FAVARGER,

THINKS it proper to contradict the Report of her intending to give up her School.—She has not the moſt diſtant idea of it, and as ſhe cannot meet here with a Female capable of aſſiſting her to teach French *correctly*, ſhe has for that purpoſe engaged Mr. JACQUOTTIN—and alſo, a Young Perſon to teach every kind of uſeful and ingenious Works:—which will enable her to attend to other important Branches of Education, when the number of her Pupils is enlarged.

March 28.

Voluntary Contributions.

☞ Attendance at the Collector's Office in the Long-Room, each day, from 11 till 3 o'Clock to receive the firſt Quarterly Payment, due 25th Inſt.

Cork, March 31, 1798.

TO THE PUBLIC.

OLIVER BOND's buſineſs will be conducted as hitherto, at his Houſe, No. 13, Bridge-Street, where every poſſible attention will be given to render ſatisfaction to the friends of the houſe.

Mr. BOND being at preſent confined in Kilmainham gaol under a committal of the Privy Council, on the common and general charge of *treaſonable practices*, and denied the uſe of pen, ink, and paper cannot himſelf addreſs his friends; but he and the Public may reſt aſſured, that nothing will be more grateful to him than a trial by an IMPARTIAL Jury of his countrymen, the iſſue of which, he has a conſcious aſſurance will (if given) terminate in his innocence. Dublin, March, 1798.

WHEREAS,

MISS ELLEN MITCHELL was forcibly dragged, and feloniouſly carried off, laſt Night, from her *Father's* Houſe, by a Party of armed Men, headed by HENRY SPREAD, *Gentleman*, and aided by his Servant, LAURENCE HEGARTY; who Struck and Abuſed [illegible] on her reſiſting, and alſo Struck and Abuſed her MOTHER, on her throwing herſelf [illegible] Protection, I having been confined to my Sick Bed;

Now I will give a *Reward* of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, Payable on the very Day of the Conviction of the ſaid HENRY SPREAD, to any Perſon, or Perſons, who will Apprehend and lodge him in any of His Majeſty's Gaols.

Mitchell's-Fort, March 19, 1798. } HENRY MITCHELL.

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majeſty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and THADY LAWLER, Lieutenant in the Clare Light Company, attached to the ſaid Regiment, ſtand charged on oath with having forcibly and violently committed a rape on CATHERINE FYNN, a priſoner in charge of the guard whereof the ſaid LAWLER was officer.

WE, the undernamed Officers of the 89th Regiment at Head-Quarters, deſirous of teſtifying to the Country our abhorrence and deteſtation of ſuch inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the ſaid WILLIAM VENNILL to juſtice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any perſon or perſons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majeſty's goals within the ſpace of Six Months from the date hereof, which Reward ſhall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of ſaid Regiment.

Said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, ruddy complexion, fair hair, and rather inkneed.

William Steward Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
William Hilliard, Captain.
Bernard Stawell, Captain.
William N. Long, Captain.
John T. Perry, Captain.
John L. Meſurier, Captain Lieutenant.
Jordan Roche, Surgeon.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant.
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
John Macdonald, Lieutenant,
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Richard Butler, Lieutenant.
Robert M'Keaud, Lieutenant.
William Percivall, Lieutenant.
Charles Pm. Roddy, Enſign.
William Cowell, Enſign.
John Grant, Enſign.
Henry Eyre Evans, Enſign.
John Campbell, A Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18. 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

A MAJORITY, a Company, Two Enſigncies, and an Adjutancy unattached.—Application to Major Bradſhaw, Mary-Street, Cork.

April 4

Middleton Factory.

LEAHY AND M'CARTHY,

No. 46, North-Main-Street,

BEG leave to acquaint their Friends, (particularly SHOP-KEEPERS, and DEALERS IN WOOLLENS,) that they have undertaken to Sell, *(wholeſale only)* the Goods of the MIDDLETON MANUFACTURE, which have been hitherto diſpoſed of at Mr. ROCHE's, *No.* 9, *Grand-Parade*,—And as they are determined to continue their own Buſineſs in the uſual extenſive manner—have therefore now an opportunity, of being well aſſorted in every Article in the

Woollen, Linen, Cotton,

AND HOSIERY LINE.

And hope it will be a farther inducement to their Cuſtomers to continue that ſupport, which they have heretofore ſo amply experienced.

They have now, at their Ware-Houſe,

DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY,

And with which they are to be Weekly ſupplied.

Beſt Superfine CLOTHS.
Do. Do. SCARLET Do.
Do. Refine Do. Do.
Do. Livery Do.

With a great Variety of excellent *Coatings*, *Naps*, *Kerſeymeres*, and *Fancy Waiſt-Coatings*.

N. B. PRIME FLOWER, from different Mills, on Sale, at *reaſonable* Prices. March 21.

TO LET,

A COMPLEAT HOUSE and CONCERN, in *Patrick-Street*, now in the Poſſeſſion of *Sir Vivian Pick*, with or without extenſive CELLARS, STORES, &c. on which has lately been expended a large Sum of Money. The HOUSE is well calculated for a Hotel, Academy, or Lodgings. As he means to *decline* the *Wine Buſineſs*, he will Diſpoſe of a few Hhds. of choice CLARET, fit immediately *to Bottle*, and ſome very excellent, three Years in Bottle, with OLD PORT, all which may be ſeen at his STORES. The BREWERY in *Marlborough-Street*, now kept going by his SON, will alſo be LET: a conſtant Supply of the *much eſteemed* 8s. 8d. BEER, will be kept up until the Brewery is Let.

N. B. An excellent Draft or Carriage HORSE for Sale. March 14.

To be Let, or the Intereſt ſold,

THE Houſe and Concerns on the Coal-Quay, for a conſiderable time, in the poſſeſſion of the late Firm of *KIFT* and *CLUTTERBUCK*, and are now in the occupation of Mr. CLUTTERBUCK, immediate poſſeſſion can be given, and may be viewed from 8 in the morning till 6 at night.

☞ Mr. CLUTTERBUCK takes this opportunity of returning his ſincere acknowledgments to his Numerous Friends in this City and the Country, for their very great partiality to him in his late Buſineſs of the Tea and Grocery line, and informs them that intending to add to the above Imports, that of *Wines* and *Spirits*, Mr. CORNELIUS SULLIVAN of this City, has joined him in Co-partnerſhip.

Cork, March 14.

CLUTTERBUCK, SULLIVAN, & CO.

BEG to inform their Friends, that from the preſent Tea Sales, they expect a well aſſorted ſupply of *Green*, *Black*, and *Bohea*, with Refined and Raw *Sugars*, and a great Variety of Articles in the *Grocery Line*.—Alſo, direct from Oporto, a quantity of *Wine*, in Pipes and Hhds; and ſoon expect a few Pieces of *real Geneva*, *Jamaica Rum*, and *French Brandy*, *Sherry* and *Malaga*, in Butts, half do. and quarter Caſks—with all which articles they intend being conſtantly ſupplied.

N. B. The Buſineſs will be carried on at their Offices and Stores, (formerly in the poſſeſſion of C.—S.) South-Main-Street.

Cork, March 14, 1798.

County of Cork. } ☞ SUCH Magiſtrates as have taken Informations, and Recognizances returnable to the next Aſſizes, are earneſtly requeſted to ſend them to the Crown Office as ſpeedily as poſſible. The very heavy weight of buſineſs, and the early period at which it is ſuppoſed the Aſſizes are to Commence, will render a non compliance with this requeſt moſt materially inconvenient.

JAMES CHATTERTON, Jun.
Feb 28. Clerk of the Crown.

LODGINGS.

A LARGE Drawing-Room, Bed-Chambers, Kitchen, &c. fit for a Family, to be Let, Unfurnished, at WOODS's, South Main-ſtreet; who has every thing in the *Grocery Line* of the beſt Quality, and at the loweſt Prices. Aptil 7.

WHEREAS,

THE following daring, wicked and villainous Hand-Bill was circulated on Tueſday evening laſt, throughout this City, inſtigating the Soldiers of this Garriſon to depart from their Allegiance, and to mutiny againſt the Legal Commands of their Superiors.

To Militia Men!!!

"TWO of your Body are to be Murdered, and "you will be called on to be the Murderers; you "will be told that you have ſworn to obey your "Officers, and that you are in danger of being "puniſhed if you refuſe to be Executioners;— "But I tell you, you are bound to reſiſt ſuch a "Command, & that the People who have affixed "an watchful eye on all your proceedings, will "never excuſe you from ſuch an act: From the "moment the Trigger is drawn, by which you "are to be Butchered, you ceaſe to have the con-"fidence of the *Men of Erin.*—Refuſe to fire, "refuſe to be the Executioners of your Tyrants "damnable orders, who dares to call you to ac-"count. The whole People will defend and "ſhield you, they will feed and lodge and cloath "you, they will warm you in their Boſoms; as "you behave now, your Country will conſider "you for ever. Oh! Militia Men, you will all "be ſhot one by one, if you dont at once put a "ſtop to Slaughter. Did you not hear how the "Brave Men of the Carlow Militia at Blaris "Camp, refuſed to ſhoot two of their Comrades: "another Regiment was called on for the purpoſe, "they refuſed to be Murderers; a Scotch Regi-"ment was ſingled out, even they refuſed, yet "not one of them was puniſhed.—Who dare to "puniſh you if you are true to each other.— Now "is the time to prove yourſelves."

I do hereby promiſe, that I will pay the Sum of FIFTY GUINEAS to any Perſon or Perſons that will give Information of the Author or Authors of ſaid Hand-Bill, ſo as he or they be apprehended and proſecuted to Conviction, and that I will pay alſo TWENTY GUINEAS to any Perſon that will diſcover the Printer or Publiſher of ſaid Hand-Bill, ſo that he or they may be apprehended and proſecuted to Conviction.

Theſe Rewards will be paid on Conviction of any of the above Perſons—By Me,

W. MYERS.
Major-General
Commanding Garriſon of Cork.

Cork, 30th March, 1798.

MAJOR GENERAL MYERS having been pleaſed to communicate to the Commanding Officers of the Corps compoſing the Garriſon of Cork, his very ſpirited notice of a villainous and wicked manœuvre, calculated to inſtigate the Soldiers of this Garriſon to depart from their allegiance, and to mutiny againſt the legal commands of their ſuperiors——and the Officers commanding having notified the ſame to their reſpective Corps,

WE whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, do, on behalf of ourſelves, the Officers, Non-Commiſſioned Officers, and Privates of the Corps we have the honor to command, requeſt that Major General Myers will have the goodneſs to accept of our ſincere acknowledgments for his attention to the honor of the Soldiers under his command, and to the ſecurity of his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects under his protection; and beg leave to aſſure him, that notwithſtanding the inſidious attempts which have been made, to ſeduce us from our duty to our God, our King, and our Country, we feel our attachment unſhaken, and our loyalty in full force; and we cannot conclude without cautioning the Agents of Rebellion, how they in future, preſume to tamper with our ſteady purpoſe of continuing to act becoming the characters of Faithful Soldiers, and good Subjects, as they may be aſſured, that our honeſt indignation will ariſe in proportion to their ineffectual and paltry attempts; and we cannot help obſerving with horror, the infamous and lying accuſation againſt our brother ſoldiers in Blaris Camp having refuſed to do their duty, no ſuch circumſtance having ever happened.

In the name of the Officers of the Corps of this Garriſon, We beg leave to offer the Sums annexed to our names, in addition to the liberal Rewards held out by Major General Myers, to be paid by us ſeverally to him on demand, and to be diſpoſed of by him in whatever manner he may judge beſt, towards diſcovering and bringing to juſtice the Authors and Publiſhers of theſe infamous Hand-Bills, which were ſo induſtriouſly and ſecretly (but to little purpoſe) diſtributed on the night of the 27th of March inſt.

Given under our hands at Cork, the 31ſt March, 1798.

John Finlay, Lieut. Col. Dublin Co. Regt. of Militia, Commanding,	56 17 6
Wm. Wilſon, Major 2d Fencible Light Dragoons, Commanding,	56 17 6
Maurice Blake, Major North Mayo Regt. of Militia, Commanding,	56 17 6
Geo. Hay, Major Elgin Fencible Regt. Commanding,	56 17 6
John Carr, Capt. Commanding Royal Iriſh Artillery,	56 17 6

THE ROYAL CORK VOLUNTEERS ſtrongly impreſſed with the livelieſt abhorrence at the late wicked attempt to Seduce the brave and loyal Troops of this Garriſon from their duty and allegiance, by the diſſemination of a moſt flagitious Hand-Bill, publiſhed on the Night preceding the Execution of the two traiterous Soldiers; Do fully concur in the meaſures above adopted, of bringing the Offenders to Juſtice, and do offer a Reward of FIFTY GUINEAS, in addition to the foregoing ſums, to be paid to General Myers, to be by him diſpoſed of as above.

Committee-Room, R. C. Volunteers, April 2, 1798.

Signed by Order,
D. CONNELL, *Sec'ry.*

☞ THE COMMON COUNCIL of this City, in addition to the Rewards already offered, have made an Order for Payment of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, out of the Corporation Revenues, for apprehending and proſecuting to Conviction, the Author, or Authors, of the infamous *Hand-Bill*, publiſhed with intent to Seduce the Troops of this Garriſon from their Duty and Allegiance; and alſo for Payment of TWENTY GUINEAS, for apprehending and proſecuting to Conviction, the Printer or Publiſher thereof; and the further Sum of TWENTY GUINEAS to any Perſon giving private Information, ſo that the Author, or Authors, Printer or Publiſher, may be apprehended and brought to Juſtice, within Six Calendar Months: which Order is referred to a Court of Doyer Hundred.

Council Chamber, April 4, 1798.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March next,

FOR Three Lives, or Thirty-one Years, the HOUSE and DEMESNE of DROMDIG; ſituate in *Eaſt Carbery*. The Demeſne containing about 80 Acres good Ground, handſomely laid down, and commanding an extenſive view of the Ocean. The Houſe is fit for the immediate reception of a Family; the Offices are large and in thorough repair, with an excellent Garden, protected by a Wall fourteen feet high, and the entire calculated for the reſidence of a Gentleman, wiſhing to reſide in a ſporting Country. Application to be made to the Rev. H. JONES, *Kinſale*, or I. T. JONES. Feb. 1

N. B. The Houſe, with 27 Acres, will be let more pleaſing.

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the Engliſh Papers to the 31ſt ult. inclusive, which contain the following intelligence:

RASTSADT,

MARCH 15.

The French Miniſters have declared, that the troops of the Republic will not leave the Right Bank of the Rhine, till the Peace ſhall be completely concluded.

FRANKFORT,

MARCH 17.

We have juſt received intelligence, that the blockade of Ehrenbreitſtein is again raiſed.

After the conceſſion of the Left Bank of the Rhine the French Miniſter, Trielhard, gave for the firſt time, a grand dinner to the Deputation of the Empire. It is ſaid, that the French will likewiſe inſiſt on ſome points relative to the Right Bank of the Rhine.

ROME,

FEBRUARY 28.

Six Mintſters for Foreign Affairs, named by the Conſuls, have been appointed, and our Municipality will conſiſt of 24 Members. All appointments are made with the approbation of the French.

Eccleſiaſtical and Public Eſtates to the amount of 12 Millions have been ſold; and the Plates for the fabrication of Paper Money thrown into the Tiber.

ITALY,

MARCH 8.

General Berthier is gone with General Le Clerc, and his whole Staff, to Milan, and General Maſſena is gone from this to Ancona. The French head-quarters will, it is ſaid, be eſtabliſhed in the latter City. This has greatly diminiſhed the reports of an approaching breach between France and Naples.

According to a Proclamation of General Berthier, the Ciſalpine Republic, by the new ſettlement of the Boundaries between it and the Roman Republic which will ſoon take place, will gain Fir St. Leo, and the town of Peſaro.

The Chevalier Buſſi, the Envoy of the Pope at Milan, has had notice given him, that his Functions have ceaſed. In the Milaneſe great fermentation ſtill prevails. In ſeveral places, they have ſhouted, "Long live the Emperor."

The French Miniſter Plenipotentiary at Naples, Bitizen Trouve, has given in a Note to that Court, in which he complains of the improper favour ſhewn to the Engliſh; an Engliſh ſhip, the crew of which conſiſted chiefly of Neapolitans, have taken two French ſhips under the cannon of Naples.

BASLE,

MARCH 12.

After the taking of Berne by the French, the remains of the Berneſe troops retreated to the neighbourhood of Thun, and the Haliſthal, where they took an advantageous poſition. According to ſome accounts, theſe troops, by the addition of various contingents, and the general levy, have been augmented to many thouſands, but according to other reports they are greatly diminiſhed.

General Schauenberg is now drawing with his Corps towards Zurich, while General Brune is on his march towards Lucerne and the Lake of Thun, to attack the Swiſs troops who have retired there. The report that the French had entered Lucerne was premature,

On the 7th, the French had not yet entered Aar.—They are in poſſeſſion of the richeſt and moſt populous part of Switzerland, and ſome of its moſt important poſts.

Citizen Ochs has returned here, and appeared on the 8th inſtant, in our National Aſſembly, of which he was choſen Preſident. In his ſpeech, he expreſſed the impreſſion made on him by ſeeing the friends of the People and their Repreſentatives aſſembled in a place where, before, they dared only to appear in a ſupplicating poſture.—He declared to the Aſſembly, that he had frequently explained the views of the French to the Privy Council, and requeſted them to reform their Conſtitution; but that he had never been liſtened to. France, he ſaid, would never ſuffer oligarchical States to exiſt in her neighbourhood, ſince they were much more dangerous to her even than Monarchies. Switzerland, within the laſt two centuries, had loſt her power and reſpectability, and attached herſelf ſometimes to one and ſometimes to another Power, in queſt of profit or ſuppoſed honours, ſo that ſhe had more the appearance of a dependant than a free State; but now her ancient principles muſt be revived.

It is ſaid, that 30,000 Auſtrians will form a Cordon on the frontiers of Switzerland; and that ſeveral bodies of troops in the vicinity of the Lake of Conſtance are in motion.

STRASBURGH,

MARCH 14.

The remainder of the army of Berne has retired to the Lake of Thun, and is ſaid to be ſo ſurrounded with French troops, that as all communication with Lucerne is cut off, it muſt ſoon ſurrender for want of proviſions. The French have taken 200 pieces of cannon and a conſiderable number of muſkets from the arſenal of Berne. It formerly contained 600 cannons, and arms for 20,000 cavalry and 80,000 infantry.

BERNE,

MARCH 12.

Every thing here is now democratized, and the proviſional government which has been eſtabliſhed, will continue till the two deputies ſhall return which were ſent to Paris to learn the fate of our State. We are well ſatisfied with the behaviour of the French, they maintain a very ſtrict diſcipline. The garriſon placed in this city amounts to 5000 men. The houſes of ſeveral emigrated patricians, ſome of whom have joined the Berneſe troops, have been ſealed up.

SWITZERLAND,

MARCH 14.

The war with Switzerland appears now to be in fact terminated, and the revolution to be completed in the manner required by France.

On the 9th, the temporary government of Zurich, reſolved, to prevent greater evils, to reſign the authority it had hitherto held, into the hands of the Commiſſion of the Country, and concord is again eſtabliſhed between the inhabitants of the town and the country.

The troops of Zurich likewiſe, which have marched to the aid of Berne and Soleure, have entered into a convention with Gen Schaunberg, and returned home with arms and laggage.

The Berneſe, it is believed, have accepted the following conditions: The city of Berne is to receive 4000 French infantry, and 1000 cavalry; the people both in the town and country are to be diſarmed; the arſenal is to be left to the diſpoſal of the French army; inſtead of the preſent Government, a Provincial National Aſſembly is to be appointed, and the Helvet Conſtitution ſent from Paris, accepted.

On the 7th the Tree of Liberty was planted at Berne and Arau.

A corps of Berneſe troops have murdered their Officers and laid down their arms, as have many more from diſſatisfaction. The greater part of them, however, ſtill remain near Thun. The Berneſe militia has likewiſe mutinied in ſeveral places, and kille ſome of their Officers.

Some accounts ſay, that the Berneſe General Erlach has been killd, and that the troops at Thun have received orders to diſband.

HAGUE,

MARCH 17.

Our Republic now takes an active part in the French expedition againſt England: above a thouſand tranſports will be prepared, which will ſail in April to the French coaſt: an embargo likewiſe, is laid on all fiſhing veſſels, they having conveyed a great deal of intelligence to the Engliſh. Batavia troops will probably alſo embark in theſe tranſports.

FRONTIERS OF SWITZERLAND.

MARCH 13.

We are informed that it is not the intention of the French to penetrate beyond the Cantons which they have already occupied. It is moreover mentioned by a letter from Soleure of the 10th, that the French army had begun to retire, and that a part of them is immediately to join the army of England. The ſame letters inform us, that the Berneſe Government had punctually adhered to all the conditions contained in the *ultimatum* of Gen. Brune, but that the new proviſional government reſiſted the propoſal permitting foreign troops to enter this city. Under the influence of this reſolution, the Berneſe troops that had retired from Murten towards the defiles of Gummingen were ordered to advance; this order was in a great meaſure applauded by the ſoldiery, but it ſeemed to be diſapproved of by the officers, which behaviour on their part drew on many of them the accuſation of treaſon, and ſo exaſperated the ſoldiers, that they ſabred ſome of their officers who deſerted their poſt.

In proof of the valour diſplayed by the Berneſe we are likewiſe informed that, in the action near Neveneck the undiſciplined peaſantry fought with ſuch a gallant deſperation that they refuſed all quarters, and that they flung themſelves upon the ground to prevent the French artillery from advancing.

Naval Intelligence.

PLYMOUTH.

MARCH 29.

Arrived the ſhip Toryn, of and for Liverpool, Captain T. Smith, from Old Calabar, laden with palm oil and elephant's teeth. She was captured on the 14th inſt. by Le Buonaparte French privateer, and retaken on the 2ſt inſt. by Sir J. B. Warren's ſquadron, conſiſting of the Canada, of 74 guns, Phæton and Mermaid Frigates.

Arrived alſo the French brig Wilmington (formerly belonging to Campletown), laden with wine and brandy, from Bourdeaux bound to Breſt, captured on the 14th inſt. by La Nymphe frigate, which ſhip, in company with the Anſon frigate, captured nine ſail of merchantmen the ſame day, ſeven of which have been ſince ſunk.

Arived the American ſhip Mohawk, of Portland, Capt. W. Sutherland, from Charlestown, bound to Hambro', laden with ſugar and coffee, taken four months ſince by the enemy, and recaptured a few days afterwards by the Anſon frigate, ſince which time ſhe has been lying in Mount's Bay now delivered up to the owners.

Arrived the Spitfire ſloop of war, Capt. Seymour, from a cruize weſtward.

The Beaulieu and Boſton frigates have had a complete refitment, and went out of harbour yeſterday, where the latter is paying.

Sailed the Melpomone frigate, and la Suffiſante ſloop of war, on a cruize to the Weſtward; and Lord Mulgrave, armed ſhip with a convoy for the Downs.

P. S.—Five o'Clock, P. M.

The French brig Nancy, laden with wine and brandy, from Bourdeaux bound to Breſt, is this moment arrived; ſhe is one of the fleet of nine Veſſels taken on the 14th inſtant, by La Nymph and Anſon, as above ſtated; the remainder were ſcattled during a gale of wind, being ſo lea that it was found impoſſible to keep them abo water.

PORTSMOUTH,

MARCH 30.

The ſquadron under Sir Horatio Nelſon fail the firſt opportunity.

The Vanguard ſails for Liſbon with a con to-morrow or next day.

The Santa Margaritta will ſail the firſt for the Weſt Indies.

LONDON,

MARCH 29, 30 & 31.

We yeſterday ſtopped the preſs to inſer in a ſmall part of our impreſſion, an abſtract of the Hamburgh Mail due on Wedneſday laſt, which arrived late yeſterday afternoon. We now preſent our readers with the details of it.

The accounts from Baſle are dated on the 12th inſt. They confirm the intelligence contained in our paper of Wedneſday laſt, of the remainder of the Berneſe troops having retreated to the neighbourhood of Thun, where they had taken an advantageous poſition. It does not appear clearly what is their ſituation there, and whether their number has been increaſed or diminiſhed. According to article from Straſburgh, of the 14th inſt. they were ſo ſurrounded by the French Troops, that all communication with Lucerne was cut off, and that it was expected that they would be compelled to ſurrender, for the want of proviſions. All accounts agree, however, in ſtating, that the progreſs of the French was leſs rapid than had been preſented. They had not entered Lacerne, and on the 7th inſt. though in poſſeſſion of the richeſt and moſt populous parts of Switzerland, they had reached the Aar.

The ſubſtance of private letters received from Switzerland is more favourable, and from theſe it appears, that at leaſt a very great reſiſtance to the progreſs of the French may be expected from the Berneſe troops at Thun.

The proceedings at Raſtadt are brought down to the 15th inſt. incluſive, on which day the French Plenipotentiaries had tranſmitted a note, in anſwer to that of the Deputation of the Empire, agreeing to the ceſſion of the left bank of the Rhine. In this anſwer the French Miniſters propoſe to indemnify the ſtates who have loſt their territories in the ceded countries by the principle of ſecularization. This propoſition will of courſe protract the Negotiation, from the various intereſts which it will effect.

Letters from the Hague ſtate, that great preparations were making in the Dutch Ports, and that above a thouſand veſſels were to ſail for France, to aſſiſt in the projected expedition againſt this country.

THE CORK HERALD.

IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY—APRIL 3.

Message from the Lords with the Princess of Wirtemberg's Pension Bill.

Mr. Corry called the attention of the House to a subject which concerned the House itself. A noble Viscount, Lord Castlereagh, had since the last meeting, been appointed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to the office of chief Secretary, in the room of, and during the indisposition of Mr. Pelham. Doubts were entertained whether the acceptance of this office would induce a vacation of the noble Viscount's seat under the act for securing the independence of that House, by preventing men holding places of trust and profit under the Crown from sitting in it. It was his intention to move that the proper officer lay before the House the Patent, Warrant or other Document appointing the noble Viscount to this office—and when that order was complied with, it was intended to submit another motion tending to guide the House in their decision on this new case.

Mr. Corry's motion being agreed to, the proper officer immediately returned "that there was no patent, warrant, or other document, appointing Lord Viscount Castlereagh to the office of Chief Secretary."

He was then examined at the bar, touching the mode in which the appointment to this office was mede—and he answered; that the appointment was merely verbal, by his Excellency. The substance of the answer was inserted in his return.

Sir Henry Cavendish moved that a Committee be appointed to seek for precedents relating to the appointment of members of that House to the office of chief Secretary to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Mr. Vandeleur hoped that this motion was not intended to evade, by a vote of that House, a law which had been obtained with much difficulty to secure the independence of Parliament—he meant the Place bill. That law had been conceded to the people with great reluctance—Administration had made a great merit of the concession—and people looked to it as one of much importance. This was not a time to shew the public that his act on which they set so high a value, could be eluded by a vote of the House—it was rather a time at which its operation should be made as rigid and extensive as possible, and made to reach the case of every man who could be brought within it. He professed a high regard for the noble Lord to whose case this motion referred;—he did not doubt but he would discharge the duty of that high office to which he was appointed with great ability—but he thought the high character of any individual should not be made a pretext for dispensing with, or evading the law. The argument by which it seemed now intended to elude the Place act in this instance, viz. *that the office of chief Secretary was held under the Lord Lieutenant, and not under the Crown*, was in his mind, a very weak and dangerous one—for though the appointment was made by his Excellency, it was to all intents and purposes an office under the Crown—and, if he were rightly informed, it was an office of which the emoluments amounted to near 9000l. per annum. If the principle was once established that offices held immediately under the Lord Lieutenant were not to be considered offices under the Crown, and that those who held them were suffered to retain their seats, he submitted it to the common sense of every man whether the Place bill would be any thing else than a dead letter—and he appealed to the House itself whether that could have been the meaning of the Legislature in passing that law?—He suggested that the Speaker should be called on to declare his opinion whether the acceptance of this office by a Member was or was not a vacation of his seat, before any committee should be appointed to enquire for precedents, which it was certain could not be found.

Sir Henry Cavendish said, if the Hon. Member had seen the variety of precedents which he had been examining on this subject, he would not oppose this motion. As the arguments by which he had opposed it were drawn from the motions which he *supposed* suggested it, it was not necessary for him to answer them.

The question was carried without division, and a committee consisting of Sir Henry Cavendish, Mr. Corry, Mr. Wolfe, Mr. Vandeleur, &c. were appointed.——Adjourned.

CORK

TO CORRESPONDENS.

We are glad to have rouzed the energy of OLD LEO: *we shall at all times be grateful for his favors.*

☞ *In consequence of the very heavy demands from the Stamp Office, and the Duties being double what they originally were, the* Proprietor *of the* Cork Herald *regrets that he is necessitated to request the Subscribers in Town will order Payment of their Subscriptions for the current Half-Year, as all his transactions at the* Stamp *and* Printing Offices, *must be conducted with* ready money *only. The* Proprietor *trusts that this* urgency *will be attributed to his cause alone. Receipts will be sent to such of the Subscribers as have not paid, in the course of a few Days.*

Under our *Naval Head*, our readers will have the satisfaction of seeing that our squadron cruizing on the coast of France, are pursuing their career of success with unremitting ardour. On the 14th inst. La Nymphe and the Anson fell in with a French convoy bound from Bourdeaux to Brest, nine sail of which they captured.

Cove, April 4, 1798.

Yesterday arrived His Majesty's ship Magnanime, Hon. Captain D'Courcy, from a cruise, after seeing the vessels bound to Lisbon to lat. 44, long. 12, where she left them with a fair wind; fell in with and chaced L'Eugene French brig privateer, who had been dogging his Convoy—and after a chece of 23 hours, in which he run her 256 miles, captured her. L'Eugene is a fiene new brig, coppered, mounts 18 guns, 120 men, had been two months from Nantz, made one capture, the Schooner Little Will from Liverpool to Africa.

On the 17th March, the Magnanime fell in with the St. Albans, and her Convoy, in lat. 44, long. 19—all well—next day fell in with a French ship privateer, that had been in the skirts of the St. Albans Convoy, and after a long chace came up with and captured her: She is called L'Audacieux of Bourdeaux, a new ship, coppered, pierced for 20 guns, and had on board 138 men; three months out, made no capture.—The Audaciux arrived here with the Magnanime—L'Eugene not yet arrived.

The Magnanime spoke the Cecilia from Liverpool to Africa, the 21st. March. in lat. 42, long 16—all well.

Extract of a Letter from Limerick, received this day.

"Information having been received by Lieutenant Caldwell, of the Longford militia, who commanded at Killaloe, that a gentleman's house in that neighbourhood was to be attacked by the United Irishmen; he selected ten of his own men who were accompanied by nine yeomen, and proceeded to the place he was informed would be attacked, when he took ten men prisoners, who were *under arms*, which were *loaded*. On his return to Killaloe, near the village of Scarrag, he was attacked and fired on by a party of upwards of a hundred United Irishmen, whose fire he immediately returned, and KILLED TWELVE on the spot and wounded sevaral. This party however appeared to be nothing more than the advanced guard of the main body; ONE THOUSAND immediately after appearing, no way undaunted such a decided superiority of numbers, he marshaled his men who fired several vollies, which he concludes must have done considerable execution; but being incumbered with his prisoners (twelve in number) he could not pursue them, but left the ground, while *the bands of the Union fled in all directions*."

The public may rely on the authenticity of the above letter.

Late on Thursday night last, a fire was discovered at the house of Mr. John Cahill, baker, in Paulstreet, which raged with considerable violence for some time; but by the activity of the Gentlemen of the Light Company of the Royal Cork Volunteers, and the exertions of the Fire Insurance Company's Engines, which were very actively conducted and supplied by Mr. Gear, Optician, it was fortunately got under without doing any further damage than the demolition of the premises where it first broke out. It is much to be wished that the Corporation of Cork were possessed of a couple of Engines, which, under the care of an experienced person, might prevent the dreadful devastation which is to be feared from fire in a large and populous city.

FRENCH RELIGION.

Gobet, the revolutionary *bishop of Paris*, with his inferior clergy, made a formal abjuration of Christianity at the bar of the National Convention.—He threw himself, he said, on the mercy of the nation for having so long deceived them with the absurdities of the impostor CHRIST, and his *pretended* FATHER, whose doctrines he now adjured with detestation and horror; and he assured them that in future he would acknowledge no other deity than *Reason*.

Hebert, the Atheist, who was the publisher of the infamous, "*Journal du Veritable Pere du Chene*," kept a strumpet of the name of Mormoro, the wife of a renegado Corsican. This miserable prostitute was fixed upon to represent the Goddess of Reason. She was fantastically dressed and led, at the head of a grand procession, to the church of Notre Dame, the Cathedral of Paris. Here she was solemnly placed on a throne of turf and flowers, while Gobet and the rest of the revolutionary clergy burned incense on an altar erected before her.

While this was performing, the cannon announced the instauration of the new Goddess.—The enlightened people of Paris fell prostrate at the signal, and paid their *adorations* at the feet of a *street-walker* ! ! !

We mention this instance of horrible Atheism for the purpose of exciting gratitude in the minds of all sects of Christians in Ireland, for the civil and religious privileges which they enjoy; and we wish them to consider it as an indication of the kind of worship which the French Atheists will attempt to establilish in our *churches* and *chapels* if ever they should obtain a paramount influence amongst us.

BELFAST.

Thursday last, General Lake, attended by General Nugent and other Military Officers, reviewed the Loyal Durham Fencibles quartered at Downpatrick—he not only expressed his satisfaction at the appearance of the regiment, and the steady and soldier-like manner in which they performed their manoeuvres, but also returned the Corps his thanks for their steady and attentive conduct in the duty of the town.

This country is in great distress, not a man will pay any rent, and the few that are willing dare not through fear—Mr. Rosse's house of Ballinterry, a few nights ago was robbed of all the arms, as was most gentlemen's houses in this country.

By the following Proclamation, Government appears to have adopted measures very different from the opinions of a *certain General, high in office*.—We are sorry to say the best men while they lament the *occasion*, must acknowledge the *necessity*.

KILDARE.

To the Inhabitants of the Queen's County.

WHEREAS, His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant in Council, has, in consequence of the daring Acts and Depredations committed in this County—ordered and directed by his Proclamation, bearing date 30th March last, and by his particular orders therein, that the Military should use the most summary means to repress Disturbances and to recover all Arms taken from the Yeomanry and well affected, and other concealed Arms and Ammunition; All the people concerned in taking or concealing these Arms, are required to give them up within ten days from the publication of this Notice, which, if they do they may be assured no violence whatever will be done to them, or to their properties; but if they do not, they are informed, that the Troops will be quartered in large bodies, to live at free quarters among them; and other very severe means used to enforce Obedience to this Notice.

And those who have knowledge where Arms are concealed, are called upon to give information, which they might do in any private manner, to the nearest Civil Magistrate or Commanding Officer of his Majesty's Forces, or of the Yeomanry Corps.—Secrecy shall be observed with respect to them, and they shall be rewarded when their report is proved to be true.

Should the deluded and evil disposed among the people in this country, still persevere in Robbing and Murdering, and committing other acts of violent an subordination to the Laws of their Country, they are informed, that the Commander in Chief will be obliged to have recourse to these Powers with which he has been invested to bring them to immediate Punishment.——Given at Head-Quarters, Kildare, the 3d of April, 1798.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
FREDERICK MAITLAND,
Secreary.

NEW AND INTERESTING

NOVELS.

Just Published at CONNOR's Circulating Library, *Grand-Parade*, near *Parliament-Bridge*,

GRASVILLE ABBEY, a Romance, 2 vols. price, sewed, 5s. 5d.

The Church of St. Siffred, by the Author of Ned Evans, 2 vols. 5s. 5d. sewed.

HENRY SOMERSVILLE, a Tale. April 7.

WHEREAS,

IT is thought necessary that the Magistrates should be informed of the different Arms in the several Parishes within the City of Cork, and Liberties thereof, except such Arms as are in the possession of the Army or Yeomanry.

Now I KINGSMILL BERRY, Mayor of said City, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament authorising me thereto, do hereby require all and every Person and Persons within this City and Liberties, having in their possession Arms, whether registered or not, forthwith to deliver into me an exact list of all such Arms, to be verified upon oath—and all Persons refusing or neglecting to do so after this public Notice, will be subject to such Penalties as the Law directs.

MANSION HOUSE, APRIL 7.

The Nottingham Hosiery Ware House,

BEING removed from under [illegible]'s Coffee-Room, to the Grand-Parade, the *fourth* Shop South of George's-Street: the SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Friends, that he has just received per the Prince William Henry, his *Spring* and *Summer* Assortment of GOODS; which he is enabled and determined to Dispose of (*For ready Money only*) on such Terms, as has already gained his *House* a decided Preference, for which he is truly grateful.

The Public's most humble and obedient Servant,
JOSEPH LAWSON.

N. B. He has also an Assortment of *English* SILK UMBRELLAS. April 7.

Train Oil and Dubbing.

ROBERT M'CLURE,

HAS just landed a Cargo, which enables him to lower the Price: he has likewise on Sale, *Fir* in Blocks, and second Laid *Cordage*. April 7.

County of CORK. } ☞ BY virtue of an Act of Parliament passed in this Kingdom, in the 36th Year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled "Act Act more effectually to suppress Insurrections, and prevent the Disturbance of the public Peace," and pursuant to a Requisition to me directed, I do hereby Summon a special Session of the Peace; to be held at the *King's Old Castle, Cork*, in and for said County, on *Monday*, the 9th Day of *April* instant, for the purpose of considering the State of the County; and I do hereby Summon all Justices of the Peace of said County to attend at said Session, of which Persons concerned are to take Notice.

King's Old Castle, April 6, 1798. } J. CHATTERTON, Jun. *Clerk of the Peace.*

☞ THE GENTLEMEN who are to compose the *City Grand Jury*, at the Assizes, are requested to meet at the Council Chamber, on Monday morning, at Nine o'Clock, the Lords Judges having signified their intention to proceed to Business at that time.

Notice is also given to the Constables of the several Districts within the City and Liberties, that daily Attendance on the Court, during the Assizes, cannot be dispensed with.

Sheriff's Office, April 7.

English Beaver Hats.

GEORGE WOOD,

HAS just received, per the Duke of York, from *London*, a Collection of *Ladies'* and *Gentlemen's* HATS, of the latest Fashion and best Quality; which, with those of his own Manufacture, form a very handsome Variety. He is also supplied with every necessary Ornament for Triming them, and only requests that those who wish to Purchase will please to try his Shop. April 7.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of MAY next, Old Stile,

FOR any Term, the HOUSE on the North Ferry-Quay, in which Mr. WAGGETT lives, with the *Offices* thereunto appertaining, and also a Range of *Cellars*, *Yard*, *Linnies*; and on the same Quay, now held by Messrs. COLES and WOOD, with a Reservation of a *Passage* of Four Feet, from the Cellar belonging to JOHN CARLETON, Esq. Proposals for one or both Holdings, to be made to *William Hegarty*, Barrack-street. April 7.

PORT NEWS.

Cove, April 1.

Wind, S. W.—Arrived, Hoppett of and from Gottenburgh, Jacob Danberg, herrings and deals; Two Sisters of and from Liverpool, Skinner, goods for Trinidane; Prince of Wales of and from Campletown, Henty, herrings.

Sailed, Rachel, Messinger, Limerick ballast; Tarter, navy cutter, Lieut Skinner, Dublin; Charlotte, Smeaton, do. small arms; Jenny, Clear, do. gun powder.

April 2.

Wind S. W.—Arrived, His Majesty's frigate Glenmore, 36 guns, capt. Duff, from a cruise; Fortitude, 229 tons, capt. Hart, Lancaster, goods for Demarara; Active, 127 tons, Davis, Liverpool do. for Martinique; Thomas, 183 tons, Scott, Glasgo do. for Jamaica; Nelly and Peggy, 160 tons, M'Kellar, do. do. for Martinique; Astrea, 468 tons, Tinkham, Wiscasset, timber and potash for Liverpool; Coroberato, 120 tons, Anderson, Dram, timber and deals.

Sailed, Sally, Thomas Baltimore ballast.

April 4.

Wind S. W.—Arrived, Sarah, 300 tons capt. Horton, Liverpool, goods for Dominica.

Sailed, Helen and Mary, capt. Thomas, Liverpool, cotton; Susanna, West, do. oats; Sally, Thomas, do. provisions; Venus, Anderson, do. butter and oats; Elizabeth, Roberts, Dublin flaxseed; Thomas, Walsh, Waterford, ballast; Eelise, Tyson, Workington do.

IMPORTS,

From the 31st of March to the 5th of April.

4356 barrels and 3 half ditto of herrings; 350 barrels of beer; 43 hhds. of tobacco; 50 bags and 50 pockets of hops; 200 bundles of hoops; 16 barres of yest powder; 20 bales of leather; 5 boxes of thread and muslin; 2 bales of cotton yarn; 60 hhds. muscavado sugar; 1 box of printing types; 2 bales of Fustians; one bundle of carpetting; 6 bundles of plants and seeds 9 2 0 balk; 13 2 0 deals; 1 0 0 ends ditto; 12 casks of moas.

EXPORTS,

From the 31st of March to the 5th of April.

708 tierces, 355 barrels and 35 half-barrels of beef; 818 tierces, 5 hhds. 1,541 barrels and 25 half-barrels of pork; 100 casks; 704 firkins of butter; 52 bundles of salt and dry skins; 200 bundles of staves; 200 bundles of hoops; 6 hhds of calf-skins; 1 cask of quills; 1 cask of bladders; 29 raw hides; 14 bundles of goat-skins; 46000 bones; 92000 hoops.

AN ESSAY

On the ſtate of the Conſtitutional Common Law, reſpecting the Liberty of the Preſs.

HAVING in a former Paper Mr. Herald, pointed out the different Conſtitutional methods which entitle the right of the Subject to Petition the Crown and Legiſlative branch of the Government, for any redreſs of Grievances or reform of the Laws and Conſtitution, ſhall in this, lay before your readers, the Conſtitutional Foundation whereon is placed, that boaſted *Pallaſium* of Britiſh Freedom. the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS. A topic of converſation much of late years agitated, not only in all Political Aſſemblies and the Houſes of Legiſlature, but has much engaged the Pens of the Writers on political ſubjects; tho' few ſeem to have underſtood the real nature, magnitude, or importance of the in diſquiſition.

In the Infancy of Printing the Art was rather conſidered curious and elegant, than of general utility to ſociety, and the encouragement was conſidered merely as matter of State; and in England indeed in all other countries, under the controul of the Crown, and therefore permitted and encouraged by Charters and Licences, and prohibited by Proclamations and Decrees of the Star-chamber; which limited the number of Preſſes, and prohibited new publicaiions unleſs approved of by proper Licencers appointed by the Crown, in order to prevent any improper uſe being made of it, as in the very early ſtate of the Art, it was foreſeen there might be, either to the exiſting Government or Society: But as its general utility to mankind become more apparent, the Parliament of England made ſeveral attempts during the reigns of Charles 2d, James 2d, and William and Mary, to to take it out of the hands of the Crown and Executive Goverment, which was at length effected in 1694, when *the Preſs was rendered free* and placed on the foundation of the conſtitutional common Law—whereby the Art was allowed to be followed and cultivated by any Britiſh ſubject without let or hindrance from the executive branch of the Government; and the ſubject matter of all printed Books or Papers became only amenable to the Common Law of the Land. But as the Art of Printing was invented ſeveral Centuries after the formation of the principles of the Britiſh Conſtitution, it will be neceſſary to conſider on what principle of that Conſtitution this reſponſibility of the Preſs reſts.—If we refer it to writing, this Art was not known to the Anglo Saxons on their arrival in Britain, nor common among them for ſome ages after; the liberty therefore of both Writing and Printing as points of the Conſtitutional Common Law, muſt be referred to the liberty of Speech. Speech is the gift of nature to Man for his uſe and comfort in ſociety; every perſon in becoming a member of ſociety, has therefore a *political*, derived from his *natural* right, of uſing ſpeech on all occaſions, and for all purpoſes in that ſociety when and wherever he may think proper, being anſwerable to the community to which he appertains, for the effect it may have to the prejudice not only of any individual but to community at large. In no part of their political inſtitutes, were the Anglo Saxons, more careful than guarding againſt the injuries which individuals as well the Community in general might ſuſtain by the improper uſe of ſpeech. Every perſon in their ſeveral municipalities, who by any ſcandalous ſpeech injured his neighbour either in perſon, property or reputation, was puniſhed by fine, the ſtocks, pillory, or Tumbrel; and if ſo offending againſt the ſtate or community at large, he was not only puniſhed as above, but condemned to loſe his tongue, it being an univerſal law among all the Saxon Inſtitutes, that an offender ſhould be deprived of the inſtrument by which he committed the offence. And on the art of Writing becoming in general uſe, any perſon or perſons ſo offending againſt his neighbour or ſociety, by writing, not only ſuffered the pains and penalties above ſpecified, but was alſo frequenly condemned *to loſe his right hand, as the inſtrument by which the offence was committed.* An offender in the firſt caſe, was ſaid to be guilty of *Leeſing* or *Scandal*, and, in the ſecond of *boch-ſcandal*, a term which in ſubſequent periods was changed to that of a *Libel* from the Latin word Libelus, a little book: for in former times, all writings on whatever ſubſtance written, were termed books. Whence all printed as well as written papers or ſubſtances offending againſt the rights of the community and the laws of the land, are termed Libels; and againſt ſuch only the law takes cognizance in the liberty of the Subjects, to write or print whatever they chuſe. The ſubject matters of a libel, coming under the cognizance of the law, is various, as *blaſphemous. immoral, ſchiſmatical, ſcandalous, ſeditious*, or *treaſonable!!* all puniſhed by the Engliſh common and ſtatute law, with a greater or leſs degree of ſeverity, according to the magnitude of the offence. Libels in their general effect in ſociety, are cognizable in two points of the common laws, that is, as miſdemeanors and nuiſances. Miſdeameanors, as the injury actually done, and nuiſances as tending to that injury; as the latter being apprehenſible, and as the former, puniſhable by the conſtitutional common law. Whence an information upon oath, of the actual publication of any written or printed paper or books, *any Juſtice of the Peace, or other Civil Magiſtrate acting as ſuch, may ſeize or grant his warrant for ſeizing all written or printed copies of the ſuppoſed libel, as are in actual publication, and alſo to ſeize the Inſtruments by which ſuch libel was compoſed, that is*, if a written libel. the Pen and Ink with which it was written, or if printed, *the compoſed form, from and by which it was printed*, but not the unwritten or unprinted paper, on which the pretended libel was intended to be written or printed, nor the materials from which the pens, ink, or printing form was compoſed; for the law aſſerts that the inſtruments by which the injury was done, and not the materials by which they are compoſed, are apprehenſible—whence the unwritten paper nor the uncut quill of the writer, nor the unprinted paper, nor the uncompoſed types of the printer of any ſuppoſed libel, can be ſeized. And *the written or printed copies ſo ſeized*, and the *forms from which they were printed, muſt be kept undamaged in ſafe cuſtody*, until by judgment of Court, the apprehended written or printed paper or book, ſhall be declared *innocent* or *guilty* of the Indictment laid to its charge. If innocent, the ſeized form, pens, and ink, with the written or printed copies, muſt be *returned* without *damage* or *injury* to the Author, Printer, or Publiſher: But if *guilty*, the whole may be *deſtroyed without further proceſs.*—In either caſe, the Writers, Authors, Printers or Publiſhers, of any ſuppoſed libel, may be apprehended at the ſame time of the libel.—Nor does it impart, whether the ſubject matter of any libel be TRUE or FALSE, ſince provocation of injury and not the falſity, is the thing to be puniſhed criminally, for the ſpirit of the common law aſſerts that the intereſts of ſociety are not to be injured nor the public peace diſturbed, by any charges againſt either private or public perſons. And though in civil actions, if the ſubject matter of a libel is found to be true, the plaintiff has received no injury, and has no ground to demand a compenſation for himſelf; but the public and community at large, receiving injury from the ſcandal of ſuch a libel, as it tends to create animoſities, and to diſturb the public peace, is of criminal conſideration. When the ſubject matter of any publiſhed, written, or printed paper or book, by judgment of court, is deemed a libel, *whoever republiſhes it*, by either written or *printed copies*, or ſings, or ſays, or rehearſes it publickly, is *guilty of the ſame crime* as the original writers, printers, and publiſhers, and may on conviction be awarded the ſame puniſhment; and all written or printed copies, and the *forms from which ſaid copies were printed*, may be *ſeized wherever found*, by any Juſtice of Peace, and deſtroyed on the ſpot without further trial.

Though this be the true ſtate and law of Libels, according to the ſpirit, intereſt and meaning of the Britiſh conſtitutional common law, yet at the period in which the Engliſh preſs was rendered free, ſo ignorant were the Britiſh Lawyers of the true ſpirit of the common conſtitutional principles, that the common and ſtatute laws were ſuppoſed to be ſilent in the caſe of libels; on which the Court of the King's Bench, in England, made all cognizance of Libels a rule of Court, leaving it only in the power of Juries to aſcertain the fine and damages. A circumſtance intirely repugnant to the true principles of the Conſtitution of theſe realms. Nor no Court of Juſtice can eſtabliſh a principle of common law. If, indeed, a caſe ſhould happen in which both the common and ſtatute laws are ſilent, the Court is on that caſe only to form and paſs judgment, in the beſt of their opinions, the moſt conformable to the conſtitutional common law, and then give immediate notice to the Legiſlature of the defect, that it may be corrected by a ſtatute. Under this conſideration the Britiſh legiſlature lately paſſed an act, placing the caſe of Libels on the broad baſis of the common law, cauſing all actions in this caſe, in all points triable by a Jury, both as to fine and puniſhment, as well as the effence of the Libel.

From this reſponſibility of the Preſs, in reſpect to publications in general, it will be neceſſary to conſider more in particular the caſe relative to thoſe under the denomination of NEWSPAPERS; a ſpecies of the productions of the preſs, which of late years have contributed much both to the *utility* and *detriment* of the community. By the conſtitutional law, the executive Government cannot prohibit any written or printed book or paper, under what title or name ſoever it may be intended to be publiſhed, for *before* publication ſuch book or paper has no exiſtance, and the law cannot take cognizance of *a nonentity.* Wherefore a *Newſpaper* and all other periodical publications, coming only progreſſively into exiſtance, are only reſponſible to the law as they are publiſhed. Whence every ſucceeding number, as it is publiſhed, becomes a *ſeperate* and *diſtinct* publication, and the Writers, Printers and Publiſhers, of every ſuch ſeperate and diſtinct publication, containing a Libel or Libels, may be puniſhed as in the caſe of Libels before mentioned, and *the impreſſion of ſuch Newſpaper, Publication, with the forms* from which it was printed *ſeized*; but the publication of a Newſpaper, under ſuch titles as the real or ſuppoſed Libel, *cannot* be ſuſpended by the conſtitutional and common law, on the principle before mentioned, that no written or printed paper or book has exiſtance before publication. Thus far the common law of the land in reſpect to the Liberty of the Preſs. But the political turn which moſt Newſpapers, and other periodical publications, have in theſe times taken; and *the licentious liberties* which numbers take, to the *deſtruction of good order* and the *public peace*, called for the interference of a power *more decided* than the common law allows; wherefore a Bill at preſent is depending in the Iriſh Legiſlature, which both *ſtrengthens* and *enlarges* the limits of legal coerſion. But as this Bill has not yet been enacted, I cannot attempt to explain a law which has at preſent no exiſtance, ſhall therefore conclude, with being, Mr. HERALD,

Your humble Servant,

(The Den.) OLD LEO.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

(Concluded from our Paper of Wed. April 4.)

Mr. *Nicholls* did not riſe to oppoſe the Bill, as it was a meaſure which he very much approved of; but it would be of very little effect if the ſyſtem of coercion was continued in Ireland. There was no chance of ſaving the Country if with one hand we were depreſſing Ireland, and with the other ſingle hand only encountered France. He hoped he might be permitted to call to the attention of this Houſe what had paſſed ſince the concluſion of the laſt Negotiation at Liſle. Since that period, Auſtria had concluded a ſeperate Peace; the French were in poſſeſſion of the Venetian Iſlands; the Papacy had been completely annihilated; a new and complete Revolution had taken place in Holland; Spain and Portugal were at the command and under the influence of France. What had we to expect but that they would bring the United Fleets of Spain and Portugal from the Mediterranean, to act againſt us? Had we any chance or any fair proſpect of ſucceſs, unleſs we were united—unleſs England and Ireland coincided in a mutual harmony? If we are united, we are invincible, and it was a comfortable conſideration that an united Nation was unconquerable. The Swiſs had been alluded to; he lamented their fate, but what was the cauſe of their misfortune? It was *diſunion amongſt themſelves.* If the Iſlands of Great Britain and Ireland were but firmly united, it would be the means of our procuring ſpeedy and honourable terms of Peace. He truſted, therefore, that Ireland would be conciliated, and by conceſſion, united to us by the bonds of friendſhip. He thought it his duty to throw out theſe obſervations; at the ſame time he profeſſed he was a friend to the Bill, which he conſidered as a very proper one. We were now contending for every thing dear to a Free People, and nothing could be more advantageous to our cauſe than that of abandoning the Syſtem of Coercion and Oppreſſion held towards Ireland.

Mr. *Wilberforce* ſaid, he ſhould not have riſen but for that ſort of conduct in ſome Gentlemen, who not giving a direct oppoſition to the meaſure, yet gave it but a very lukewarm ſupport. He could not but expreſs his ſatisfaction at the meaſure, and hoped that it would be forwarded with all poſſible diſpatch. One point there was where he muſt differ from the Hon. Baronet; he ſuppoſed that this was the firſt time ſuch a meaſure had been adopted—the fact was not ſo; for three or four years paſt, to a certain degree the ſame principle had been acted upon. In that part of the Kingdom which he had the honour to repreſent, they had already furniſhed liſt of all their waggons and carriages which might be uſeful to Government, with the names of all thoſe capable of bearing arms. There were many individuals who had voluntarily come forward; and at the preſent period, when our Enemy had ſo openly ſhewn their implacable hoſtility towards this Country, they were more deſirous than ever of ſtepping forwards for the Defence of the Country. They ſaid, we are willing to ſerve our Country; "we are ready whenever called upon, and we only wiſh to known what manner we may be moſt beneficially employed. We have full confidence in the Wiſdom and Virtue of Adminiſtration, and we ſhall readily obey their inſtructions." Therefore, although it was now more particularly deſirable to call forth the force of the Country, it was not without the ſpirit and concurrence of the people before openly manifeſted. With reſpect to the details of the meaſure, he conceived that every man intereſted muſt be obliged to his Majeſty's Miniſters, and muſt be ready to co-operate in a plan which tended to ſecure his property and ſave himſelf. He roſe to expreſs his ſatisfaction, and again he repeated, that he hoped all diſpatch would be uſed in the paſſing of the Bill.

Sir *W. Pulteney* explained, that he did not mean the zeal of Miniſterial admirers, but the common zeal of the Country, animated in one common cauſe, without diſtinction of Party—a zeal which was to act without pay.

Mr. *Wilberforce* explained.

Mr. *Buxton* ſaid, the principle upon which this meaſure was founded, had already been acted upon, and in his part of the Country the people had made all neceſſary precautions. The fate of Switzerland had been alluded to; he lamented and deplored it, but he truſted their affairs were not quite deſperate. But in his opinion, if any one argument more forcibly could ſhew the juſtice of the War, it was the fate which Switzerland had now experienced. Their Neutrality had not protected them, and if we had remained in a ſtate of Neutrality, inſtead of the French and Spaniſh Fleets having been beaten, it is probable that we ſhould now have been attacked with their united forces.

Mr. *Secretary Dundas* ſaid, that if the Hon. Baronet ſuppoſed that pay was to be given univerſally to the perſons called out [illegible] much miſtaken; but in certain caſes, [illegible] bread of a poor family depended upon the [illegible] of one man, and he was called away, [illegible] Baronet would not ſay that they ought not to have ſome compenſation. He was [illegible] not mean to puſh his argument to [illegible] but it was by no means intended to create a ſyſtem of pay. With reſpect to the zeal of the Volunteer Corps, the Hon. Baronet was [illegible] miſtaken if he ſuppoſed they were influenced by pay. In many caſes they had declined the pay where they were entitled to it, and declared they felt themſelves ſufficiently rewarded if they rendered any ſervice to their country.

Mr. *Hobhouſe* aſked if perſons would be forced to ſerve under this bill?

Mr. *Dundas* ſaid "No."

Mr. *Tierney* ſaid, the bill had his entire concurrence, but he ſhould not hold himſelf precluded from offering any ſuggeſtions which might ſtrike him as proper, in the courſe of the bill.—After the declaration of his Hon. Friend, he thought they were much inſulted by the coarſe obſervations of an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Wilberforce) on the other ſide.—He inſinuated that although they did not give an open oppoſition to the bill, yet that they were inclined to throw every poſſible impediment in its progreſs. This was neither handſome nor merited; he thought that Adminiſtration ought to be obliged to any Gentleman for any obſervation which might tend to improve the meaſure. Thus much he thought neceſſary to premiſe. An Hon. Gentleman, a friend of his, had adviſed conciliation with Ireland:—Could any man (one only excepted) doubt in the leaſt the propriety of that advice? Do the men who give this advice deſerve to be ſtigmatized as lukewarm ſupporters? or did they deſerve a ſneer? He now thought proper, moſt diſtinctly, to give the bill his approbation, becauſe he conceived it to be a good meaſure; but at the ſame time, he would not be frightened out of his duty, in offering ſuch obſervations as ſhould occur to him.

Mr. *Wilberforce* explained.

Mr. *Pitt* ſaid, that a few words would ſhew that the attack made upon his Hon. Friend was unwarrantable: his Hon. Friend ſtated, that he was a firm friend to the Bill, and preſſed for its quick completion, ſtating, at the ſame time, that the bulk of the people were warmly in favour of the principle—The Hon. Gentleman ſaid alſo, that although ſome did not oppoſe it, yet they did not give it their warm ſupport. This the laſt ſpeaker had conſtrued as an attack upon him, but he did not ſee how it poſſibly could be ſuppoſed to apply to him, or what there was in his Hon. Friend's ſhort addreſs, that could be conſtrued into the language of invective?

What was the *language of Gentlemen on the other ſide of the Houſe?* They had not given the Bill their direct ſupport. The Hon. General thought the whole meaſure ought to be delayed until ſome other meaſure was previouſly taken.—This ſurely could not be called cordial ſupport. The Hon. Gentleman firſt thought that the Regular Forces ought to be concentered in the middle of the Country. This was, as he underſtood it, for indeed the Hon. General had not very clearly ſtated what was his meaning—but he underſtood it was to be, with the exception of very large detachments for Newcaſtle, Liverpool, &c. and he ſuppoſed alſo, that the principle muſt be extended to the Naval Depots, Portſmouth, Plymouth, &c. But the conſequence of this argument he thought ought to make the Hon. General more friendly to the bill, as it ſhewed the neceſſity of collecting a large force. The Hon. Gentleman brought another reaſon, in the caſe of America, when the driving of the country did not ſucceed—but the whole of his reaſoning upon that ſubject ought the rather to make him a friend to this bill. With reſpect to the other Hon. Gentleman, he had not ſaid a ſingle word to the meaſure before the Houſe; he had gone off to the Negotiation at Liſle, then turned to Switzerland, and laſtly, went to Ireland, recommending conciliation with that Country. With reſpect to Ireland, he would ſay, that during the whole of this reign, and this Adminiſtration particularly, had ſhewn the greateſt deſire of conceſſion and conciliation with Ireland—but if by conceſſion was meant a mean ſacrifice of the Peace and Liberty of Ireland, if that was meant by conceſſion, never was a word more proſtituted. Such perſons were advocates for the Syſtem of French Fraud, or French Perjury, or French Force, which was now attempting againſt Ireland. Thoſe correſponded to the wiſhes of the Enemy who were labouring to ſeparate Ireland, and erect her into a Jacobin Republic, under the influence of France. Could we conciliate with Traitors in array? The only way to ſupport the connection of Ireland and this Country, was by the ſupport of lawful authority: but with reſpect to the example of Switzerland, which had conceded to France, what had ſhe gained? She ſuffered a hoſtile Nation to dictate to them, and the conſequence was, that they were invaded, and they were driven to the reſources of that Heroiſm which we all admired. If they had conſulted that Heroiſm, in the firſt inſtance, they might have preſerved their freedom. Let us, therefore, conſult the example of Switzerland, as an example and a warning—as a warning not to concede when we ought not, and as an example of what could be done by the Heroiſm of a Great Nation.

The Bill was then read a firſt time *nem. con.*

The Bill was immediately ordered to be printed, and read a ſecond time to-morrow. Adjourned.

CORK: Printed by JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)*—☞ *This Paper is publiſhed at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-ſtreet, oppoſite the Poſt-Office, where Advertiſements Eſſays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

The Cork Herald:

Or, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.—No. 18.] WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1798. [Price, Four-Pence.

The Nottingham Hosiery Ware-House,

BEING removed from under Tobin's Coffee-Room, to No. 25, Grand-Parade, the *fourth* Shop south of George's-Street: the Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends, that he has just received, per the Prince William Henry, his *Spring* and *Summer* Assortment of Goods; which he is enabled and determined to Dispose of *(for ready Money only)* on such Terms, as has already gained his *House* a decided Preference, and for which he is truly grateful.

The Public's most humble and obedient Servant,
JOSEPH LAWSON.

N. B. He has also an Assortment of *English* Silk Umbrellas. April 7.

MISS RAYMOND,

HAVING originally intended to decline receiving Boarders, has now, at the particular Instance of her *Friends*, determined on taking a limited Number, and will shortly have a Vacancy for the Reception of *One*. She continues to instruct Young Ladies in every useful branch of *Female Education*; with *Painting, Varnish* and *Embroidery*, in a superior Stile.

☞ *Music, Dancing, Writing* and *Geography*, taught by the first Masters. April 4.

TEAS, &c.

JOHN WHITE, No. 27, North-Main-Street, has this day received from the last Sales:

30 *Chests Black and Green Teas;*
30 *Casks real Durham Mustard,*
From 36 to 60 lb. each:

And daily expects a large parcel of English Basket Salt, which with his usual supply of Goods, in the Grocery, Wine, and Cheese line—he is determined to sell on as good Terms as any House in Cork. March 28.

LONDON HATS.

JUST arrived to DOWNES, Hatter, Daunt's-Bridge, a large and fathionable Assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Hats; Travelling, Hunting, and Children's Caps: Patent Leather Hats; Officer's Sashes; Livery Laces; and every other Article in the Hatting Business, and is determined to sell them on the lowest terms.

March 24.

Voluntary Contributions.

☞ Attendance at the Collector's Office in the Long-Room, each day, from 11 till 3 o'Clock, to receive the first Quarterly Payment, due 25th Inst. Cork, March 31, 1798.

WHEREAS,

IT is thought necessary that the Magistrates should be informed of the different Arms in the several Parishes within the City of Cork, and Liberties thereof, except such Arms as are in the possession of the Army or Yeomanry.

Now I KINGSMILL BERRY, Mayor of said City, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament authorising me thereto, do hereby require all and every Person and Persons within this City and Liberties, having in their possession Arms, whether registered or not, forthwith to deliver into me an exact list of all such Arms, to be verified upon oath—and all Persons refusing or neglecting so to do, after this public Notice, will be subject to such Penalties as the Law directs.

Mansion-House, April 7.

WHITBREAD's LONDON PORTER,

IMPORTED AND SOLD BY
SAMUEL FIGGIS,
And by no other Person in Cork,

WHO begs leave to inform his Friends and Public, that he has now landed, and will be constantly supplied with a Quantity of Whitbread's London Porter, of excellent Quality and Flavor, at his Stores in *Bear's-Lane, Patrick-Street*, at *1l. 17s. 11d.* per Tierce. Cask to be returned. Richard Cabourn, *Cooper.*

March 28.

MISS FAVARGER,

THINKS it proper to contradict the Report of her intending to give up her School.—She has not the most distant idea of it, and as she cannot meet here with a Female capable of assisting her to teach French *correctly*, she has for that purpose engaged Mr. JACQUOTTIN—and also, a Young Person to teach every kind of useful and ingenious Works:—which will enable her to attend to other important Branches of Education, when the number of her Pupils is enlarged.

March 28.

English Beaver Hats.

GEORGE WOOD,

HAS just received, per the Duke of York, from *London*, a Collection of *Ladies'* and *Gentlemen's* HATS, of the latest Fashion and best Quality; which, with those of his own Manufacture, form a very handsome Variety. He is also supplied with every necessary Ornament for Triming them; and only requests that those who wish to Purchase will please to try his Shop. April 7.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March next,

FOR Three Lives, or Thirty-one Years, the House and Demesne of DROMBEG; situate in *East Carbery*. The Demesne containing about 80 Acres good Ground, handsomely laid down, and commanding an extensive view of the Ocean. The House is fit for the immediate reception of a Family; the Offices are large and in thorough repair, with an excellent Garden, protected by a Wall fourteen feet high, and the entire calculated for the residence of a Gentleman, wishing to reside in a sporting Country. Application to be made to the Rev. H. Jones, *Kinsale*, or I. T. Jones. Feb. 14.

N. B. The House, with 27 Acres, will be set if more pleasing,

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For Bristol,

THE PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY, James Donovan, *Master*—(well accommodated for Passengers)—will Sail on Monday the 9th Inst. For particulars, apply to the Master, at Mr. Buckmaster's, Coal-Quay. April 4.

COLES and WOOD have for Sale at their Stores,

Prime Virginia Wrapper Tobacco,
Gallipoli Oil in Hhds. and Qr. Casks,
Sallad Oil in Cases,
Jamaica Scale Sugar in Hhds.
West India Ditto in Bags,
Lisbon Vinegar,
Dutch Flax and Flax-Seed,
Cordage and Ship Timber.

Terms made pleasing April 4.

The Barrymore Committee,

AND the several Persons whose names are hereto Subscribed, being strongly impressed with a due sense of the horrid and outrageous attempt lately made against the life of Sir HENRY MANNIX, Bart. a Magistrate of this County, do hereby pledge themselves to pay the sums annexed to their respective names for the apprehending and Prosecuting to Conviction within the space of Six Months from the date hereof, the Persons concerned in said outrage.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
J Chatterton jr.	11	7	6	Barrymore Committee	113	15	0
Nob. Mannix	56	17	6				
Thos. Dorman	22	15	0	Silver Oliver	56	17	6
R. Rowland	22	15	0	Robert Dring	22	15	0
K. Lane	11	7	6	Simon Dring	22	15	0
J. Webb, clk.	5	13	9	Henry Wallis	22	15	0
T. Rowland	22	15	0	Henry Puxley	50	0	
M'Call jun.	22	15	0	Robert Martin	11	7	6
Wm. Baker	11	7	6	Samuel M'Call	22	15	0
T. Harding	11	7	6	Hugh Lawton	11	7	6
Jas. Connor	11	7	6	J. Chetwood	22	15	0
M. Rogers	11	7	6	John R. Parker	50	0	0
Hugh Millerd	11	7	6	W.O Hamilton	11	7	6
R R Aldworth	11	7	6	W. Mannix	56	17	6
Dean Hore	11	7	6	Thos. Mannix	56	17	6
T. Martin sen	11	7	6	John Bennett	11	7	6
T. Martin jun	11	7	6	John Rowland	22	15	0

☞ In addition to the above Reward TWO HUNDRED POUNDS will be paid by HENRY MANNIX.

WINES FOR SALE.

A FEW Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter-Casks of remarkably fine Old RED PORT, per the Diligence, 1794 Sherry, of very superior Quality, in Quarter-Casks: some hundred Dozens of very Old Bottled *Claret, Port, Madeira* and *Sherry*, at the Cellars of ROBERT NETTLES, St. Patrick's-Bridge. April 7.

To be Let, or the Interest sold,

THE House and Concerns on the Coal-Quay, for a considerable time, in the possession of the late Firm of *KIFT* and *CLUTTERBUCK*, and are now in the occupation of Mr. Clutterbuck, immediate possession can be given, and may be viewed from 8 in the morning till 6 at night. April 11.

Train Oil and Dubbing.

ROBERT M'CLURE,

HAS just landed a Cargo, which enables him to lower the Price: he has likewise on Sale, in Blocks, and second Laid *Cordage.*

April 7.

LODGINGS.

A LARGE Drawing-Room, Bed-Chambers, Kitchen, &c. fit for a Family, to be Let, Unfurnished, at Woods's, South Main-street; who is every thing in the *Grocery Line* of the best Quality, and at the lowest Prices. April 7.

WHEREAS,

THE following daring, wicked and villainous Hand-Bill was circulated on Tuesday evening last, throughout this City, instigating the Soldiers of this Garrison to depart from their Allegiance, and to mutiny against the Legal Commands of their Superiors.

To Militia Men!!!

"TWO of your Body are to be Murdered, and you'll be called on to be the Murderers; you will be told that you have sworn to obey your Officrs, and that you are in danger of being punished if you refuse to be Executioners;—But I tell you, you are bound to resist such a Command; & that the People who have affixed an watchful eye on all your proceedings, will never excuse you from such an act: From the moment the Trigger is drawn, by which you are to be Butchered, you cease to have the confidence of the *Men of Erin.*—Refuse to fire, refuse to be the Executioners of your Tyrants damnable orders, who dares to call you to account: The whole People will defend and shield you, they will feed and lodge and cloath you—they will warm you in their Bosoms; as you have now, your Country will consider you ever. Oh! Militia Men, you will all be cut one by one, if you dont at once put a stop to Slaughter. Did you not hear how the Men of the Carlow Militia at Blaris Camp, refused to shoot two of their Comrades? another Regiment was called on for the purpose, they refused to be Murderers; a Scotch Regiment was singled out, even they refused, yet none of them was punished.—Who dare to put you if you are true to each other.—Now is the time to prove yourselves."

I hereby promise, that I will pay the Sum of FIFTY GUINEAS to any Person or Persons that will give Information of the Author or Authors said Hand-Bill, so as he or they be apprehended and prosecuted to Conviction, and that I will pay also TWENTY GUINEAS to any Person that will discover the Printer or Publisher said Hand-Bill, so that he or they may be apprehended and prosecuted to Conviction.

The Rewards will be paid on Conviction of any of the above Persons—by Me,

W. MYERS,
Major-General,
Commanding Garrison of Cork.

Cork 30th March, 1798.

MAJOR GENERAL MYERS having been pleased to communicate to the Commanding Officers of the Corps composing the Garrison of Cork, his very spirited notice of a villainous and wicked manœuvre, calculated to instigate the Soldiers of this Garrison to depart from their Allegiance, and to mutiny against the legal Commands of their Superiors——and the Officers commanding having notified the same to their respective Corps,

Whose names are hereunto subscribed, do, on behalf of ourselves, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Corps we have the honor to command, request that Major Gal Myers will have the goodness to accept our sincere acknowledgments for his attention to the honor of the Soldiers under his command to the security of his Majesty's loyal subjects under his protection; and beg leave to assure him that notwithstanding the insidious attempts which have been made, to seduce us from our duty to our God, our King, and our Country, we feel our attachment unshaken, and our loyalty in full force; and we cannot conclude without cautioning the Agents of Rebellion, how they in future presume to tamper with our steady purpose of coming to act becoming the characters of Faithful Soldiers, and good Subjects, as they may be assured, that our honest indignation will arise in proportion to their ineffectual and paltry attempts; and we cannot help observing with horror, the infamous and lying accusation against our brother Soldiers in Blaris Camp having refused to do their duty, no such circumstance having ever happened

In the name of the Officers of the Corps of this Garrison, We beg leave to offer the Sums annexed to our names, in addition to the liberal Rewards held out by Major General Myers, to be paid by us severally to him on demand, and to be disposed of by him in whatever manner he may judge best, towards discovering and bringing to justice the Authors and Publishers of those infamous Hand-Bills, which were so industriously and secretly (but to little purpose) distributed on the night of the 27th of March inst.

Given under our hands at Cork, the 31st March, 1798.

John Finlay, Lieut. Col. Dublin Co. Regt. of Militia, Commanding,	56	17	6
Wm. Wilson, Major 2d Fencible Light Dragoons, Commanding,	56	17	6
Maurice Blake, Major North Mayo Regt. of Militia, Commanding,	56	17	6
Geo. Hay, Major Elgin Fencible Regt. Commanding,	56	17	6
John Carr, Capt. Commanding Royal Irish Artillery,	56	17	6

THE ROYAL CORK VOLUNTEERS strongly impressed with the liveliest abhorrence at the late wicked attempt to Seduce the brave and loyal Troops of this Garrison from their duty and allegiance, by the dissemination of a most flagitious Hand-Bill, published on the Night preceding the Execution of the two traiterous Soldiers; Do fully concur in the measures above adopted, of bringing the Offenders to Justice, and do offer a Reward of Fifty Guineas, in addition to the foregoing sums, to be paid to General Myers, to be by him disposed of as above

Committee-Room, R. C. Volunteers, April 2, 1798.

Signed by Order,
D. CONNELL, *Sec'ry.*

☞ THE Common Council of this City, in addition to the Rewards already offered, have made an Order for Payment of One Hundred Guineas, out of the Corporation Revenue, for apprehending and prosecuting to Conviction, the Author, or Authors, of the infamous *Hand-Bill*, published with intent to Seduce the Troops of this Garrison from their Duty and Allegiance; and also for Payment of Twenty Guineas, for apprehending and prosecuting to Conviction, the Printer or Publisher thereof; and the further Sum of Twenty Guineas to any Person giving private Information, so that the Author, or Authors, Printer or Publisher, may be apprehended and brought to Justice, within Six Calendar Months: which Order is referred to a Court of Doyer Hundred.

Council Chamber, April 2, 1798.

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majesty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and THADY LAWLER, Lieutenant in the Clare Light Company attached to the said Regiment, stand charged on oath with having forcibly and violently committed a rape on CATHERINE FYNN, a prisoner in charge of the guard whereof the said LAWLER was officer.

WE, the undersigned Officers of the 89th Regiment at Head-Quarters, desirous of testifying to the Country our abhorrence and detestation of such inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the said WILLIAM VENNILL to justice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any person or persons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majesty's goals within the space of Six Months from the date hereoff, which Reward shall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of said Regiment.

Said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, ruddy complexion, fair hair, and rather inn-kneed.

William Steward Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
William Hilliard, Captain.
Bernard Stawell, Captain.
William N. Long, Captain.
John T. Perry, Captain.
John L. Mesurier, Captain Lieutenant.
Jordan Roche, Surgeon.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant.
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
John Macdonald, Lieutenant,
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Richard Butler, Lieutenant.
Robert M'Keaud, Lieutenant.
William Percivall, Lieutenant.
Charles Pm. Roddy, Ensign.
William Cowell, Ensign.
John Grant, Ensign.
Henry Eyre Evans, Ensign.
John Campbell, A Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18. 1798.

NEW AND INTERESTING

NOVELS.

Juſt Publiſhed at CONNOR's Circulating Library, *Grand-Parade*, near *Parliament-Bridge*,

GRASVILLE ABBEY, a Romance, 2 vols. price, ſewed, 5s. 5d.

The Church of St. Siffred, by the Author of Ned Evans, 2 vols. 5s. 5d. ſewed.

HENRY SOMERVILLE, a Tale. April 7.

HADDOCK, Organ Builder,

BEGS leave to return his ſincere thanks to his numerous Friends, for their particular attention to his houſe in Cork, during his abſence—the progreſs he has made in England, as an Organ Builder and Mechanic, will, he hopes meet in his native city (where he intends returning early in June), that encouragement equal to his ſtudies.—His engagement in London being only ſix or eight weeks in the year, he is determined to devote the reſt of his time to his buſineſs in Cork, where he purpoſes exhibiting his new and much-admired piece of Mechaniſm, the *Telegraph*, which has not only attracted the attention of the Royal Family, and all the Scientific Circle of Faſhion in London but in particular that of the Lords of the Admiralty.

HADDOCK would be deficient in gratitude, if he did not remember the indulgence of the Pariſhioners of Upper Shandon, who permitted his Daughter to officiate as Organiſt in his abſence. He alſo begs Mr. Connel (Organiſt of Lower Shandon) will be pleaſed to accept his acknowledgments for his attendance to the Friendly Knot on St. Patrick's Day—what renders this obligation ſtill greater, is, that he was neither expected nor ſolicited by Miſs Haddock, ſhe not being apprized on the occaſion. April 4.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of MAY next, Old Stile,

FOR any Term, the HOUSE on the North Ferry-Quay, in which Mr. WAGGETT lives, with the *Offices* thereunto appertaining, &c. alſo a Range of *Cellars*, *Yard*, *Linnies*; and on the ſame Quay, now held by Meſſrs. COLES and WOOD, with a Reſervation of a *Paſſage* of Four Feet, from the Cellar belonging to JOHN CARLETON, Eſq. Propoſals for one or both Holdings, to be made to Mr. *William Hegarty*, Barrack-ſtreet. April 7.

Middleton Factory.

LEAHY AND M'CARTHY,

No. 46, *North-Main Street*,

BEG leave to acquaint their Friends, (particularly SHOP-KEEPERS, and DEALERS IN WOOLLENS,) that they have undertaken to Sell, *(wholeſale only)* the Goods of the MIDDLETON MANUFACTURE, which have been hitherto diſpoſed of at Mr. ROCHE's, *No.* 9, *Grand-Parade*.—And as they are determined to continue their own Buſineſs in the uſual extenſive manner—have therefore now an opportunity, of being well aſſorted in every Article in the

Woollen, Linen, Cotton,

AND HOSIERY LINE.

And hope it will be a farther inducement to their Cuſtomers to continue that ſupport, which they have heretofore ſo amply experienced.

They have now, at their Ware-Houſe,

DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY,

And with which they are to be Weekly ſupplied.

Beſt Superfine CLOTHS.
Do. Do. SCARLET Do.
Do. Refine Do. Do.
Do. Livery Do.

With a great Variety of excellent *Coatings*, *Naps*, *Kerſeymeres*, and *Fancy Waiſt-Coatings*.

N. B. PRIME FLOWER, from different Mills, on Sale, at *reaſonable* Prices. March 21.

THE Partnerſhip which heretofore ſubſiſted between John Davis, Jonathan Davis, and Edward Hatton the younger, Ironmongers, was Diſſolved by *mutual conſent*, on the 15th of firſt month, (January laſt;) thoſe indebted to them are requeſted to order payment, and thoſe to whom they ſtand indebted, to apply to John and Jonathan Davis for the ſame.

Cork, 29th 3d mo. 1798.

Juſt arrived to Richard Clear,

And for Sale at his Stores, Pembroke-Street, near the Poſt-Office:

PRIME Farnham and Kent Hops, in Bag, and Pockets,
Tanned Sheep-Skins, fit for Bellows, Card-Makers, and Book-Binder's uſe,
Briſtol Crown Glaſs and Tobacco Pipes,
Ditto Candle-wick, Barrel and Tierce Hoops,
Sulphur and Roll Brimſtone, and American Pearl-Aſhes,
Milled Lead, Patent Shot, and Lead Ore,
Sheet Copper, for Gutters, &c. and Iron Wire,
All at the moſt *reduced* Prices. March 17.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen.

8th Nov. 1797.

THERE being a want of Surgeons' Mtes to ſerve in his Majeſty's ſhips, the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, do hereby give notice to ſuch Gentlemen as may be willing to ſerue therein, that they may, on application to Doctor William Gray, of Dublin, or Doctr Wm. Meade, of Cork, receive letters for examination before the Royal College of Surgeons at Dublin, and afterwards on preſenting the certifites of ſuch examination to the ſaid Commiſſioners, will receive warrants according to their qualifitions.

The Commiſſioners do further give nice to ſuch Gentlemen as may prefer being examed by the Surgeons Company of London, that they may receive letters for that purpoſe by applying at the Sick and Wounded Office in London.

Particulars of the allowances to Surgeon Mates and Surgeons in his Majeſty's Navy, may be known by applying at the Office of the Commiſſioners, to Doctor Gray, of Dublin, or Doctor Meade, of Cork.

Eighty Tons of Liverpool Co,

ARRIVED here the 26th of March laſt. in the ſloop Matthew, of Dungarvan, John Daniel, Maſter, and no perſon having appeared to claim the ſame, Notice is hereby given, that the ſaid John Daniel will ſell as much of the ſaid Cargo as will pay the Freight, Charges and Demurrage, if not claimed on or before Friday the 14th inſt. Said Veſſel is now lying in Ridewell Dock, where application may be made to the Maſter on board.

April 11.

TO BE SOLD,

A MAJORITY, a Company, Two Enſigncies, and an Adjutancy unattached.—Application to Major Bradſhaw, Mary-Street, Cork.

April 4

THE CORK HERALD.

THIS DAY'S PACKET.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

APRIL 3, 1798.

Admiralty-Office, April 2, 1798.

A Letter, of which the following is a Copy from Captain Sir J. B. Warren, his Majeſty's ſhip Canada, to Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B. Commander in Chief &c. &c. has been received at this Office,

Canada, Plymh Sound, April 30, 1798.

MY LORD;

I beg leave to inform your Lordſhip, that on the 22d inſt, at ſeven A. M. the Amethyſt having, diſcovered a ſail in the eaſt quarter, which appeared a large Frigate, I made the ſignal for a general chace, and contuiued the purſuit with variable winds, until half paſt twelve midnight, when Captain Stopford, in the Phœbe, brought her to action. The Enemy endeavoured to eſcape into the River Garonne, but ſtruck upon the Olive Rocks, near the Cordovan Light House; ſhe was left by the moſt of her crew, who had previously thrown her guns overboard. Their ſhip being bilged, and having otherwiſe ſuffered much, it is probable, from the ſituation ſhe remains, it will not be eaſy to get her off.

I have the Honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient
humble Servant
JOHN WARREN.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on Board the Queen, Port-Royal Harbour, the 9th of January, 1798.

SIR,

Having yeſterday received a letter from Capt. Ricketts, of his Majeſty's ſhip Magicienne, giving an account of his having, with the ſhips under his command, attacked and captured the veſſels therein mentioned, in Guadilla Bay, on the iſland of Porto Rico, and under the protection of the Enemy's Forts, I tranſmit herewith a copy of the ſaid letter, for the information of Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, who, I am confident will with me highly approve of his gallant conduct, as well as that of the Captains, Officers, ſeamen, and marines under his command.

I am, &c.
PARKER.

La Magicienne, off the Ile of Zachu, December 27, 1798.

SIR,

Having received information that ſeveral brigs and ſchooners belonging to the enemy were in Guadilla Bay, in the Iſland of Porto Rico, I proceeded there, with the King's ſhips named in the margin*. On the 27th at noon anchored cloſe abreaſt of the Forts; and, after an hour and a half cannonading, captured every veſſel under their protection.

To Captain Carthew I am indebted for the gallant and able ſupport that I on this occaſion met with, (as well as on many others the Regulus has been under my orders.) Captain Mends, who commanded the boats that took poſſeſſion of the veſſels, executed that ſervice much to his own honour, and highly to my approbation. Indeed every Officer and man belonging to the ſquadron is fully entitled to my beſt thanks and praiſes.

I have the honour to be Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant
W. H. RICKETTS.

La Magicienne, 5 wounded; Regulus, none killed or wounded; Diligence, 1 wounded.

Veſſels captured in Guadilla Bay.

Le Brutus Privateer, of 9 guns; one ſhip, three Brigs, and one ſchooner.

Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

Extract of another Letter from Vice Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on board His Majeſty's Ship Queen, in Port Royal Harbour, the 1ſt of January, 1798.

I am to deſire you will be pleaſed to acquaint the Right Hon. the Lords commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that ſince my letter of the 29th of October, the french corvette La Rebubliqne Triomphante, of 14 guns and 110 men, has been captured by his Majeſty's ſhips Severn and Pelican.

* *La Magicienne, Regulus, Diligence.*

FRANCE.

By the Hamburgh Mail which arrived on the 4th inſt. Paris Gazettes to the 19th ult. have been received, from which it will be ſeen that the French have paſſed a very ſevere law againſt Engliſh Priſoners, under the ſtale and falſe accuſation of the ill treatment of the French Priſoners in this country.

PARIS,

MARCH 18.

The Executive Directory iſſued on the 13th inſt. the following Arrete:

All Engliſh Priſoners of War, without exception, ſhall be confined in priſon; and theſe reprifals ſhall laſt unlil the Engliſh Govarnment, liſtening to the dictates of humanity, and the law of Nations, treats the French priſoners in that manner which has hitherto conſtantly been obſerved between civilized Nations. All the Engliſh priſoners ſhall be impriſoned in the Departments of Seine and Oiſe, Seine and Marne, Aiſce and Loiret. The anterior regulation, purſuant to which the above priſoners were to be removed into the interior, to the diſtance of 15 leagues from the Coaſt and Frontiers, is hereby annulled."

Yeſterday being St. Patrick's day, this feſtival was celebrated here by all the Iriſhmen reſiding at Paris. General Kilmaine, who commands the centre of the army of England, and is a native of Ireland, aſſiſted at this Fete; Tom Paine was likewiſe preſent. Among ſeveral other toaſts, the following was drank: "*Long live the Iriſh Republic.*" Immediately after dinner, General Kilmaine left town on his return to the army.—NAPPER TANDY was in the Chair, and on his right and left ſat KILMAINE & TOM PAINE.

LONDON,

APRIL 5 & 6.

We hear that it is reſolved to augment the regular army of the Sifter Kingdom, by reinforcements of troops from this country, and that the Naval Force will alſo have conſiderable advantage; in particular, three ſhips of the line, that are ordered to Limerick, armed *en flute*, for the purpoſe of carrying troops and ſtores, will afterwards remain on that ſtation. The number of gun-boats are alſo ordered to be augmented.

A Daniſh Gentleman who left London on Tueſday ſe'nnight, and landed at Amſterdam on Friday, intending to proceed to Paris, was prevented from doing ſo by the arrival of two Commiſſioners from Paris, with poſitive orders that no perſon of any Nation whatever, having been in England during the month of March, ſhould be permitted to enter France, or land in any of the Ports of France or Holland. He had only his choice to remain a priſoner in Holland, or to return to England. He arrived at Harwich on Wedneſday evening.

Government intend in future to repair ſmall ſhips of war at Harwich, inſtead of ſending them to Sheerneſs, for which purpoſe two Gentlemen are appointed, one to act as Inſpector, or Maſter of Attendance, and the other as ſhip-builder.

On Saturday was launched at Mr. Wells's yard Rotherhithe, the Calcutta Eaſt-Indiaman, copper bottomed, and pierced for 44 guns; and yeſterday, from the ſame yard, amidſt a multitude of people, was launched the Dragon man of war, 74 guns.

The proceedings of Raſtadt are brought down to the 18th ult. It appears that in the 32d ſitting of the Congreſs, in which the Ceſſion of the Left Bank of the Rhine was agreed upon, the Auſtrian Miniſter required, that by the left bank of the Rhine ſhould be underſtood only what is ſituated on that ſide; and therefore that every part on the other ſide, whatever name it may bear, ſhould remain to the Empire.

Letters from Milan, mention the detection of an important Correſpondence between Turin and another great Court.

YARMOUTH.

APRIL 2.

This day arrived from the Nore the Ardent, of 64 guns, Captain Bertie, after having undergone a thorough repair.

Arrived from a cruize off the coaſt of Holland, the following ſhips under Commodore Mac Douall—The Ganges, of 74 guns, with the commodore's flag; the Lancaſter, of 64, Capt. Wells; the Director, of 64, Captain Bligh; the Veteran, of 64 Captain G. Gregory; the Aſtrea and the Apollo frigates; and the Hart brig,

The force in theſe Roads conſiſts as follows—two ſeventy-fours, ſix ſixty-fours, two frigates, two ſloops, and the Hazard cutter.

Sailed the Proſerpine and the Iris frigates; the ſcorpion ſloop, Captain Rode; and the Cobourg cutter, on a cruiſe. ſhips remain as per laſt. No packet yet arrived. Wind S. S. W. a ſtrong breeze.

By ſome invalids of the 1ſt Royal Iriſh, lately arrived from Liſbon, we learn that Sir James Erſkine had not long ſince a narrow eſcape for his life, in a quarrel which he had with ſome Portugueſe officers at an aſſembly in that city.—They ſecretly waited for him on his return home, and wounded him very ſeverely in the face and head; and had he not defended himſelf with the greateſt ſpirit, he muſt have fallen a victim to the aſſaſſins. The ſoldiers, in conſequence of this outrage being offered to their favourite officer, went the next day, and attacked moſt furiouſly the Portugueſe corps; in which conflict three of the former, and four of the latter, were killed. Lord St. Vincent arriving at this period, was the fortunate means of terminating the quarrel, and reſtoring tranquility and amity among the contending parties. There are ſaid to be now four regiments of Britiſh troops lying on the Spaniſh frontiers, expecting every day a viſit from the French, who are marching through the Spaniſh territories.

The following account of the defeat of the Swiſs was received through a private channel, by the laſt Hamburgh Mail:—"Two actions were fought on the 3d ult. with doubtful ſucceſs; but on the 5th the French obtained a decided victory, and on the ſame day entered the city of Berne.—The Swiſs troops were very irregular and undiciplined, ſo much ſo, that they are ſtated to have maſſacred their General and ſeveral of their officers, either during or immediately after the action. The day pending the deciſive victory, while the Council of Berne were determining on the abdication of the government, the troops who were on their march to meet the enemy, upon a ſuſpicion of treachery, maſſacred ſeveral of their officers in the ſtreets of the town."

During the night of Saturday laſt, ſeven of the Mutineers who have been for time time in the Houſe of Correction at Clerkenwell, found means to make their eſcape from thence. Amongſt them was the noted Davis, who, during the late unfortunate Mutiny, took upon himſelf the command of the Sandwich. It is ſuppoſed that ſome perſons muſt have got over the walls of the Priſon to break open the doors of the cells where they were confined, it being deemed impoſſible for them to have broke the locks without ſome aſſiſtance.

Sunday night a dreadful affray took place in Holburn between a large party of Iriſhmen, who were attending a funeral, in which ſeveral of them were ſo deſperately wounded, that three of them died yeſterday morning, and a fourth is not expected to ſurvive the bruiſes he received. The weapons with which they fought were ſticks, and the conteſt, we underſtand, aroſe from a diſpute relative to the corpſe, which was that of a female; the contending parties each inſiſting on having the ſuperintendance of its' interment.

The Letters from Switzerland are dated on the 17th ult. The confirm the accounts of the total ſubgugation of Switzerland, and the murder of General D'Erlach.

All the Cantons have accepted the Conſtitution prepared by Citizen Ochs, with certain modifications.

The conſequence of the entry of the French into Berne, was of courſe the ſequeſtration of all the public treaſure, and other property of the State. The Berneſe Peaſantry are ſtated to have taken revenge of their late Lords, by plundering ſeveral.

The Pays de Vaud is to be united to the Helvetic Republic,

BELFAST,

APRIL 6.

The Mail coach between this town and Donaghadee, is henceforth to be diſcontinued, and the mail in future will be ſent here on horſe-back.

Wedneſday there was a remarkable high tide at this port, which did ſome immaterial damage to Mr. Ritchie's new dock.

On the 3d inſt. the Houſe of Mr. Samuel Wallace, wat hmaker, Larne, was broke into, and himſelf barbarouſly murdered, and ſeveral articles of value carried off. A ſcabbard of a ſword belonging to Mr. Wallace was found yeſterday on the road from Larne to Antrim, near the village of Ballymena. A great reward is offered for the apprehenſion of the wretches who committed this inhuman deed.

DUBLIN,

MONDAY, APRIL 2.

Many thouſands of the following notice were diſtributed laſt week in all the towns and villages of the Queen's county:

"The Commanding Officer commanding the diſtrict of Queen's county, orders, that a correct liſt of the names of the perſons reſiding in each, houſe, ſhould placed on the door, or ſome conſpicuous part of it.

"It to be made known to the inhabitants, that from the hour of nine o'clok at night, till day-break the next morning, they are to remain in their houſes, and not to admit any ſtrangers whatever.

"Patroles are to make domiciliary viſits at uncertain periods, between the of nine o'clock and day-break, and after calling over the names, if it is found that any perſon, whoſe name is not inſerted on the liſt, is in the houſe, he is to be made priſoner---- or if any perſon is abſent, the reſt of the inhabitants are to be accountable for him, and meaſures are to be taken to diſcover where he is, and to apprehend him.

"Should the liſt by any accident be deſtroyed, or torn down the owner of the houſe is within two hours after to apply to the magiſtrate or officer upon the ſpot, for a new one, on pain of puniſhment.

"It ſhall be in the power of any magiſtrate or officer to give a permit to any perſon who ſhall aſſign a good reaſon for wiſhing to be abſent on any particular night during the period alluded to.

"The magiſtrates and gentlemen of the yeomanry are requeſted to aſſiſt in executing this order."

APRIL 9.

(By the Telegraph.)

Every account that arrives from the country, tends to confirm the viruleuce and incompetence of the revolutionary aſſociation which has taken the name of United Iriſhmen. The rebels have departed from the policy which has been laid down—that of reſting on their arms until the French ſhould arrive, or to uſe them only for the purpoſe of aſſaſſination. They have preſumed to ſhow themſelves in what they were taught to conſider *force*—but without exception they have proved themſelves to be as cowardly as they have been confident—on the firſt diſcharge of muſquetry they have fled, without venturing to take off their dead and wounded—and whether in ſwearing into the treaſon, or running out of it—they are true to the proverb—"Devil take the hindmoſt."

Some French priſoners were yeſterday brought to town from the North. Various raports were in circulation—but the fact proves to be that they belonged to the crew of a French veſſel, which had captured one of our merchantmen, and while in poſſeſſion of their prize were overpowered by the intrepid ſpirit and exertions of the few men who were left on board for the purpoſe of aſſiſting in navigating her to a French port.

The Houſe of Lords have adjourned to Wedneſday next.

The Right Hon. Mr. Pelham is ſo far recovered, we ſtate with pleaſure, that yeſterday, for the firſt time ſince his illneſs, he went out in his carriage, for a ſhort time, to take the air.

An adjournment of the Quarter Seſſions will be held at the New Seſſion-houſe, in Green-ſtreet on Thurſday next, for the trial of traverſers.

Eight priſoners were lodged in Kilkenny gaol by the Caſtle Comer cavalry, charged with adminiſtering unlawful oaths.

The 63th foot is arrived in town from Balbrigan.

CORK

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have complied with the deſire of HONESTUS.

L. A. *and* R. S. *(which by the bye are one and the ſame Perſon have been received; we cannot conceive why ſuch an application was made at our Office: the Proprietor is not a Magiſtrate as one of the Letters would import.*

☞ The PROPRIETOR of The CORK HERALD regrets that he will be under the neceſſity of DISCONTINUING TO SEND PAPERS to thoſe, both in Town and Country, after Wedneſday, May the 9th, (which will compleat the firſt Quarter) without they pay their Subſcriptions IN ADVANCE. No conſideration renders this neceſſary, but the great preſſure of the Stamp Duties under the late Act of Parliament, which nearly precludes the *poſſibility* of carrying on buſineſs in the manner heretofore adopted in this City.—Thoſe Subſcribers who live in the Country, have a good opportunity to order payment at the Herald Office, during the Aſſizes, which will prevent FUTURE DISAPPOINTMENT, as *after* the aforementioned period, no perſon muſt be offended at not receiving this Paper

Herald Office, Caroline-ſtreet.

On Sunday laſt the Judges arrived in Town, and on Monday morning they opened their reſpective Commiſſions, and immediately proceeded on buſineſs. [*New Cork Evening Poſt.*

CITY GRAND-JURY.

John Pedder, Foreman; Michael R. Weſtrop, John Foſter, Charles Evanſon, Thomas Gibbins, Richard Digby, Richard Perry, John Anderſon, William Maſſey Baker, Thomas Cuthbert, George Dunſcombe, Iſaac Jones, Iſaac Morgan, Thomas M'Call, Thomas Rochfort, Henry Hickman, Richard Lawton, John Pope Heard, John O'Conor, Thomas Walker, Thomas Dunſcombe, Edward Pope, John Cole, Eſqrs. [*New Cork Evening Poſt.*

In conſideration of the ſervices which this City has received from the unremiting exertions of Major General Myers, in it's internal military regulation and it's ſecurity, the Corporation have voted its Freedom, and preſented it in a Silver Box to the General. We are happy to remark, it is a handſome tribute of gratitude, which will *wear well*, for it has been *earned*.

SIR,

"WE are deputed by the Corporation of this City to wait upon you, and to preſent you with the Freedom thereof, in teſtimony of the high ſenſe they entertain of your conduct during your command here; a conduct in which they have ſeen the prompt deciſion of the Soldier, and the attention of the Citizen happily combined and highly efficient, in the preſervation of the peace of this very populous City. We are further directed to requeſt, that you will be pleaſed to expreſs to the Officers, Non-commiſſioned Officers, and Privates, who compoſe this Garriſon, the peculiar pleaſure with which their loyal fellow-ſubjects in this City have obſerved their uniform good behaviour, and their firm determination to perſevere in unſhaken loyalty to their Sovereign, and an inviolable attachment to an happy Conſtitution.

CORK, *April* 8, 1798.

"I am much flattered by the honor conferred on me, by the Corporation of the City of Cork. It will always give me the higheſt ſatisfaction to contribute to the Peace of this City, and to the perfect ſecurity of the loyal inhabitants. I ſhall take great pleaſure in conveying to the Troops that compoſe this Garriſon, the approbation of the Citizens."

The under Publication is ſeriouſly recommended to the peruſal and attention of the deluded People of Ireland, who are madly engaged in purſuing the moſt deſtructive meaſures, to accompliſh the ruin of their Country, and, in the end, of themſelves, by the adoption of wild ſpeculative ideas to overturn our preſent happy Conſtitution, and in it's ſtead introduce anarchy, and confuſion, murder and rapine; which would be the certain conſequences, ſhould they ſucceed in their bloody and deſperate attempts to revolutionize the Kingdom.

Extract from a Pamphlet, entitled Obſervations on the Diſpute between the United States of America and France, addreſſed by ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, *Eſq. one of the Delegates of South Carolina; a State at one time the moſt devoted to the French intereſts of any in the Union.*

To his Conſtituents, in May 1797.

Deſcribing the ferocity of the French nation, and their perfidiouſly violating all the Treaties they had entered into with any State or Country ſince they became a Republic; he recites—"That their citizens have butchered two hundred "and fifty thouſand women; carried infants to "be drowned ſtuck on the points of ſpears, and "chopped off the hands of mothers ſtretched out "for mercy to their tender babes." And in a Note further ſays, "That it has been proved by "judicial proceedings, that acts of this kind "took place at Nantz, under the authority of "the AGENTS OF THE CONVENTION. Others "equal in cruelty happened in various other "places, particularly at Lyons, Avignon, Lava, Samur, Arles, *&c.* It is computed that "in the year 1795, 2,000,000 of perſons had "been maſſacred in France during the Revolution; of theſe two hundred and fifty thouſand "were women; two hundred and thirty thouſand "children, and twenty four thouſand Miniſters "of the Goſpel! This computation, which "amounts to nearly one-tenth of the whole population of France, does not include any who "were killed in arms."

See a work called the Cruelties of the Jacobins, publiſhed in Paris in 1795.

Are theſe then, my Countrymen, the ſavages and blood-hounds you are ſtraining every nerve to encourage coming amongſt you? Oh! my infatuated, credulous, and groſsly impoſed on Countrymen, recoil as ſuddenly from, as you have been artfully and delibe.ately led on to the brink of the precipice, where you now ſtand; profit by the preſent admonition, and avail yourſelves of it ere it is too late; return to a reſtitude of thinking—aſſume your own uncontrouled reaſon—be wiſe, and be happy.

CORK, *April* 10, 1798. } A LOYAL SUBJECT.

A Guard of Light-horſe-men accompany the Mail-Coach from this to Dublin, in conſequence of the outrages which have have been offered on the road of late.—The activity of the Gentlemen who contract with Government for the conveyance of the mail, is of the moſt laudable kind, and riſes in proportion to the daring attempts to intercept the communication between this and Dublin, which now appears to be a meditated plan.

ODE ON A CANARY BIRD.

HOW lovely, priſ'ner, doſt thou ſing,
And bear captivity ſo well;
Though form'd the azure ſky to wing,
And where thou would'ſt at pleaſure dwell?

For thee, fair freedom has no charms,
Long habit makes confinement ſweet;
No love thy little boſom warms,
No beauty makes thy heart to beat.

Each nat'ral impulſe ſeems forgot,
Unmov'd tranquility is thine;
Careleſs thou breath'ſt thy tender note,
Thy bliſs, fair bird, is more than mine.

No jealous fears diſtract thy beaſt;
To thee ambition ne'er was known;
Theſe dwell not with the bird or breaſt,
No! reaſon boaſts them all her own.

The happy moments as they fly,
Pleaſ'd thou enjoy'ſt, nor doſt thou fear,
What ills in time's dark womb may lie,
To bring far diſtant ſorrow near.

Contentment, life's moſt precious bliſs,
With life's ſupport, to thee is giv'n;
And grateful for that happineſs,
Thou with a ſong requiteſt Heav'n.

Yet, pretty bird, I'll not repine,
Nor grieve thy happineſs to ſee,
The God who makes theſe bleſſings thine,
Takes care for all as well as thee.

Extract of a Letter from Waterford, Sunday Apr. 8.

"Yeſterday arrived in our Harbour, the L'Eugene, French privateer, pierced for 20 guns, quite new, and coppered, her firſt cruize, and had taken one outward-bound ſhip from Liverpool—She had 130 men when captured by the Magnanime, on the 17th of March laſt, 230 leagues S. W. of the Cape, ſhe got to leeward of Cork, and was obliged to come in here; ſhe was more than two months from France, held a chace of 48 hours, and threw ſix of her guns overboard. [*New Cork Evening Poſt.*

We are ſorry to find, that a ſyſtem of robbery and plunder has commenced in the weſtern part of this county, by the peaſantry, who, under a ſyſtem of terror, *and reform*, attack and enter *(we cannot ſay indiſcriminately)* the houſes of every perſon of property and fortune. Not leſs than TEN HOUSES have been plundered, and ſome nearly demoliſhed within *the laſt three days* in the Weſt, not by a *few* deſperadoes, but by an *armed multitude!* who, under pretence of ſearching for arms, carry off property of every deſcription, not excepting wearing apparel, and *kitchen ſtores*, ſuch as bacon, hams, beef, &c. &c.

A party of plunderers have been repulſed near Dunmanway, at the houſe of a gentleman, who fortunately had notice of their viſit, and ſtrengthened himſelf with ſix ſoldiers, who gave them ſuch a *warm* reception, that one was left dead, & another ſo ſeverely wounded that he was taken priſoner, and many others ſuppoſed to have been ſeverely wounded. The wretch who was taken promiſes to make many uſeful diſcoveries.

If we may judge from the attacks made on the *kitchens* of the Weſtern Gentlemen, we pronounce that they will never be able to *ſave their bacon* by *concealment*.

This day, the Hon. Col. King was acquitted of the alleged charge of ſhooting Col. Fitzgerald, at Kilworth, in this County.

Monday night laſt, the Houſe of the Rev. Richard Townſend, at Skull, was attacked by an armed mob, of at leaſt 500, all armed; after breaking the windows and the doors to pieces, they robbed the houſe of every portable article which they could find—ſeven muſquets and 80 Guineas in Bank-Notes:—With much difficulty Mr. Townſend preſerved his life, by getting on the leads of his houſe, in company with a gentleman who happened to be with him.

Among the perſons who have been plundered and driven from their Houſes, we are ſorry to find the names of Mr. Robert Swanton, Ballybane, Mr. William Swanton, Ballygarab, Mr. Wright, Glendore, Mr. Dibbs, of Ditto, and Mr. Bunger-ford, of Ditto, among the ſufferers.

Committed to the County Gaol, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Weſtmeath, Thomas Fitzgerald, Daniel and Cornelius Callaghan, Pat. Hurley, John Coppinger, Richard Bourke and Char. Carty, charged with Treaſonable Practices. By Geo. Jack, Eſq. Coroner, Wm. otherwiſe Tim. O'Brien, charged with being concerned in the murder of John Hegarty, the 3d March laſt, on the high-road, near Middleton. By the Mayor of Cork. John Naughten and Mary M'Carthy, charged with having robbed the houſe William Connell, of forthy-one guineas and a gold ring. By the Right Hon. Lord Doneraile, Thomas Fennel and John Roche, charged with adminiſtering unlawful oaths. By William Galway, Eſq. Michael Conner, charged with the like offence. Alſo John Kennedy, John Bruſnahan, John Deſmond, Edmond, Quin, Pat. Doolan, Edmond and Arthur Ford, James Curtin and Pat. Keefe, charged with feloniouſly robbing different perſons, and taking away by force and threats from them, different kinds of arms in the night time; alſo Geo. Clarſon, charged with heading a large party Inſurgents, or United Iriſhmen in the night time.—[*New Cork Evening Poſt.*

The Weſt India fleet have ſailed under convoy of the Sinta Margueritta, Captain Parker.

Married, this morning, at Glanmire, Captain Kingſton, of the Bandon Union, to Miſs Holland.

DIED—Laſt Sanday Evening, in Prince's-ſtreet, Mr. Thomas Brahan.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

The late Frederick the Great of Pruſſia, was the firſt who increaſed the number of Field Artillery in his army, in a proportion far beyond any thing that had been ſeen in the field before his time; to which, in a great meaſure, was owing his unparalleled ſucceſſes againſt thoſe Armies which adherd to the old eſtabliſhed proportion of a certain number of guns to ſuch a number of battalions.

It was the prediction of this wonderful man, founded upon good ſenſe, and practical military obſervations, that "all battles would be determined in favour of that Power which could bring the greateſt number of well appointed and well-ſerved artillery into the field." This aſſertion from ſo good a judge, ought to be a comfortable conſideration to a Nation, capable, from her opulence, of providing herſelf with theſe expenſive means for enſuring ſucceſs, as much as the nature of the thing will admit, in her military operations in the field. The obſervations of all military men, who have had opportunities of remarking the effects of well-appointed, well-ſerved, and well-directed Field Artillery againſt Troops, will readily aſſent to the truth of FREDERICK's prediction; and the experiments that have been made ſince his aſſertion, will confirm them, and make it a military axiom; and in conſequence, the ſyſtem of War has been entirely changed, and the hitherto overwhelming power of France is univerſally attributed to a numerous and well ſerved light and heavy Artillery, more than to their numbers, courage, or diſcipline.

Than *our* Artillery, certainly none are better appointed or more actively, reſolutely, or perſeveringly employed. It is a Corps, whenever they have ſerved, who have eminently ſupported the military Character of the Britiſh Nation, and they have never failed on every occaſion to cover themſelves with honour. There muſt have been a ſtrange neglect in that department (which I cannot for a moment ſuppoſe,) if upon the French landing, we cannot oppoſe to them, a Field Artillery ſuperior to theirs; therefore, my dear gallant Countrymen, be unanimous in a noble and perſevering reſiſtance to your inveterate and implacable Enemies, *who will ſurely rule you with a rod of iron, if they ſucceed.* Expect to meet with checks in your operations againſt them; but redouble your efforts on ſuch occaſions. The number and magnitude of the diſadvantages of an Army in an Enemy's Country, can only be comprehended by thoſe who have experienced them, and to ſuch they will appear almoſt inſurmountable.

But above all things let every one who, from extreme youth, old age, or ſex, cannot operate with the Army, and whoſe reſidence happens to be on the Enemy's line of march, quit their habitations; *this is of the utmoſt conſequence* (the Nation muſt and will compenſate them for their loſſes); for nothing can more ſtrongly impreſs an invading Enemy with their forlorn ſituation than this; it will operate upon their minds (and to know how to operate upon the human mind, is no qualification of ſecondary magnitude in a General), as a certain prelude to their deſtruction; and Oh, Iriſhmen! by your unanimity and antient ſpirit, let it be complete: over whatever part of this threatened Iſland the fortune of War may draw *this line*, I truſt, and am confident, there will not be found one Family ſo totally devoid of patriotiſm, as not moſt religiouſly to follow this advice. It is only by ſuch conduct as this that France, under the preſent deſperate Tyrants, can be prevented from a continual repetition of Invaſions of this Country.

PORT NEWS.

COVE, APRIL 6.

Wind S. W.—Arrived, Enterpize, 204 tons, captain Keats, Liverpool, ſalt and earthen-ware, for Newfoundland; Arethuſa, 295 tons, Wood, Philadelphia, tobacco, ſtaves and flax-ſeed; his Majeſty's frigate Magnanime, 44 guns, Hon. Captain Le Courcy, from a cruiſe; Le Audacious, French privateer, prize to the above Frigate.

IMPORTS,

From the 5th to the 10th of April.

110000 ſtaves; 47 bundles, 10 caſks and 119 deer-ſkins; 2 pipes of cider; 72 barrels of bleachers aſhes; 9 hhds. of tobacco; 809 hhds. and 33 half-hhds. of flax ſeed.

EXPORTS,

From the 5th to the 10th of April.

68 barrels, 85 half-barrels and 10 kettles of beef; 2007 barrels and 10 tierces of pork; 871 firkins and 96 kegs of butter; 60 bags of flour; 41 bales and 55 pieces of linen; 54 bales of bacon; 16 kegs of tripes; 80 bundles of ſalted calf ſkins.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF

The Rt. Worſhipful KINGSMILL BERRY, Eſq. MAYOR.

The middle Price of Wheat 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per Quarter; with an allowance to the Baker of 12*s.* on the White and Wheaten, and 10*s.* on the Houſehold.

Cork, April 8, 1798.

WHITE.	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	WHEATEN.	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	HOUSEHOLD.	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*
1 *pen.*	0	5	4	1 *pen.*	0	8	3	1 *pen.*	0	10	6
2 *pen.*	0	11	2	2 *pen.*	1	0	0	2 *pen.*	1	5	5
3 *pen.*	1	0	6	3 *pen.*	1	9	1	3 *pen.*	2	0	4
4 *pen.*	1	6	3	4 *pen.*	2	1	4	4 *pen.*	2	11	3
6 *pen.*	2	1	5	6 *pen.*	3	2	2	6 *pen.*	4	1	0

KINGSMILL BERRY, MAYOR.

POETRY.

MR. HERALD,

Your inſerting the following SONNET in your truly rational and moderate Paper, will oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Written at the Sea ſide.

Why o'er thoſe ſands ſo frequent do I ſtray?
Regardleſs gazing on the billows hoar,
Or on the landſcape of the rocky ſhore,
Or on the ſurge that foaming rolls away?
'Tis FANCY leads me: ſhe whoſe fairy wand
Can people vacancy—ſhe paints for me,
The bluſhing *Harriet* gliding tow'rds the ſea,
While fall the veſtments from her timid hand.
The lovely viſion fills my tranced eyes!
I ſee her form with gentle terror ſhrink,
As fearfully ſhe trembles o'er the brink
Of the wild waters murm'ring as they riſe,
'Till ſoftly ſinking—all her charms ſhe leaves,
And yields her blooming beauties to the waves.

Kinſale.

MONDAY's PACKETS.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

MARCH 31, 1798.

Admiralty Office, March 31, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent's, Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels on the Coaſt of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, at Sea, the 21ſt of February, 1798.

SIR,

You will herewith receive letters from Captain Lord Henry Powlett, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Thalia, and Captain Downman, of the Speedy Sloop; the firſt giving an account of the capture of a French Privateer, and the latter detailing an action between the Speedy and another of the Enemy's Privateers, which does great honour to her Captain, Officers, and Company.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

ST. VINCENT.

Thalia, at Sea, Feb. 16, 1798.

SIR,

On the 5th inſt. at four A. M. Cape Finiſterre being S. W. 70 leagues, I came up with and captured the Antoine French Privateer Brig, mounting 16 guns, and having 70 men: She was returning from a cruize to Rochelle, having captured five neutral veſſels.

I remain, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

H. POWLETT.

GEO. HOPE, Eſq.
His Majeſty's Ship Alcmene.

Speedy, Tagus, Feb. 16, 1798.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the 3d inſtant, at day light, being ſeventeen leagues weſt of Vigo, we diſcovered a Brig bearing down on us with all ſail ſet. At three P. M. being within half a mile of us, ſhe hauled her wind, and opened her fire; on which we made all ſail to cloſe, engaging her until half paſt five, when ſhe tacked and made ſail from us. I immediately tacked, continuing to engage till half paſt ſeven, when, from her advantage of ſailing and little wind, ſhe got out of gun-ſhot. Owing to the great ſwell, we received little damage, having only our foretop-maſt ſhot through, with ſome of the running rigging cut. It falling calm, and the veſſels ſeparating againſt all our efforts with the ſweeps, I had the mortification, about 12 o'clock, to ſee her fire ſeveral guns at our Prize that we had taken the day before. Owing to the good conduct of the Maſter, who, with twelve men, were on board the Prize, battened down 26 Spaniards, and made their eſcape in a ſmall boat, At day-light, a breeze of wind ſprung up, which enabled us to fetch her. At eight o'clock, ſhe being within gun-ſhot, tacked, and made all ſail from us, rowing with her ſweeps at the ſame time. We chaced her until noon, when they finding ſhe had the heels of us, ſhortened ſail, wore, and ſtood towards us, with a red flag flying at th main-top-gallant-maſt-head. At half paſt twelve, being within piſtol-ſhot, we began to engage her, with the wind upon the larboard quarter. At two, obſerving her fire to ſlacken, I thought it a good opportunity to lay her on board, but at that inſtant ſhe wore, and came to the wind on the ſtarboard quarter, and from our braces and bow-lines being ſhot away, our yard coming ſquare, ſhe took the opportunity to put before the wind, and made all ſail from us. We immediately wore after her, firing muſquetry at each other for twenty minutes, and ſo ſoon as the lower maſt was ſecured, ſet our ſtudding ſails, and continued the chace until ſeven P. M. when we loſt ſight of her, from her ſuperior ſailing. I then hauled our wind, and made ſhort tacks all night to fall in with our Prize; at day-light ſaw her to windward; at ten P. M. retook her, with ten Frenchmen on board. I learn from the Prize-maſter, the Brig is called the Pappillon, 360 tons burthen, pierced for 18 Guns, mounting 14, 4 twelve and 10 nine pounders, manned with 160 men. We had 5 men killed and 9 badly wounded. I have to regret the loſs of Lieutenant Dutton and Mr. Johnſton, boatſwain, amongſt the killed. I beg leave to recommend to your Lordſhip's notice Mr. Marſhall, Maſter, for his good conduct during the action. Every praiſe is due to the ſhip's company for their good behaviour. As all our lower maſts, bowſprit, main boom, both top-maſts and moſt of the yards ſhot through, with all the ſtanding and running rigging cut, I thought proper to put into Liſbon to repair our damage.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

HUGH DOWNMAN.

Earl of St. Vincent, }
&c. &c. &c. }

Copy of another Letter from Admiral the Earl St. Vincent, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated in the Tagus, March 3, 1798.

SIR,

I encloſe a letter from Captain Waller, of his Majeſty's ſhip the *Emerald*, acquainting me of his having captured le Chaſſeur Barque privateer, of 16 guns, on the 12th ultimo.

ST. VINCENT.

Emerald, at Sea, Feb. 13, 1798.

MY LORD,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that laſt night, nearly in lat. 38 deg. 14 mn. N. and long. 14 deg. 66 mn. W. we captured a French privateer le Chaſſeu Barque, belonging to Bayonne, a brig pierced for 16 guns, but mounts only 8, and 72 men; ſhe had been out a month, and had not taken any thing. I beg alſo to inform your Lordſhip, that on the 10th I chaced another French brig privateer for 36 hours, without being able to to come up with her, owing to light winds.

T. M. WALLER.

Earl St. Vincent, &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Onſlow, Bart. to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Monarch, Yarmouth-Roads, March 30, 1798.

Be pleaſed to acquaint my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that his Majeſty's ſloop Echo, arrived here yeſterday afternoon, having, on the 23d inſt. driven on ſhore to the northward of Camperdown, and deſtroyed a French cutter privateer, mounting 10 guns.

His Majeſty's Ship Apollo, off the Texel, March 27, 1798.

SIR,

On the 23d inſt. his Majeſty's ſloop Echo, being on the look a head, diſcovered a cutter, which ſhe immediately chaced, and ſoon cauſed to run on ſhore a few miles to the northward of Camperdown; the boats of the ſquadron were ſent to endeavour to get her off, but owing to the ſurf, and the lateneſs of the eveing could not effect it; ſhe was therefore deſtroyed. The crew quitted her at the approach of the boats. She mounted 10 guns, and by papers found on board, ſhe appears to have ſailed from Dunkirk.

Extract of a letter from Captain Wallis, commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Proſerpine, to Vice Admiral Sir Richard Onſlow, Bart, dated Yarmouth Roads, the 29th of March, 1798.

I have the honour to inform you, that his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, anchored here this evening. On Monday morning laſt, St. Abb's Head bearing S. W. 12 or 14 leagues, I fell in with a Dutch galliot, bound from Rotterdam to Altona, ten days out; finding him cloſe on the wind, which was then at N. W. by W. I was well aſſured he could not be bound to Altona, and having an idea that he was bound North about to France, and having neither brief, regiſter, or any paper to warrant his being on the coaſt of Scotland, I have thought proper to bring him in here: he now ſays he was bound to Montroſe, and that he promiſed an Engliſhman at Rotterdam to carry the cargo there; he has no paper of any kind to ſhew any ſuch tranſaction. The veſſel was built in Holland laſt year, and the maſter of her ſays ſhe belongs to himſelf and a Gentleman at Limbourg. He (the Maſter) has been a priſoner in England eighteen months of this war, and was taken commanding a Dutch veſſel. He and his ſhip's company are all natives of Holland. Under theſe circumſtances I have no doubt but both the veſſel and cargo ought to be condemned.

(End of the Gazette.)

LONDON,

APRIL 2.

Private accounts from Switzerland, received by the laſt Hamburgh Mail, lead us to apprehend that the fate of that Country is decided. The following are particulars upon which our Readers may rely:

It appears that two Actions were fought on the 3d and 4th with doubtful ſucceſs; but that on the 5th the French obtained a decided Victory, and entered Berne almoſt immediately after the Action. The National courage and intrepidity of the Swiſs, to which even their Enemies are ſaid to have borne an honourable teſtimony, were rendered uſeleſs by a want of diſcipline, and ſtill more, by a ſpirit of diſunion and infatuation, almoſt without example. It appears that General D'Erlach and ſeveral of their beſt Officers, were maſſacred by the troops, either during the Action or immediately after. That on the 4th (the day preceding the laſt deciſive battle,) while the Council of Berne *were determining on the abdication of the Government*, the Troops who were on their march to meet the Enemy, upon a ſuſpicion of treachery, maſſacred ſeveral of their Officers in the ſtreets of the Town. With ſuch a total want of confidence and diſcipline in the Troops, it is a matter of ſurprize that any reſiſtance ſhould have been attempted, rather than that it ſhould have proved ineffectual. Political treachery completed what military jealouſy and diſunion had begun—Even after the capture of Berne, the affairs of Switzerland were ſtill capable of being retrieved; when the Peaſantry of the Lake of Zurich, taking advantage of the general confuſion, poſſeſſed themſelves of the Town, and prevented the Contingents of the ſmaller Cantons from marching to the relief of Berne. It appears that theſe deluded People acted in concert with the Directory, and that they had had Deputies at Paris for ſome time before.

The ſpirit of animoſity and antipathy to the French, exiſts in a ſtronger degree than ever in the ſmaller Cantons; but they are wholly diſunited, and deſtitute of Leaders. The Country, for four leagues round Berne, has been abandoned to the French Troops, who have ſurpaſſed their uſual rage for plunder and wanton devaſtation.

The fury of the Peaſantry, indignant at the idea of having been betrayed by their own Government, has given riſe to a variety of ſhocking outrages; and the general anarchy is purpoſely encouraged by the French, who have releaſed all the Criminals.

The Bandes Noires, ſo well known for their cruelty and rapacity, are quartered in the Town of Berne.—Many families have emigrated. The Avoger Steiger, who had determined not to ſurvive the defeat of his Countrymen in the Action of the 5th, was carried off the Field by a party of Peaſants, and conveyed to the mountains: almoſt all the young men of the Patrician Families periſhed on the ſame day.

Berne, which has been nearly half burned down by the French, is a charming city, remarkable for the regularity of its buildings, and the beauty of its ſituation: the ſtreets are clean and ſpacious, a ſmall ſtream of water, perfectly tranſparent, running through the middle of moſt of them. On either ſide of the ſtreets are handſome piazzes, paved with flag ſtones for the convenience of foot paſſengers; and under the arches are numberleſs ſhops, which exhibit a pleaſing ſpectacle to the beholder.

Government received yeſterday intelligence (by a ſhip arrived at Briſtol, which ſailed ſome time after the laſt convoy, and has made the run to Briſtol from the Weſt Indies) from Rear-Admiral Harvey: according to which the Iſlands were never more healthy or in better condition than at preſent.—Private Letters by the ſame channel give the ſame pleaſing report.

A ſingular charge of robbery was exhibited at Union Hall yeſterday, by Ann Clark againſt Mary Yowell, for having ſtolen a female infant out of St. George's Work-houſe.—It came out on examination, that the frequent upbraidings of the huſband Yowell, on account of the barreneſs of his wife, who had been married to him about three years, had made the woman exceedingly unhappy, when at length, to pacify him, ſhe had recourſe to the above expedient. It appears ſhe had changed the infant's clothes, and put on others that had been a long time in readineſs, reached her home unobſerved, and immediately went to bed; when the huſband returned home ſhe preſented the child to him, and ſaid, that ſhe had been taken in labour on London Bridge, and was delivered in a coach. The man, overjoyed, careſſed the infant and its ſuppoſed mother. This rapture, however, was of ſhort duration; the real mother being diſtracted at the loſs of her child, applied to the officers of Union Hall, who traced this buſineſs to its ſource. The Magiſtrate committed her for further examination.

The public will recollect the gallant action of the Indefatigable with the Virginie, off the coaſt of Ireland, in which Sir Edward Pellew paid a very honourable tribute to the gallantry of the French captain Bergeret. Some time ago Mons. Bergeret was permitted by our government to paſs into France under his parole, in hopes that he might obtain the exchange of Sir Sidney Smith for himſelf; but we are ſorry to ſay, that he has within theſe few days returned to England without accompliſhing the object of his journey. We underſtand that he had made conſiderable progreſs in the affair, and had hopes of ſucceſs, when the arrival of Monſieur Gallois, and the report that he made of his treatment by the Britiſh Miniſters, damped his proſpect, and induced him to return *re infecta*.

Yeſterday Patrick M'Cabe, a ſoldier in the Guards, found means to ſteal 300 new guineas from the Mint, in the Tower, where he was employed as a labourer, and with which he got clear off

The Gazette of Saturday Evening contains, among other Naval exploits, an account of the Capture by the boats of the Squadron under Sir John Borlaſe Warren, of Nine French Veſſels, part of a Convoy bound from Bourdeaux to Breſt

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

We have of late occaſionally ſtated, that ſome means were in agitation for the better Obſervance of the Sabbath—We are happy to find this plan is to be executed in the way in which it can have the ſureſt effect; by example in the Higher Claſſes—a mode we are convinced, more efficacious than any legiſlative proviſions could poſſibly be, and certainly more pleaſing to the feelings of the People.

Such as think that a more decorous obſervance of the Lord's Day ſhould take place, are to ſubſcribe a Declaration, by which they are in future to conduct themſelves. We truſt that the Subſcribers to this Declaration will be numerous amongſt perſons of rank and conſequence, and no doubt can then exiſt but it will carry its beneficial effects through all ranks and degrees.

The following is the propoſed

FORM OF DECLARATION:

"We whoſe names are hereunto-ſubſcribed, being deeply ſenſible of the great importance of religious obſervance of the Lord's Day, to the intereſts of Chriſtianity and Civil Society, do declare that we hold it highly improper, on that day to give or accept invitations to Entertainments or Aſſemblies, or (except in caſes of urgency, or for purpoſe of charity) to travel, or to exerciſe our wordly occupations, or to employ our domeſtics or dependants in any thing interfering with their public or private Religious Duties.

"And, as example and a public declaration of the principles of our own conduct, more peculiarly at this time, may tend to influence the conduct of others, we do hereby declare our reſolution to adhere, as far as may be practicable, to the due obſervance of the Lord's Day, according to the preceding Declaration.

BRITISH NAVY.

STATEMENT

OF THE

Diſtribution of the Britiſh Naval Force,

TO THIS DAY.

Excluſive of the Hired Armed Veſſels, which are chiefly employed in protecting the Coaſting Trade of Great Britain.

	Line.	50's	*Frig.*	*Sps.*	*Tot.*
In Port and fitting,	43	7	44	130	224
Guard-ſhips, Hoſpital-ſhips, and Priſon-ſhips, at the ſeveral Ports,	22	4	1	0	27
In the Engliſh and Iriſh Channels,	13	1	41	45	100
In the Downs and North Seas,	9	2	12	28	51
At the Weſt-India Iſlands and on the paſſage,	5	2	26	35	68
At Jamaica,	6	1	6	9	22
In America, and at Newfoundland,	3	1	6	6	16
Cape of Good Hope, Eaſt Indies, and on the paſſage,	10	4	15	8	37
Coaſt of Africa,	0	0	2	2	4
Coaſt of Portugal, Gibraltar & Mediterranean,	21	1	18	10	50
Total in commiſſion,	132	23	171	273	599
Receiving Ships,	9	1	5	1	16
Serviceable, & repairing for Service,	12	0	2	0	14
In ordinary,	18	1	30	47	96
Building,	15	2	8	5	30
Total	186	27	216	326	755

State of the Ordinary at each Port,

Portſmouth,	14	2	16	21	53
Plymouth,	11	1	9	11	32
Chatham,	6	1	2	3	12
Sheerneſs,	0	1	5	7	13
River,	1	1	7	7	16
Total	32	6	39	49	126

PLYMOUTH,

MARCH 31.

This evening at five o'clock, His Majeſty's ſhip Foudrayant, of 80 guns, was launched at the dock yard at this port: ſhe is generally allowed to be one of the fineſt ſhips, and moſt completely finiſhed, of any in the Navy.

Arrived the Canada and Pompee men of war, and Mermaid frigate, from a cruize; London Packet armed ſhip, with a convoy from Wales, and Calypſo ſloop of war from a cruiſe in the channel.

The 2d, 25th, and 29th Regiments of Foot have received orders to march to Barnſtaple and Bideford, in the courſe of the next week, from whence it is ſuppoſed they will embark for Ireland.

Sailed the Amelia frigate on a cruiſe to the weſtward.

PORTSMOUTH,

APRIL 1.

Arrived laſt night, the Maidſtone man of war, from the Weſt-Indies. She parted in a gale of wind with the Indefatigable and Doris frigates, and a fleet of merchantmen which were under her convoy. The captain, and ſeveral perſons have died of the yellow fever on the voyage.

CORK: *Printed by* JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)*—☞ *This Paper is publiſhed at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-ſtreet, oppoſite the Poſt-Office, where Advertiſements Eſſays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

THE LIBRARY
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The Cork Herald:

OR, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. — No. [illegible] SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1798. [Price, Four-Pence.

HADDOCK, Organ Builder,

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Friends, for their particular attention to his house in Cork, during his absence—the progress he has made in England, as an Organ Builder and Mechanic, will, he hopes meet in his native city (where he intends returning early in June), that encouragement [illegible]. His engagement in London being only six or eight weeks in the year, he is determined to devote the rest of his time to his business in Cork, where he purposes exhibiting his new and much-admired piece of Mechanism, the *Telegraph*, which has not only attracted the attention of the Royal Family and all the Scientific Circle of Fashion in London but in particular that of the Lords of the Admiralty.

HADDOCK would be deficient in gratitude, if he did not remember the indulgence of the Parishioners of Upper Shandon, who permitted his Daughter to officiate as Organist in his absence. He also begs Mr. Connel (Organist of Lower Shandon) will be pleased to accept his acknowledgments for his attendance to the Friendly Knot on St. Patrick's Day—what renders this obligation still greater, is, that he was neither expected nor solicited by Miss Haddock, she not being apprized on the occasion. April 4.

TO BE LET,

From the 1st of MAY next, Old Stile,

FOR any Term, the HOUSE on the North Ferry-Quay, in which Mr. WAGGETT lives, with the *Offices* thereunto appertaining, and also a Range of *Cellars, Yard, Lanes, &c.* on the same Quay, now held by Messrs. COLES and WOOD, with a Reservation of a *Passage* of Four Feet, from the Cellar belonging to JOHN CARLETON, Esq. Proposals for one or both Holdings, to be made to Mr. *William Hegarty*, Barrack-street. April 7.

Middleton Factory,

LEAHY AND M'CARTHY,

No. 46, North-Main-Street,

BEG leave to acquaint their Friends, (particularly SHOP-KEEPERS, and DEALERS IN WOOLLENS,) that they have undertaken to Sell, *(wholesale only)* the Goods of the MIDDLETON MANUFACTURE, which have been hitherto disposed of at Mr. ROCHE'S, *No.* 9, *Grand-Parade*.—And as they are determined to continue their own Business in the usual extensive manner—have therefore now an opportunity, of being well assorted in every Article in the

Woollen, Linen, Cotton,

AND HOSIERY LINE.

And hope it will be a farther inducement to their Customers to continue that support, which they have heretofore so amply experienced.

They have now, at their Ware-House,

DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY,

And with which they are to be Weekly supplied.

Best Superfine CLOTHS.
Do. Do. SCARLET Do.
Do. Refine Do. Do.
Do. Livery Do.

With a great Variety of excellent *Coatings, Nap, Kerseymeres*, and *Fancy Waist-Coatings*.

N. B. PRIME FLOWER, from different Mills, on Sale, at *reasonable* Prices. March 21.

MISS RAYMOND,

HAVING originally intended to decline receiving BOARDERS, has now, at the particular Instance of her *Friends*, determined on taking a limited Number, and will shortly have a Vacancy for the Reception of *One*. She continues to Instruct YOUNG LADIES in every useful branch of *Female Education*; with *Painting, Varnish* and *Embroidery*, in a superior Stile.

☞ *Music, Dancing, Writing* and *Geography*, taught by the first Masters. April 4.

TEAS, &c.

JOHN WHITE, No. 27, North-Main-Street, has THIS DAY received from the last Sales:

30 *Chests Black and Green Teas,*
30 *Casks real Durham Mustard,*

From 36 to 60 lb. each:

And daily expects a large parcel of English Basket Salt, which with his usual supply of Goods, in the Grocery, Wine, and Cheese line—he is determined to sell on as good Terms as any House in Cork. March 28.

Fine Scale SUGAR, in Bags,
Kent and Brewers Hops,
New Swedish HERRINGS,
Double Mats,
WOOD HOOPS,
For Sale, on moderate Terms,
At ROBERT BURKE's Stores,
SAND-QUAY.

April 14.

To be Sold at Mrs. WOODLEY'S,

A Pair of Carriage Horses,

WITH A COACH:

Also will be SET, 'till the 24th of Sept. next, and entered on immediately,

The House and Demesne of Peterbourough.

April 14.

A Variety of OLD WINES on Sale,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

FOR READY MONEY ONLY,

AT JOSEPH SPEARING, Junr's Stores, Marlborough-Street: also LONDON PORTER, in Quantities of Four Dozen, and DEVONSHIRE CYDER, in Quantities of Two Dozen.

April 14.

TO BE SOLD,

A MAJORITY, a Company, Two Ensignsies, and an Adjutancy unattached.——Application to Major Bradshaw, Mary-Street, Cork.

April 4.

Voluntary Contributions.

☞ Attendance at the Collector's Office in the Long-Room, each day, from 11 till 3 o'Clock, to receive the first Quarterly Payment, due 25th Inst. Cork, March 31, 1798.

WHEREAS,

IT is thought necessary that the Magistrates should be informed of the different Arms in the several Parishes within the City of Cork, and Liberties thereof, except such Arms as are in the possession of the Army or Yeomanry.

Now I KINGSMILL BERRY, Mayor of said City, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament authorising me thereto, do hereby require all and every Person and Persons within this City and Liberties, having in their possession Arms, whether registered or not, forthwith to deliver into me an exact list of all such Arms, to be verified upon oath—and all Persons refusing or neglecting so to do, after this public Notice, will be subject to such Penalties as the Law directs.

MANSION-HOUSE, APRIL 7.

WHITBREAD's LONDON PORTER,

IMPORTED AND SOLD BY

SAMUEL FIGGIS,

And by no other Person in Cork,

WHO begs leave to inform his Friends and Public, that he has now landed, and will be constantly supplied with a Quantity of WHITBREAD'S LONDON PORTER, of excellent Quality and Flavor, at his STORES in *Bear's-Lane, Patrick-Street*, at 1*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* per Tierce. Cask to be returned. RICHARD CADOURN, *Cooper*.

March 28.

MISS FAVARGER,

THINKS it proper to contradict the Report of her intending to give up her School.—She has not the most distant idea of it, and as she cannot meet here with a Female capable of assisting her to teach French *correctly*, she has for that purpose engaged Mr. JACQUOTTIN—and also, a Young Person to teach every kind of useful and ingenious Works:—which will enable her to attend to other important Branches of Education, when the number of her Pupils is enlarged.

March 28.

LODGINGS.

A LARGE Drawing-Room, Bed-Chambers, Kitchen, &c. fit for a Family, to be Let Unfurnished, at WOODS's, South Main-street, who has every thing in the *Grocery Line* of the best Quality, and at the lowest Prices. April 7.

The Nottingham Hosiery Ware-House,

BEING removed from under TOBIN'S Coffee-Room, to No. 25, Grand-Parade, the *fourth* Shop South of George's Street: the SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Friends, that he has just received, per the Prince William Henry, his *Spring* and *Summer* Assortment of Goods; which he is enabled and determined to Dispose of *(for ready Money only)* on such Terms, as has already gained his *House* a decided Preference, and for which he is truly grateful.

The Pubic's most humble and obedient Servant,

JOSEPH LAWSON.

N. B. He has also an Assortment of *English* SILK UMBRELLAS. April 7.

Train Oil and Dubbing.

ROBERT M'CLURE,

HAS just landed a Cargo, which enables him to lower the Price: he has likewise on Sale, *Fir* in Hocks, and second Laid *Cordage*.

April 7.

COLES and WOOD have for Sale at their Stores,

Prime Virginia Wrapper Tobacco,
Gallipoli Oil in Hhds. and Qr. Casks,
Sallad Oil in Cases,
Jamaica Scale Sugar in Hhds.
East India Ditto in Bags,
Lisbon Vinegar,
Dutch Flax and Flax-Seed,
Cordage and Ship Timber.

Terms made pleasing April 4.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March next,

FOR Three Lives, or Thirty-one Years, the HOUSE and DEMESNE of DROMBEG, situate in *East Carbery*. The Demesne containing about 80 Acres good Ground, handsomely laid down, and commanding an extensive view of the Ocean. The House is fit for the immediate reception of a Family; the Offices are large and in thorough repair, with an excellent Garden, protected by a Wall fourteen feet high, and the entire calculated for the residence of a Gentleman, wishing to reside in a sporting Country. Application to be made to the Rev. H. JONES, *Kinsale*, or I. T. JONES. Feb. 14.

N. B. The House, with 27 Acres, will be set if more pleasing.

English Beaver Hats.

GEORGE WOOD,

HAS just received, per the Duke of York, from *London*, a Collection of *Ladies'* and *Gentlemen's* HATS, of the latest Fashion and best Quality; which with those of his own Manufacture, form a very handsome Variety. He is also supplied with every necessary Ornament for Trimming them; and only requests that those who wish to Purchase will please to try his Shop. April 7.

The Barrymore Committee,

AND the several Persons whose names are hereto Subscribed, being strongly impressed with a due sense of the horrid and outrageous attempt lately made against the life of Sir HENRY MANNIX, Bart. a Magistrate of this County, do hereby pledge themselves to pay the sums annexed to their respective names for the apprehending and Prosecuting to Conviction within the space of Six Months from the date hereof, the Persons concerned in said outrage.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
J. Chatterton jr.	11	7	6	Barrymore Committee	113	15	0
Nob. Mannix	56	17	6				
Thos. Dorman	22	15	0	Silver Oliver	56	17	6
R. Rowland	22	15	0	Robert Dring	22	15	0
K. Lane	11	7	6	Simon Dring	22	15	0
J. Webb, clk.	5	13	9	Henry Wallis	22	15	0
T. Rowland	22	15	0	Henry Puxley	50	0	
J. M'Call jun.	22	15	0	Robert Martin	11	7	6
Wm. Baker	11	7	6	Samuel M'Call	22	15	0
T. Harding	11	7	6	Hugh Lawton	11	7	6
Jas. Connor	11	7	6	J. Chetwood	22	15	0
M. Rogers	11	7	6	John R. Parker	50	0	0
Hugh Millerd	11	7	6	V. O. Hamilton	11	7	6
R R Aldworth	11	7	6	W. Mannix	56	17	6
Dean Hore	11	7	6	Thos. Mannix	56	17	6
T. Martin sen	11	7	6	John Bennett	11	7	6
T. Martin jun	11	7	6	John Rowland	22	15	0

☞ In addition to the above Reward TWO HUNDRED POUNDS will be paid by HENRY MANNIX.

WINES FOR SALE.

A FEW Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter-Casks of remarkably fine Old RED PORT, per the Diligence, 1794 SHERRY, of very superior Quality, in Quarter Casks: some hundred Dozens of very Old Bottled *Claret, Port, Madeira* and *Sherry*, at the Cellars of ROBERT NETTLES, St. Patrick's Bridge. April 7.

To be Let, or the Interest Sold,

THE House and Concerns on the Coal-Quay for a considerable time, in the possession of the late Firm of *KIFT* and *CLUTTERBUCK*, and are now in the occupation of Mr. CLUTTERBUCK, immediate possession can be given, and may be viewed from 8 in the morning till 6 at night. April 11.

THE ROYAL CORK VOLUNTEERS strongly impressed with the liveliest abhorrence at the late wicked attempt to Seduce the brave and loyal Troops of this Garrison from their duty and allegiance, by the dissemination of a most flagitious Hand-Bill, published on the Night preceding the Execution of the two traiterous Soldiers; Do fully concur in the measures above adopted, of bringing the Offenders to Justice, and do offer a Reward of FIFTY GUINEAS, in addition to the foregoing sums, to be paid to General Myers, to be by him disposed of as above

Committee-Room, R. C. Volunteers, April 2, 1798.

Signed by Order,
D. CONNELL, *Sec'ry.*

☞ THE COMMON COUNCIL of this City, in addition to the Rewards already offered, have made an Order for Payment of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, out of the Corporation Revenues, for apprehending and prosecuting to Conviction, the Author, or Authors, of the infamous *Hand-Bill*, published with Intent to Seduce the Troops of this Garrison from their Duty and Allegiance; and also for Payment of TWENTY GUINEAS, for apprehending and prosecuting to Conviction, the Printer or Publisher thereof; and the further Sum of TWENTY GUINEAS to any Person giving private Information, so that the Author, or Authors, Printer or Publisher, may be apprehended and brought to Justice, within Six Calendar Months: which Order is referred to a Court of Dover Hundred.

Council Chamber, April 2, 1798.

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majesty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and THADY LAWLER, Lieutenant in the Clare Light Company attached to the said Regiment, stand charged on oath with having forcibly and violently committed a rape on CATHERINE FYNN, a prisoner in charge of the guard whereof the said LAWLER was officer.

WE, the undersigned Officers of the 89th Regiment at Head-Quarters, desirous of testifying to the Country our abhorrence and detestation of such inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the said WILLIAM VENNILL to justice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any person or persons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majesty's goals within the space of Six Months from the date hereoff, which Reward shall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of said Regiment.

Said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, ruddy complexion, fair hair, and rather inkneed.

William Steward Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
William Hilliard, Captain.
Bernard Stawell, Captain.
William N. Long, Captain.
John T. Perry, Captain.
John L. Mesurier, Captain Lieutenant.
Jordan Roche, Surgeon.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant.
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
John Macdonald, Lieutenant,
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Richard Butler, Lieutenant.
Robert M'Keaud, Lieutenant.
William Percivall, Lieutenant.
Charles Pm. Roddy, Ensign.
William Cowell, Ensign.
John Grant, Ensign.
Henry Eyre Evans, Ensign.
John Campbell, A Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18. 1798.

Ten Hogſheads of Firſt Quality
SCALE SUGAR,
To be Sold by Auction, at the Cuſtom-houſe Quay, on TUESDAY next.
April 14

AUCTION
OF
REFINED SUGARS,
At the Stores of JOHN SHEA & SONS,
On *FRIDAY, 20th inſt. at 1 o'Clock.*
Terms at Sale.
April 14.

EDWARD DWYER
HAS FOR SALE,
At his Stores in PRINCE'S-STREET,
Oppoſite the Buſh Tavern,
ENGLISH AND IRISH PORTER,
HIGHLY UP IN BOTTLE.
The Purchaſer of 10 Dozen will be allowed 5 per cent. Diſcount.
April 14.

For Sale by Auction at Cork,
On WEDNESDAY, May 2, 1798,
At PEDDER and COTTER's Stores,
ABOUT
10,000 Buenos Ayres Buffallo Hides,
20,000 *Horſe Hides,*
450 *Skins of Tallow,*
254 Caſks of Beef,
And ſome other ſmall Articles.

Being the entire Cargo of the Spaniſh Ship *Apoſta*, from Buenos Ayres—prize to his Majeſty's Ships Greyhound and Magnanime. Terms at Sale.

Immediately after the Sale of the Cargo, the ſaid Ship APOSTA, with all her Stores and Materials as ſhe arrived from Sea.

Her Dimenſions as follows:

Length Aloft, 99 Feet—Breadth of Beam, 28 Feet—Depth in Pump-well, 17 Feet, 8 Inches—Height between Decks, 5 Feet, and Admeaſures about 308 Tons.——Is a ſtout well-built Ship, double decked—ſuited either for the *African* or *Weſt-India* Trade.

Inventory and other particulars to be had of JOHN ROCHE, Junr. *Cove*, and at PEDDER and COTTER's Office.
April 14

LIST OF THE NAVY—price, 1s. 1d. } to April.
Ditto of the ARMY, - - - 2s. 2d. }
Are arrived to A. EDWARDS, *Bookſeller, Caſtle-ſt.* who has this Day publiſhed, price 1s. 1d.
The Debate of the Houſe of Lords on *Lord Moira's* Motion; alſo the *Lord Chancellor's* Speech, price 6½*d.*——Every Publication of Merit to be had.
April 14.

THE anxious ſolicitude which muſt attach to a female mind, when the dangers of invaſion and its attendant horrors are hourly to be apprehended, has induced the writer of this, (however unwillingly) to over-ſtep the limits which delicacy preſcribes to her ſex, and offer her hand *in matrimony* to a Gentleman of honor and of fortune, anxious to ſecure in him a tender partner, and a firm protector; ſhe would expect as much ſentiment and education as would enſure the firſt, and as much perſonal courage as might afford the latter. To a Gentleman thus endowed (not of the *clerical* order) ſhe would bring a moderate fortune, ſomething between 1500 and 2000l. with the reverſion of a much larger ſum at the death of an aged though diſtant female relative, under whoſe protection ſhe is at preſent placed—her perſon is not diſagreeable, though certainly *not handſome*; but her mind is tenderly formed to promote and enjoy domeſtic and ſocial happineſs.—It is requeſted no improper curioſity may induce any perſon to notice, or attempt to develope this application, whoſe ſituation in life does not correſpond with the writer's wiſhes and deſcription. Letters addreſſed to A. S. D. and left at the Office of this Paper, will be conveyed through a concerted medium to the Lady, and the ſtricteſt honor and moſt perfect confidence may be relied on.
April 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
IN BALLAST ONLY,
THE Cutter GALATIA, late the Property of WILLIAM HARE, Eſq.—is cleared out and will embrace the Firſt fair Wind. She has Room for a few *Paſſengers.*——Apply to Captain CAUGHY on Board, at *Lapp's-Iſland*, or WILSON & HERLEY, *Brokers.* April 14.

RICHARD L. NICHOLSON,
Maſter of the Ship Hercules of Liverpool,
REQUESTS Mr. JOHN ROCHE, Junr. of *Cove*, to accept his Thanks, for his immediate Exertions, and the effectual Aſſiſtance he rendered him, on *Wedneſday*, the 4th Day of *April*, when his Ship Drove on Shore, in a hard gale of Wind—by which Aſſiſtance both Ship and Cargo were ſaved.
Ship Hercules, at Cove, April 4, 1798.
RICHARD L. NICHOLSON.

ISAAC MORGAN,
Has on Sale the following Articles:

Sugar,	Smyrna Cotton,	Raiſins in Barrels,
Hops,	Hemp,	Muſcatel do. Boxes
Teas,	Flax,	AND
Indigo,	Malaga Lemons	Claret in Timber.

County of Cork. } BY Virtue of an Act paſſed in this Kingdom, in the 36th Year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "*An Act more effectually to ſuppreſs Inſurrections, and prevent the Diſturbance of the Public Peace.*"—And in purſuance of a Requiſiton to me directed, under the Hands and Seals of Two of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for ſaid County I do hereby Summon a Special Seſſion of the Peace to be holden at the King's Old Caſtle, Cork, in and for ſaid County, on Monday the 16th day of April inſt. between the hours of 12 at Noon and 2 in the Afternoon, to conſider the State of the County. And I do hereby Summon all Juſtices of the Peace within ſaid County, to attend at ſaid Seſſion, of which all Perſons concerned are to take Notice. Dated this 14th Day of April, 1798.
J. CHATTERTON, JUN.
C. PEACE.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS,
THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1798.

LAND TAX.

The Houſe went into a Committee on the Land Tax Act, Mr. *Hobart* in the chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that as he had on a former day entered into a general detail of the preſent ſcheme on finance, he ſhould not go at large into the diſcuſſion of it; but he regretted that the Honourable Gentlemen who had ſpoken on the ſubject were not then in their places, eſpecially the Honourable Baronet (Pulteney,) to whoſe ſpeech he ſhould have wiſhed to reply. However, the Houſe would have an opportunity of diſcuſſing the ſubject in detail upon the Report, which would be brought up on an early day after the receſs.

Mr. *Huſſey* was decidedly againſt the meaſure. It would be merely to take 80 millions 3 per cents. out of the market, and the bringing in an annuity of 2,400,000*l.* which would be tranſferable. It could not, therefore, raiſe the funds, which, in his opinion, could only be done by increaſing the circulating medium, and drawing [illegible] of the country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that the 2,400,000*l.* was not to be tranſferable in the nature of common ſtock, but conveyed in the ſame manner as eſtates generally were. This circumſtance, joined to the effect the meaſure would have of reducing the quantity of floating ſtock in the market, rendered the chance of riſe very great; and by being much bought up, ſo much looſe money would not remain in the hands of individuals of whatever religion.

Mr. *Huſſey* declared, that, notwithſtanding all the arguments he had hitherto heard advanced by the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the very confident idea he had, on every diſcuſſion of the buſineſs, held forth reſpecting its efficacy, he could not, after the moſt mature and deliberate conſideration he had been able to give it, avoid thinking on the ſubject totally different from the Right Hon. Gentleman. The taking ſo large a ſum as eighty millions of ſtock out of the market, might at firſt ſight indeed appear to be a conſiderable thing; but when it was recollected that at the ſame time, and by the ſame meaſure, a new kind of ſtock to an equal amount was created, which would become an object juſt as tempting to monied men, it was clear to him that no advantage to the public could accrue from it; and he was well ſatisfied that the propoſitions, if carried, would be a mere piece of waſte paper. No man in the Houſe, or in the country, would be happier than himſelf to forward any financial meaſure which he thought would be a real and eſſential ſervice to that country in which he had his property at ſtake. It was of little conſequence to him who was Miniſter, or what particular ſet of men formed the government of the county; ſo long as the meaſures they brought forward appeared to him to be for the intereſt of the country, they ſhould have his ſupport; but in that light he could not look upon the preſent meaſure. As a landholder, he could not boaſt of poſſeſſing ſo large a property as many others; but, according to what he did poſſeſs, he thought the propoſitions were moſt unfavourable. The greateſt part of his property was in funds, and as ſuch, if he thought the meaſure would be favourable to the funds, he ſhould, of courſe, wiſh it ſucceſs. He was convinced, however, that it would not ſerve the funds at all. He expreſſed himſelf extremely happy that the delay of one day had been obtained by the oppoſition that was made yeſterday to the Houſe going into a Committee, by which means the report could not be gone into till after the receſs. The Right Honourable Gentleman would in that time have leiſure and opportunity to contemplate the various objections which had been urged againſt the meaſure which, he hoped, would induce him to relinquiſh it. Mr. Huſſey then noticed the time in which this ſum of forty millions was to be ſold, which, he ſaid, was five years, which made a groſs ſum of eight millions a year, a thing, in his mind, utterly impracticable and impoſſible. One of the ſtrongeſt objections he had to the meaſure was, that it could not be carried into effect without altogether cutting up the landed eſtates, introducing great ill-will, and by its vexations, putting the whole country out of humour, a circumſtance which, at the preſent moment, was greatly to be deprecated.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he certainly underſtood what the Honourable Gentleman aſſumed, but he could not ſee that it conveyed any argument. It muſt be remembered, that this was not a transferable fund, ſubject to fluctuations, and that many preferred the purchaſe of land to ſtock. Independent of the other facilities which the meaſure gave to landed Gentlemen, there were ways in which they might raiſe the requiſite ſums, without retrenching on their neceſſary expences. The retrenchment of their luxuries and their amuſements would furniſh them with conſiderable funds, without being obliged to ſell or mortgage. Vaſt ſums for the laſt twenty years had been expended upon agricultural improvements, to the incalculable advantage of the country and the increaſe of rents. Yet no perſon ever complained that the ſums ſo employed had injured the funds; on the contrary, there was perhaps no circumſtance that tended more to their advancement. It was therefore an error to ſuppoſe, as had been ſtated, that there was any emulation, much leſs hoſtility, between the landed and the commercial intereſt. "Though the meaſure," ſaid he, "was not framed with any view to more advantageous terms in the approaching loan, yet there was reaſon to think it might have a material and ſenſible effect upon that, if the plan be not treated with ſuſpicion, and kept afloat in ſuſpence; but its far ſuperior merit conſiſts in this—that if we are much longer obliged to maintain the arduous ſtruggle in which we are unfortunately engaged, it will yield us a powerful and progreſſive aid to ſupport and vindicate the honour and independence of the country. As to the preſent ſtate of the funds, let it not be ſuppoſed that the fluctuations which occur from day to day, and the depreſſions they experience, are by any means governed by chance. I know them to be the effect of deſign, conceived by a ſet of men who, without being real ſtockholders, contrive to have great influence upon them. The object of theſe men is, by their machinations, to drive me to conclude the loan by a given day upon diſadvantageous terms for the country, and I know that fictitious bargains have been made by them for that purpoſe. I am appriſed of their deſigns, and I will take care not only to defeat them, but alſo to turn againſt themſelves the effects of their baſe practices. I will convince them, that in calculating the time and manner of the loan, they have greatly over-reached themſelves.—The ſtate of the funds is by no means a criterion of the merits of the meaſure. When I had the honour of propoſing the plan of the Sinking Fund, during the time of the diſcuſſion no impreſſion was made upon the ſtocks, only that upon the whole they were rather falling. When the plan was adopted, it produced no effect upon them; but in two months after they began to riſe, ſo went on progreſſively, till they were nearly at par. I do not, however, mean that at preſent there is any cloſe analogy between them, or that ſimilar effects will be for ſome while apparent, for the period I alluded to was that of a profound peace. It will be voluntary in monied men whether they raiſe the eighty millions or not. The terms are highly favourable to them, they are worth having to others. I cannot conſent to long delay, as it would imply doubt or heſitation, being ſimply convinced that if you give up this ſcheme you riſk giving up a very powerful means of combating the enemy with vigour and effect. If, however, the Honourable Gentleman, or any other Hon. Gentleman, can convince me of the inutility of the meaſure, I ſhall, (concluded the Chancellor of the Exchequer,) abandon it; but if it ſhould be proved uſeful for the nation, it muſt alſo be uſeful for the landed intereſt." He then explained that the funds which would be retained at the annual diſpoſition of Parliament in lieu of the Land Tax, was the annual Malt, and a proportion of the growing produce of the Conſolidated Fund.

Mr. H. Browne ſpoke in ſupport of the Reſolutions.

In conſequence of ſome obſervations that fell from the Chancellor of the Exchequer and other Members, relative to the check which the Houſe ſhould have upon the Crown in lieu of the Land Tax.

Dr. Lawrence contended, that, by the adoption of the preſent meaſure, a much greater check would hereafter exiſt than there ever had been before. It was intended to appropriate a certain portion of revenue to that purpoſe, which Parliament ſhould have the power of voting annually; whereas the Land-Tax, at its origin, had been applied to other purpoſes beſides thoſe which afterwards cauſed it to become a check upon the Crown, and had only been incidentally made a fund for that purpoſe.

The Reſolutions were then agr[illegible] the Committee; and it being moved, on the Speaker's returning to the Chair, that the report be received on Monday ſe'nnight.

Mr. *Shaw Le Fevre* obſerved, that there were many Gentlemen who would not be able to attend on that day, and therefore wiſhed the report might be put off to Monday fortnight.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he could not conſent to any delay which might give the appearance of heſitation to the plan. But an ample opportunity would be afforded to thoſe Gentlemen who wiſhed to diſcuſs it in the further progreſs of buſineſs. If the Houſe ſhould agree to the report of thoſe reſolutions on Monday ſe'nnight, it was his intention then to appoint the day mentioned by the Honourable Gentleman for diſcuſſing the ſubject of them fully. Immediately after the bringing in a bill, he would move to have it printed, and read a ſecond time on Monday fortnight.

Mr. *Le Fevre* ſaid, the meaſure had his good wiſhes, and he would ſupport it.

The Aſſeſſed Tax Bill went through a Committee.

The other orders of the day were diſcharged, and the Houſe adjourned to Monday ſe'nnight.

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the *Engliſh Mails* to the 9th inſt. inclusive—from which we ſelect the following intelligence.

LONDON,
APRIL 9.

At a late hour laſt night we received the Paris Journals up to the 4th inſt. inclusive, and this day the Journals of the 5th. The preparations for the invaſion of this country are carrying on with activity; the Engliſh inhabitants have been arreſted in their own houſes at Oſtend, as alſo the American Conſul at that port. But England is not the only object of invaſion which the French have at preſent in view; an expedition is preparing againſt Egypt, and that too by the conſent of the Grand Seignior, whoſe rebellious Pachas are to be reduced to order, as a reward for his allowing to the French this new way of approaching the Engliſh poſſeſſions in India! That is, if the difficulties of ſuch a march be not altogether inſurmountable, they will at leaſt have the conſolation of not being forced to face the Britiſh Navy: but if the Army of England never reach its deſtination, till the army of Egypt ſurmount the obſtacles in the way of a march to India, we need fear no invaſion before the end of the next century at the earlieſt. Let us, not, however, be too ſecure; for though there be but little reaſon to fear a real deſcent directly on England, we have already had a proof that they may reach Ireland, and that country we believe to be the firſt object they have in view.

Among the following extracts our readers will find a number of curious and intereſting articles.

Extract from the French Journals of 16 and 17 Germinal—April 4 & 5.

Citizen Gallois, Commiſſioner for the exchange of French priſoners in England, and whoſe energetic conduct is ſaid to be approved by the Directory, will not return to London without further orders.

The fete of the Sovereignty of the people was celebrated on the 2d Germinal with great pomp.

The Directory have publiſhed a decree, ordering the arreſt of Citizens Stappeur, Terrond, Artaud, and Lefebvre, Laffere at Liſle, accuſed of treaſonable practices.

A revolution ſeems to be approaching in Germany! A letter from Stutgard ſays, that the Aſſembly of Eſtates have declared themſelves permanent till their grievances are redreſſed.

Letters from Vienna ſtate, that the Emperor is ill of a conſumption, and his phyſicians are of opinion that he cannot live ſix months.

Letters from Corfu ſtate, that the Greek Iſlands in the Archipelago are in a ſtate of inſurrection to recover their ancient liberty. The ſame letters announce that 22 ſhips of war, and a number of tranſports, have ſailed from that place under to effect a landing in Sicily.

The Duke of Wirtemberg, in conſequence of the repreſentations of his States, has adopted a reſolution, agreeing to a number of Reforms.

The French Commiſſioners at Rome have written to the Directory, that the Roman Republic is organiſed and inſtalled. They ſay not a word of the diſturbances and diſputes in the army.

At Raſtadt the Deputation of the Empire, ſupported by Count Metternich, the Imperial Miniſter, inſiſt upon the French withdrawing their troops from the right bank of the Rhine, and from Ehrenbreitſtein.

Letters from Vienna ſtate, that the army in the Emperor's hereditary dominions is to be kept upon the war footing, and that orders have been given for raiſing 80,000 recruits.

M. d'Aranjo, ci-devant miniſter from Portugal, has been ſet at liberty. He is to quit Paris in three days. The court of Liſbon ſhewed him great attention in his confinement. His being ſet at liberty confirms the report of a favourable turn of affairs with Portugal. The Directory knows how eaſy the conqueſt would be, but is afraid of giving a pretext to the Engliſh to ſeize the Brazils as they did the Dutch Colonies.

Three hundred perſons were arreſted at Orleans on the 19th Ventoſe, (March 19)

The Directory have addreſſed a letter to the commander in chief of the army of Italy, in which the conduct of the diviſion of General Delmas is praiſed. Nothing is ſaid of the conduct of the other diviſions, nor is any blame thrown on the commander in chief.

Paſſwan Oglow, far from being defeated, is advancing againſt Conſtantinople with encreaſed vigour.

In the ſitting of the Council of Five Hundred of the 30th Ventoſe, (March 20th,) Hardy delivered a ſpeech anologous to the feaſt of the ſovereignty of the people, which he concluded as follows:—"Frenchmen, you have conquered all your enemies; you have given liberty to ſeveral nations.—The univerſe beholds you with admira-

tion: you have now but one perfidious government to overturn; and that government muſt ſoon fall, if you entruſt the public functions to none but your true friends. It is not by the powers of the cannon that a people preſerves its liberty; it is wiſdom and civiſm that upholds Republics."

The following is a correct account of the diſturbances at Rome: A few days after the arrival of General Maſſena, ſeveral officers of the Staff had carried off from the churches and palaces, plate and various other articles of value; and private houſes, it is reported, were not ſpared. The French officers, indignant at theſe abuſes, drew up a remonſtrance to the commander in chief, ſtating their diſapprobation of ſuch proceedings, and complaining of their pay being in arrear. This declaration produced great difference of opinion; and the party who adhered to the Officers who ſigned it had violent diſputes, and even ſcuffles, with their adverſaries.—A number of the inhabitants of Rome took up arms; and a ſevere action took place between them and the French troops, in which the latter were at length victorious.—Inſurrections took place at Valletri d'Alcona, Marino, and Carlello. After a ſevere engagement, the inſurgents there were likewiſe repreſſed.

The officers who ſigned the declaration, publiſhed a proclamation, inviting thoſe who had been plundered to come and make known their grievances, and promiſing them protection. Maſſena being the object of complaint, he reſolved to withdraw to Ancona. Both parties have ſent expreſſes to the Directory on the ſubject, and tranquility is in appearance reſtored.

General Brune has agreed that Helvetia ſhall form but one ſtate—a Republic, one and indiviſible. He had iſſued a proclamation dividing it into two, and erecting a Rhodanic Republic. Now the deputies from the different ſtates are to meet at Arau to form the Government of the Helvetic Republic.

Talleyrand-Perigord has officially announced, that the new conſtitution preſented to the conſtituent Batavian Aſſembly has juſt been definitively accepted.

Every day affords greater reaſon to ſuſpect that the Auſtrian and Neapolitan Miniſters at Rome, have had no ſmall ſhare in the troubles which have lately taken place in that city.

The cuſtom-houſe officers have lately viſited the houſes of a great number of merchants at Paris, in which they have diſcovered Engliſh merchandizes to a great amount.

The Clyde Cabinet announces, that an expedition is in preparation, at once of a military and ſcientific nature, and intended for another quarter of the globe. Men diſtinguiſhed in all arts and ſciences, to the number of 19, are to form a part of it. The fighting men are to be 20,000.

The expedition announced by the *Chef du Cabinet*, is ſaid to be directed againſt Egypt, and that too by the conſent of the Grand Seigneur. In thus approaching India, the object would be to attack the Engliſh power in that quarter.

The Ciſalpine Republic has had its 18th Fructidor. The Council of Elders refuſed to ratify the treaty of alliance with the French Republic, on which the Great Council, and part of the Council of Elders agreed to expel the deputies by whoſe influence this refuſal took place. They are chiefly noble Venetians. It is ſaid they will be allowed to quit the country.

The uſe of long knives and ſtiletto's, at Rome, has long been complained of. An order, however, has been iſſued by the new Government for all perſons who have ſuch weapons in their cuſtody, to deliver them up immediately, together with their other arms, and that thoſe found with them in their poſſeſſion after three days will be ſhot.

A letter from Naples ſtates, that the court has given the moſt preſſing orders for equipping the whole fleet, and reinforcing the cordon on the frontiers.

A great number of women joined the Berneſe troops, and 800 of them periſhed with arms in their hands in the different engagements which preceded the taking of Berne. Nothing equal to this attachment to one's country is to be found in the hiſtory of the ancient Republics.

There has been a bloody conteſt at Montpelier between the huſſars and the citizens of the Faux-bourg Carreau. A proclamation, however, iſſued by General Guilhet, reſtored good order.

It is currently reported, that a new coalition is about to be formed by the Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Ruſſia, and ſome other powers, to prevent all ſecularization in the Empire.

Niſmes has been put in a proviſional ſtate of ſiege, and Zeitz, Adminiſtrator of the department of Gard, Raoux and Pelliſſier, municipal adminiſtrators of the commune of Saint Eſprit, have been arreſted, accuſed of having entered into a conſpiracy tending to overawe the operations of the primary aſſemblies.

At Montmorency, in the beautiful valley of that name, the Primary Aſſembly refuſed to hear the Addreſs of the Directory read, *becauſe the ſovereign people*, ſaid they, *can receive neither orders nor advice from any one.*

The Roman Republic is proviſionally divided into ſeven departments: 1ſt, the Marquiſate of Ancona and the Duchy of Urbino united, chief place Ancona; 2d, the Marquiſate of Fermo and the State of Camerino united, chief place Fermo: 3d, the territories of Perouſa, Cita-di-Caſtella, and Cavietta, chief place Perouſa; 4th, Umbria, chief place Foligno; 5th, part of La Saline and the territory of St. Peter, chief place Viturbo; 6th La Campagna, chief place Velletri; 7th, the territory of Rome and the ſtate of Caſiro, chief place Rome.

The payment of all ſums due to the Engliſh, Ruſſians, &c. is forbidden, under the penalty of forfeiting ten times the value to the French Republic.

Letters from Bayonne mention, that inſtead of a war with Portugal, there appears to be a good underſtanding between the French Republic and that Power; that Citizen Segni, the Commiſſary of the Directory at the Municipality of Paris, has lately arrived at that place, with a Commiſſion from the Directory on the ſubject; and it is thought that the negociation has gone to ſome length.

The three Hans Towns, Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburgh, have tranſmitted a Memorial to the Deputation of the Empire, in which they demand the continuance of their political exiſtence, entire neutrality for their trade in all ſubſequent wars, and liberty and ſecurity, during the troubles of war, for the poſts which paſs to and from them. They demand, beſides, that the commerce of Germany ſhould be relieved, and not oppreſſed with new taxes or new duties.

Republican Elephants.—The ſuperb Elephants taken from the Managerie of the late Stadtholder, have arrived at Paris. They were conveyed each in a particular cage. When theſe animals were conducted to the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory, there is no expreſſion of pleaſure, nor mark of attachment which they did not ſhew, and their ſatisfaction was ſo great, that amidſt their cries of joy, they were ſeen even to ſhed tears!!!—*Le Surveillante.*

The five Bears which were kept by the Senate of Berne in the ditches of that city, are on their way for the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory.

ROMAN REPUBLIC.

ROME, March 20.

The federation took place here on the 27th of Ventoſe (March 17.) The ſquare of St. Peter, a vaſt temple, and all the houſes of the city, were illuminated; workmen are buſily employed *a la Zecca* (the mint) in coining money. We have ſcarcely any left. Some new pieces of ſmall value, on which are engraved the conſular faſces with the inſcription *Roman Republic.* The ancient money will ſoon be reduced to its juſt value, and bills and notes will diſappear for ever. The bullion of the churches has been put in requiſition. To-morrow evening there will be a play acted in the hall, called Argentina, where the modern Romans will ſee, for the firſt time, women perform on the ſtage. A new contribution has been impoſed. The Ex-prince Berchere has alone been rated at 180,000 *pezzi duri*, the Ex-Princeſs of St. Croix, at 30,000; the Senator Rezzonico, at 10,000; and others in the ſame proportion, according to their riches. General Maſſena is at Rancignone. General Cervoni has demanded leave of abſence for a month.

By a decree of the Conſuls, all the coats of arms placed before the different palaces here were ordered to be deſtroyed; but as the greater part of them were of marble, and valuable on account of their beauty and exquiſite workmanſhip, it was ſoon perceived that the execution of this order would deface ſome of the moſt ſuperb edifices in this capital; it was ſuſpended by a ſecond decree, and the conſuls have reſerved to themſelves the charge of cauſing theſe monuments to be ſucceſſively removed; and to be replaced by ornaments of a different kind. Tranquility is completely reſtored, but the people are ſtill much diſcontented. The moſt decided patriots exclaim againſt the Government, which, according to them, is compoſed of ariſtocrats.

In conſequence of an order juſt publiſhed, all eccleſiaſtics not Romans born are obliged to quit the city. It is alſo forbidden to receive any more noviciates.

The Government is buſily employed in forming a body of ten thouſand men, to conſiſt of both infantry and cavalry.

We are informed that all the Catholic Powers have reſolved to intercede with France in favour of the Pope, at leaſt for the maintenance of his ſpiritual authority. The Powers will concert alſo reſpecting the mode to be obſerved in the election of a new Pope, after the death of Pius VI. in order to preſerve a common head to the church.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, MARCH 5.

The French Officers and Soldiers continue unremittingly to act directly oppoſite to the ſentiments and ſpirit of the edicts lately publiſhed; committing the ſevereſt cruelties and oppreſſions in various parts of Rome, and generally plundering whatever houſe they enter.

That part of Rome called Tranſtevere, has within a few days been given up to pillage, and every horror attendant on the uncontrouled licentiouſneſs of a cruel army.

The cauſe of this meaſure was, that ſome French ſoldiers having forcibly entered the houſes of peaceable citizens in the above-mentioned part of Rome, proceeded to plunder them of all that was valuable, and committed the moſt atrocious acts of violence upon their wives and daughters. Notwithſtanding the feigned ſentiments of the Officers of the French army, and their publiſhed edict, an order was inſtantly iſſued to diſarm the Tranſteverans, and to give up that quarter of the city to a general plunder. The Tranſteverans reſiſted, and an action took place, in which many were ſlain on both ſides; but the French being in poſſeſſion of the artillery, were infinitely ſuperior to the people, and having gained the upper hand, gave an ample looſe to the licentious ſoldiery, when every horror which had been before committed, was repeated a thouſand fold.

The cities of Albano, Caſtel Condolfo, La Riccia, and Genzano, having ſhewed themſelves in open oppoſition and rebellion to the new Roman republic, orders were immediately given to march forces againſt them: the two firſt having made ſome reſiſtance, were delivered up to pillage; the other two having laid down their arms on the firſt approach of the French, to make a diſtinction, have only undergone a ſevere contribution.

The French army at Rome having refuſed to ſerve under Gen. Maſſena, (who is univerſally execrated,) is now commanded by General Aſſemagne.

The Pope continues to enjoy a tolerable ſtate of health in the Auguſtin Convent which he inhabits at Siena. He lives entirely *incog.* with his nephew the Duke Braſchi, and Monſignor Carrucioli.—Nothing has yet tranſpired as to the future deſtination of his Holineſs: he has every thing ſtill to fear from the vengeance of the terroriſts and jacobins, who exclaim openly with great vehemence againſt him, declaring their intention of conveying him to Leghorn, from thence to conduct him to France. His Holineſs was treated with the moſt ſavage brutality and indecent contempt, by the French commiſſaries, on his journey from Rome to Siena.

CISALPINE REPUBLIC.

MILAN, MARCH 15.

The treaty of alliance and commerce between the French and Ciſalpine Republic, after a long diſcuſſion in the Great Council, was rejected in the Council of Elders by a great majority. The Council accompanied their rejection with a long opinion, which they tranſmitted to the Directory. The Directory ſent it by a meſſage to the Great Council, obſerving, that the opinion was unconſtitutional, as the Council of Elders had no other power than that of either ſimply approving or rejecting it. The Great Council tranſmitted this meſſage to the Elders, who reſumed the diſcuſſion on the 14th. The Council of Elders then ſent a meſſage to the Directory, begging to be informed what meaſures General Berthier might adopt in the event of their perſiſting to reject the treaty.—The Directory refuſed to comply to this in writing, but requeſted the preſident of the Elders to repair to the Directory. There they made no ſcruple to avow that they had reaſon to believe that in caſe of a rejection, the commander in chief might put Milan in a ſtate of ſiege, and adopt ſevere meaſures againſt the promoters of the rejection. The report of the preſident encreaſed the ſtate of uncertainty in which they were; and the ſitting adjourned at midnight, without any determination being come to. This morning the deliberation was reſumed, and the reſult was, that the Council refuſed to approve the treaty.

The following is the order which the Executive Directory of the French Republic have adopted in conſequence of their refuſal—"The Directory conſidering that their refuſal is the effect of the manœuvres of the enemies of the two countries, and that it gives the French Republic a title to reſume all thoſe rights which it was before willing to wave, have ordered,—Firſt, that a contribution ſhall be raiſed to defray the expences of maintaining the troops of the French Republic in Italy—and ſecond, that twenty-one citizens, named by the commander in chief, members of the Council of Elders of the Ciſalpine Republic, ſhall be ſuperſeded and arreſted."

The contribution is to be the ſame as that which was propoſed by the treaty of commerce and alliance, viz. 18 millions. General Berthier is commiſſioned to take all neceſſary meaſures for the execution of the orders of the Executive Directory. The troops which were at Genoa, as well as ſome others who were ſpread on the frontiers of Piedmont, have returned for that purpoſe to Milan.

On Saturday morning at ſix o'clock, Mr. O'Connor, Quigley, Binns, and Allen, accuſed of High Treaſon, were removed from the Tower for Maidſtone, and Leary the ſervant, from the Houſe of Correction in Cold Bath Fields, where on Tueſday next they are to be arraigned. The priſoners were in ſeparate chaiſes, each guarded by two Wardens; in addition to theſe Mr. O'Connor was attended by the General Gaoler. The priſoners had not notice of their removal till after the Tower gates were ſhut on Friday night.—Mr. O'Connor ſeemed much dejected. The priſoners were eſcorted out of town by a party of the City Light Horſe Volunteers, who ſaw them as far as Frognal, in Kent; from whence they were afterwards accompanied by the Kentiſh Yeomanry to Maidſtone. The Commiſſion appointed to try theſe perſons, conſiſts of Juſtices Buller, Laurence, and Heath, who will leave town early to-morrow morning for Maidſtone. Judge Buller is expected to deliver his charge to the Grand Jury on the ſame day.

DUBLIN,

APRIL 12, 1798.

The Commander in Chief having arranged the city of Dublin corps, and thoſe for that part of the county which are within the diſtrict of the metropolis, into two diviſions, part of the ſecond diviſion, conſiſting of the Stephen's-Green, Rotunda, and Barrack Infantry, Uppercroſs, Fuzileers, and St. Sepulchre's Infantry, at twelve o'clock on Monday paraded in Stephen's-Green, and went through their evolutions and firings as directed by Lieutenant General Craig, preparative to a grand inſpection by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, which, we hear, is to take place ſome time in this month. Lord Kingſborough attended, who was pleaſed to expreſs his entire approbation of their military appearance.

Captain Commandant Exſhaw diſcharged the duty of exerciſing officer with his accuſtomed ability, and the diviſions in line were commanded, the right by Captain Jenkin of the Stephen's-Green Infantry, the left by Captain Medlicot of the Rotunda Corps, and the centre by Captain Carrothers of the Barrack Diviſion.

CORK.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SOPHOS *in our next.*

"STRICTURES ON THE C[illegible] OF JUDGES UPON CIRCUIT," *has [illegible]ved, and the author muſt be allowed the praiſe of ſhrewd and intelligent obſervation. But while we allow him his merit, we muſt beg leave to decline the inſertion of any thing that might tend even in the ſmalleſt degree to diminiſh the reſpect due to* a Judge; *an office which we truſt will always be ſupported in ſuch a manner as to retain that high degree of veneration, it now* almoſt *univerſally receives.*

☞ The PROPRIETOR of The CORK HERALD regrets that he will be under the neceſſity of DISCONTINUING TO SEND PAPERS to thoſe, both in Town and Country, after Wedneſday, May the 9th, (which will compleat the firſt Quarter) without they pay their Subſcriptions IN ADVANCE. No conſideration renders this neceſſary, but the great preſſure of the Stamp Duties under the late Act of Parliament, which nearly precludes the *poſſibility* of carrying on buſineſs in the manner heretofore adopted in this City.—Thoſe Subſcribers who live in the Country, have a good opportunity to order payment at the Herald Office, during the Aſſizes, which will prevent FUTURE DISAPPOINTMENT, as *after* the aforementioned period, no perſon muſt be offended at not receiving this Paper.

Herald Office, Caroline-ſtreet.

☞ WE, the GRAND JURY of the County of *Cork*, at *Spring Aſſizes* aſſembled, return our Thanks to our *High Sheriff*, SAM. TOWNSEND, Eſq: for his very proper and ſpirited Conduct in ſupporting the Dignity of the County this Day.

Grand Jury Room, 12th of April, 1798. } BOYLE & FELLOWS.

On Wedneſday arrived off this Harbour, Sir Roger Curtis, with Four Sail of the Line, a Frigate, and a Fire-ſhip, as a re-inforcement to Vice Admiral Kingſmill: his Squadron now conſiſts of Nine Ships of the Line, Eleven Frigates, Three Sloops, and a Fire-ſhip. From his known attention to the intereſts of this Country, we feel ample ſecurity in its protection. Admiral Kingſmill's flag is now on board the Polyphemus, Captain Lumſdaine, and ready to go to ſea at a moments notice. Cruizers are ſtationed by him on every part of the Coaſt to give the earlieſt information, in caſe the enemy ſhould be hardy enough to approach our ſhores, and on the vigilance and abilities of the Admirals, Captains, Officers and Seamen on the Iriſh ſtation, and on the high order and diſcipline of their ſhips, we may place every confidence.

On Thurſday laſt Roger O'Connor, Eſq. was acquitted before the Judges of Aſſize, no Perſon appearing to proſecute. He ſet off next Morning for Dublin, on his way (as is reported) to ſee his Brother in England, who is ſhortly to be tried on a charge of High Treaſon.

The accuracy with which the Telegraph is worked by an Automaton figure at the ANDROIDES in London, has not only excited the curioſity of all Parties of rank and faſhion, but alſo the Lords of the Admiralty, who frequently viſit this Exhibition for information as well as entertainment. Here the foreign as well as the native Nobility find a delight that beggars all deſcription. The Turkiſh Ambaſſador and all his ſuite, are ſhortly expected to viſit this Magic Theatre.

PORT NEWS.

Cove, April 13, Wind S. E.

Arrived, Mercury, 145 tons, Mitchell, Falmouth, goods for New-Providence; Active, 189 tons, Turnbull, Liverpool, ditto, for ditto.—Ranger, 209 tons, Walker, Workington, coal.

SAILED,

His Majeſty's ſloop Penguin, Captain Littlehale, on a cruiſe.

A small Pamphlet, under the following curious Title, has lately been published by a Member of the Society of Antiquaries: we think it will afford some entertainment to our readers:

"VAIN BOASTING OF FRENCHMEN.—The same in 1386 as in 1798.—Being an account of the threatened Invasion of England by the French, the tenth year of KING RICHARD II.—Extracted from Ancient Chronicles."

Of the grete apparel of Shippes the Frenchmen made to passe into England Tenth Year of Richard II.

The young French King Charles, and his uncle the Duke of Burgoyn, and Constable of Fraunce, had great desyre and affection to go with an army into England, and all Knightes and Squires of Fraunce did very well agree thereunto, saying, why should not we once go into England to see the countrie, and to learne the pathes of the same, as they have done in Fraunce? So that forthwith great provision and furnyture for that voyage was made in Fraunce on all sydes, and taxes and tallages set and assessed upon the cities, townes, and burgesses of the same, and in the plaine countries, that in hundreth yere before there had beene none such seene nor heard of.

And also great provision made by sea all the sommer tyme until the moneth of September, they did nothing else, but grinde corne, and bake bisket. And at Tornay, Lisle, Doway, Arras, Amiens, Bethunes, Saint Omers, and in all the townes about Scluse, they were occupied to lyke purpose.* For the Frenche King, by the advise of his counsaile, proposed to take the sea at Scluse, and so to enter Englande, and to destroy the same.

They that were riche men in the realme of Fraunce to the ayde and furniture of this voyage, were taxed and seased at the thirde penny and fourth parte of their goodes, and many payd more than they were worth besides. And from Spain, and from the port of Civile to Pruse, there was no great ship on the sea that the Frenchmen could lay theyr hands upon, neyther any ship that was under their obeysance, but they were reteyned for the French King. And his men, and his other provision came from all partes and arryved in Flaundyrs, both wyne, salt, fleshe, fishe, otes, hay, onyons, bisket, flower, egges in pipes, and all manner of thinges that could be devised, so that the provision was so great as it could not be beloved of any, but of such as sawe it.

Besydes this, Lordes, Knightes, Esquires, and men of warre, were written unto and desyred to come and serve the French King in this journey, out of Savoy, Almaine, and from the sonne goying downe to the lande of the Erle of Arminack. And so these Lordes of far countries, as the Erle of Savoye was retained with 500 speares. Also the Erle of Arminack, and the Dolphyne of Anverency, though they were of farre countries, yet they made their provisions so great and costly, that it was a great marveyle to think thereof: And it was a wonder to consider from whence such provision came, what by land, and what by sea, into Flaundyrs, as to Bruges, to Dan, and to Scluse. Also there was sent for into Holland, Zeland, Middlebourgh, Zirickzee, Dordright, Stonhove, and to all other townes on the sea-coast, and to the rivers enteryng into the sea, for all manner shippes that could do any service, and all were brought to Scluse.—"But the Hollanders "and Zelanders sayd to them that retyned them, "if ye will have our service, pay us our wages "cleerly, or else we will not go to any porte, "and so they were payde, wherein they did wise- "ly." And (sayth Froyssat) I thinke that sithen the creation of the worlde, there was never seene together so many great shippes as were at the tyme at Scluse, and Blanquerge: for, in the moneth of September, in the sayde yere, they were numbered to be 1287 shippes at Scluse; and their mastes, semed in the sea lyke a great wood or forest. And the Constable of Fraunce, his shippes, was apparayled and furnished at Lenterginer in Briteyn. "Also the Constable of "Fraunce caused to be made in Briteyn, of tym- "ber, a Closure for a towne made like a parke, "that when they had taken lende in Englande, "to close in their fielde to lodge therein with "more ease and safetie. And whensoever they "shulde remove their fielde, the Clo[illegible] "made, that they might take it dun [illegible] "and a great number of carpenters and others "were retayned in wages to attend thereupon."

And whosoever at that tyme had beene at Bruges, at Dan, or at Scluse, and had seene the businesse that there was in chargyng and ladyng of shippes with haye, sackyng of biske, and ladyng of onyns, peason, beanes, barley, candelles, hose, shoes, spurres, knyves, daggers, swordes, targettes, axes, mattockes, nayles of all sortes, wymbles, beddes, cowches, torches, piche, tarre, cables, ankers, shot-powder, ordinaunce, armour, and all other thinges more that I cannot reherce. Whatsoever, (sayth Froissat,) that that bene there and had seene it, although he had bene right sore sicke, yet it would have made him to have forgotten both hys disease and paine. The lustie yonkers of Fraunce. taulking among themselves, had almost none other talke, nor made none other accompt, but that the realme of Englande shoulde have beene utterly spoyled and destroyed for ever and ever, without all mercie and recoverie.

** The Frenchmen never shewed more vanitie than they did this year, since the linage of Capetes began first to rule in France. All the ships that they could provide from the confines of Spaine, unto the mouth of the Rhine, all along the coast, they assembled at Sluis.*—Holinshed.

Of this great preparation and provision the King of Englande and his counsale were well informed, and the King was certainly assured that the French King would come into Englande, for so had he and his Nobles swore. And although at the first heryng of thys wonderfull great provision, it dyd somewhat abashe the Englishmen, which was not no great marvayle. "For as the "matter itselfe was very great, so the fame was re- "ported to be ten times much more than it was." The Erle Richard Arondell and Syr Henry Spenrer were ordeyned to keepe the sea with 40 great shippes, well furnished and trimmed with the number of 300 men of armes and 600 archers. The provision that were made at thys season at Dan and Sluce it is not had in remembrance of man, neyther in wryting was ever the lyke sene or read, of the charges of this provision, for gold and silver was as fast spent by the French King, as tho' it had reigned out of the clowds, or that it had come aut of the feme of the skomme of the sea.

The French King himselfe, as young as he was, had more minde and desyre to this journey into Englande then any other, and so he shewed himselfe alwayes to the ende thereof. And nowe to go forward, every man helped to make provision for other, and to garnishe and bewtifie their shippers, and to paynt them with their armes, and to advance and make them a glorious shewe to the whole worlde. And as it is before sayd, all that had been reherfed, and whatsoever else was done in France concerning the advancement of this journey was well knowen in Englande, which brought some feare among them:—"And therefore they caused dyvers generall pro- "cessions to be made in every good towne and "citie three times in the weeke, wherein prayer "was made with fervent spirite, and devotion "unto Almightie GOD to be their protectour "and shield against their enemies, and the perill "that the realme was then in. And yet not- "wythstanding, there were in Englande at that "tyme more than a hundreth thousand that *harte-* "*ly wished and desyred that the Frenchmen* "*might arryve in Englade.* And those lustie "young laddes, as triumphyng among themselves "and their companions, would say, let these "Frenchmen come, there shall not one tayle of "them returne agayne into Fraunce. And suche "as *were in dett*, and cared not for *the payment* "*thereof*, they, *rejoising greatly* at the comming "of the Frenchmen, woulde say to their credi- "tors when they demaunded their debt of them; "Sirs, be you *pacient a little*, and beare wyth "us, for they forge in Fraunce ne we floreyns, "wherewith ye shall be payde. And in trust "thereof they lyved and spent very largely.— "And when they coulde not be credited, they "would saye, What woulde ye have of us? it "were better for you that you shoulde spende "freely the goodes of this realme, rather then "the Frenchmen comming hether shoulde finde "and consume the same."

The Earle of Salisbury, who was a right valiant and prudent Knight, sayde before the King and hys uncles, and before all the Lords and Prelates of England that were present in the counsayle:—"Sir, my Sovereigne Lord, and all "ye my Lords and other, it ought not to be "marveyled at, if our adversary the French King "do come and runne upon us, for sithen the "death of our late Sovereigne King Edward, "this noble realme of England hath beene in "great hazard and adventure to have beene lost "and destroyed, even with the lewde and "naughtie people brought up and nourished in "the same, which thing is not hidden from "France; and that which is worse, it is well "knowne that we among ourselves are not in "perfect *love and unite*, and that maketh oure "enimy so bolde. And hereunto I will specyal- "ly direct my speeche, to move and exhort that "peace, unite, and love may be had amongst "ourselves, and that beying first had and faith- "fully and lovyngly granted of every of us, we "shall the better devyse the resistance and with- "standyng of our foreyn enemies. Nowe when the Earle of Salisbury had ended his tale, there was no replie made, but with one voice they consented to enter into devices for defense. And [illegible] the taxes and tallages were great in Fraunce [illegible] likewise at that tyme they were great in Englande, so that the realme felt great griefe thereof.*

There was at that tyme ready in Englande, for defense, of good fighting men, a hundreth thousand archers, and ten thousand men of armes. "Nowe tyme approached, that every "man began in Fraunce to set forwade crying "and sayin, Now let us go on these cursed Eng- "lishmen who have done so many mischiefs and "wickednesse in Fraunce: the tyme is at hande, "that we shall be revenged upon them for the "death of our fathers, brethren and kingsmen, "whom they have cruelly slain and discomfited."

Then the French King came to Arras, and daily there came downe people from all partes, in such great numbers that the countrie was almost eaten up. And to say truth, nothing remayned in the countrie, but it was taken from them, without making any payment for the same. So that the poor Comons that had gathered together their corners, had nothing left them but strawe, and that also was taken from them, and if they made any complaint thereof, they were eyther beaten or slaine. There pondes were fished, there houses beaten down for fyre wood: so that if the Englishe men had arrived in that conntrie, they could have done them no more hurt—neyther was it likely that they would have done so much hurte unto them as the Frenchmen did.

** Many a man frowned long after, but by cause the Commons sawe it was not [illegible], sayde, it is not against reason thoughe we be* taxed nowe, *and so give of our goodes to Knightes and Squyeres to defend* their *herytages and* ours. *There was raysed the same tyme in England for the defense of the country more than two millions of floreyns.*—Froissart.

And when the poore pitifully called upon them for some amends, they answered, as nowe we have no silver to pay, but when we return we will bring inough, and then every thing shall be fully answered and payde. "But when the "poore people sawe their goodes thus taken "away and spent, and they durst not complaine "thereof, they cursed them between their teeth, "saying, Get ye into Englande, or to the Devil, "and GOD graunt that ye never returne againe." The Frenche King came now to Lisle in Flaundyrs, and the report was, that there should passe into England twenty thousand Knightes and Squires, twenty thousand cross bowes, and twenty thousand of other men of warre, which were persons that should enter into Englande, and remain in the fielde, besyde all the full furniture of the whole navie upon the sea.

"Sir Oliver Cliffon was in Britteyn, and was appoynted to bring with him the closure of the fielde made of tymber, whereof mencion is made before." And with the sayde Sir Oliver Cliffon, Counstable of Fraunce, should come out of Briteyn the best knightes and squires therein, for it was the Counstables purpose and entent, that no man should enter into Englande without he were a man of armes chosen. And he gave charge to the Admirall saying: take hede that ye charge not our shippes with Varlettes and Boies, for they shall do more hurt than profite; and they ordeyned all theyr businesse in so good order, that dyverse were of that opinion, that if they might arrive altogether in Englande, whereas they entended to land (and that was at Orwell Haven,) howe that they shoulde have put the countrie in greate feare, and so they shoulde have done without all doubt. For the great lordes, both spirituall and temporall, and the people of the good townes of England were in great doubt: But the commons and poore people made small accompt thereof, no more did the poore gentlemen, for they desyred the warre, eyther to lease or winne all. And they sayde one to another, I trust God hath sent us a good tyme, for that the French king will come into this countrie, he sheweth himselfe to be of a valiant courage, and we have not heard of thre hundredth yeres past a French king of like courage, but he doth it to make his souldiers good men of warre: and we thanke him that he will thus visite us, for nowe we shall attaine to some riches, or else shortly make an end of our lyves Nowe the Frenche kinge came downe to Lisle. to shewe that the journey pleased him, and to, come the neerer to his passage. And yet all this time the Duke of Berry was behinde, and came fayre and softly, for he had no great appetite to thys journey of going into England: but this long taryeng was very displeasant unto the king, and to the Duke of Burgoyn, and to the other lordes, for they would fayne have been gone. Still great provision was made, which was very costly, and dere unto them, for that which was not woorth *two* shyllings, they payed *ten* shyllings, and yet they woulde nedes have it, for every man desyred to be well furnished, in manner of an envie that every man desyred to be better appoynted than other.

And though the greate Lordes were well payde their wages, other poore felowes bought the bargayne full dere, for some had owing unto them for a monthe's wages, and yet could get nothing. "The Treasurer of the warres and clerks of the "chamber of accompts sayde, Sirs, content ye un- "til the next weeke, and then ye shall be payde, and so they were aunswered weekley. And if any payment was made unto them, it was but for eight "dayes, when they were owing eight weekes. So "that some of the wiser sorte, when they saw "this manner of dealyng, and howe they were so "evill payde, they were much offended, and sayd, "this voyage will be of small effect, for it is most "lykely, or at least to be greatly suspected, that "so soone as the money is collected and gathered "of suche taxes as were set, that then they will "breake this journey, and return home agayne "into their own countryes, and those which cast "these doubts and provided for themselves were "wise."

And dyvers Lordes resorted to the King at Scluse, to know when they should depart. And ever it was sayde unto them, that within three or foure dayes, or when the Duke of Berry doth come, and also that we have winde to serve us. And thus ever the time passed, and the dayes shortened, and the yere began to wax foule, and colde, and the nightes long, the which expence and losse of time muche greeved and offended the lordes, for that their charges were great and their victualles much diminished. The Duke of Berry toke his leave at Paris, and sayde, that he would never enter there again until he had bene in England, although it appeared that he thought nothing lesse. And in thys tyme the Constable of Fraunce departed from Lentringer, standyng on the sea side in Briteine. He had 72 great shippes, and he had with him the closure of the fielde made of tymber. And they had good winde at the begynnyng: but, when they approached near to Englande, the winde rose so fiercely, and was so tempestuous, about the entrie of Mergate, and the Thamys mouth, that their shippes were scattered, so that twenty kept not together, and some were driven per force into Thamys, and taken by Englishemen, "and specially there was taken two "or three shippes laded with parte of the closure "of tymber that was ordeyned to close in the "fields, and certain master carpenters and artifi- "cers with them, and so they were brought to "London, whereat the king had great joy, and "so had all the Londoners.* But the Constable and other Lords with much paine came to Scluse to the French king. Of the Constable's comyng and his companie the French king was right joyfull, and the King sayd unto him: Sir Constable, when shall we depart? certainly I have great desyr to see England, and mine uncle the Duke of Berry will be here within these two dayes; and at last the Duke came to Scluse to the King, and the counsaile drew together, and the Duke brake all this purpose, and flatly sayde, that it was not meet to counsaile the French King, being but a childe, to take the sea at this season of the yere. And in the end they concluded to differe that voyage untill Aprill. And so brake up this most wonderfull voyage for this tyme, which cost the realme of Fraunce a hundredth thousand frankes, thirtie tymes tolde, which of English money was 333,333l. 6s. 8d. after nine frankes to the pounde.

** This inclosure, or wall of wood, was twenty foote in heighth, and contained in length or in compass three thousand pases; and at the end of every twelve pases stood a turret, able to receive ten men, that was higher than the rest of the wall by ten feet at the least. The Lord William Beauchamp, captain of Calis, took two ships laden with the said inclosure; and also, the master-carpenter of the inclosure being an English man borne, but banished his countrie; two other ships were likewise taken, which further was parcels of the foresaid frame, and the said inclosure was set up about Winchelsia towne.*

HOLINSHED.

LONDON,

APRIL 6.

We are extremely concerned to announce the loss of his Majesty's ship the Pallas, of 32 guns, the Hon. Captain Curzon:

The Pallas arrived in Plymouth Sound on Tuesday morning, from a cruize off the coast of France. Soon after she had anchored, a heavy gale of wind came on from the S. by W. attended with a most tremendous sea, which continued with increasing violence until about 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, when she parted from one of her anchors, and drove much nearer to the shore before her other anchors could bring her up. The yards and top-masts were then struck, and she rode with an apparent degree of safety until half past eight, when she again began to drive. The crew now cut away all her masts, to prevent her having too much wind, but notwithstanding all their exertions, she did not bring up, though with three anchors ahead, until the afterpart struck on the rocks in the Bay between Withy Hedge and Mount Batten Point. The tide, by this time, was at strong ebb, and the ship remained with her head to the sea, being kept in that situation by means of her cabels and anchors until a quarter past three o'clock, the sea making a free and tremendous break over her. Though now quite aground abaft, the sea raised her forepart so much, that the cables parted, and the surf heaving her broadside round, beat against her with so much fury, that she was every minute completely hid from the view of the spectators.—Whilst she lay in this situation, every hope of the crew being saved seemed at an end, but providentially, from the circumstance of her drawing less water forward than abaft, every succeeding surf forced her bow round nearer to the land, until she got again nearly end on with her stern to the sea. The hope of the ship holding together, and the prospect of a chance that the crew might be able to save their lives, were now revived, especially as the tide was ebbing very fast. The ship being quite agroud, fore and aft, she was thus made to heel towards the shore, and by the latter fortunate circumstance the crew were sheltered from the violent beat of the sea, and exposed only to the spray which every minute formed a cloud over them. In this state the ship lay till 11 o'clock, when the crew were out of danger, and by noon the tide had left her so as to enable the officers and men to get ashore with safety. The gale abated about one, ond the crew, with the people from the dock-yard, began to get out the stores, the greater part of which will be saved. A more melancholy scene, for at least two hours, could not be witnessed, as no other prospect appeared during that time than the loss of the whole crew, because in their then situation no assistance could possibly be given to them, either on the sea or land side. On board the Pallas, one man only lost his life, and he was killed by the fall of the mainmast. The ship was reduced to such a state of wreck that she could not be got off, and it was expected she would fall to pieces the next flood tide.

A boat belonging to the Canada, in attempting to go to the relief of the Pallas, was upset, and Mr. Massey, acting Lieutenant of the Canada, and three seamen were unfortunately drowned.

Much merit is due to the commander and men of the Busy revenue cruizer, for their great exertions in endeavouring to save the crew of the Pallas, and for the assistance given to the officers to enable them to preserve their baggage and clothes after they were taken from the ship.

CORK: Printed by JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)*—☞ *This Paper is published at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline street, opposite the Post-Office, where Advertisements, Essays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The Cork Herald:

OR, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.——No. 20.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1798. [Price, Four-Pence.

The Maſter of the Ceremonies,

INFORMS the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City and it's *Environs*, that HIS BALL is fixed for WEDNESDAY, the 9th of MAY next.

April 18.

J. KING,

No. 10, Grand-Parade,

IS now landing out of the Active, from *London*, NEW TEAS, from the Manufactory large parcel of fine EAST INDIA SUGAR, in Bags: he has likewiſe received, in addition to his extenſive and well-aſſorted Stock of Groceries, 500 Jars of the much-approved *London Patent Muſtard*, and *Burgeſs's* Original and Superior *Eſſence of Anchovies*; *Japan Soy*; *Bengal Curry Powder*; *Cayenne Pepper*, &c. &c.

April 18.

MRS. TRAVERS

Will Let her Houſe in Patrick-Street,

Ready Furniſhed, for Three Months—fit for the Reception of any Family.

April 18.

To be Let for Six Months, from the Firſt of May.

A COMPLETE faſhionable furniſhed HOUSE, with a Coach-Houſe, Four Horſe Stable, and a neat Flower Garden: ſituate at the South Parade. Apply to Mr. *Steele*, South-Parade.

April 18.

ISAAC MORGAN,

Has on Sale the following Articles:

Sugar,	Smyrna Cotton,	Raiſins in Barrels,
Hops,	Hemp,	Muſcatel do. Boxes
Teas,	Flax,	AND
Indigo,	Malaga Lemons	Claret in Timber.

AUCTION
OF
REFINED SUGARS,

At the Stores of JOHN SHEA & SONS,

On FRIDAY, 20th inſt. at 1 o'Clock.

Terms at Sale.

April 14.

For Sale by Auction at Cork,

On WEDNESDAY, May 2, 1798,

At PEDDER and COTTER's Stores,

ABOUT

10,000 Buenos Ayres Buffallo Hides,
20,000 *Horſe Hides*,
450 *Skins of Tallow*,
254 Caſks of Beef,
And ſome other ſmall Articles.

Being the entire Cargo of the Spaniſh Ship *Apoſta*, from Buenos Ayres—prize to his Majeſty's Ships Greyhound and Magnanime. Terms at Sale.

Immediately after the Sale of the Cargo, the ſaid Ship APOSTA, with all her Stores and Materials as ſhe arrived from Sea.

Her Dimenſions as follows:

Length Aloft, 99 Feet—Breadth of Beam, 28 Feet—Depth in Pump-well, 17 Feet, 8 Inches—Height between Decks, 5 Feet, and Admeaſures about 308 Tons.——Is a ſtout well-built Ship, double decked—ſuited either for the *African* or *Weſt-India* Trade.

Inventory and other particulars to be had of JOHN ROCHE, Junr. *Cove*, and at PEDDER and COTTER's Office. April 14.

LIST OF THE NAVY—price, 1*s.* 1*d.*
Ditto of the ARMY, - - - 2*s.* 2*d.* } *to April.*

Are arrived to A. EDWARDS, *Bookſeller, Caſtle-ſt.* who has this Day publiſhed, price 1*s.* 1*d.*

The Debate of the Houſe of Lords on *Lord Mira's* Motion; alſo the *Lord Chancellor's* Speech, price 6½*d.*——Every Publication of Merit to be had. April 14.

RICHARD I. NICHOLSON,

Maſter of the Ship Hercules of Liverpool,

REQUESTS Mr. JOHN ROCHE, Junr. of *Cove*, to accept his Thanks, for his immediate Exertions, and the effectual Aſſiſtance he rendered him, on *Wedneſday*, the 4th Day of *April*, when his Ship Drove on Shore, in a hard gale of Wind—by which Aſſiſtance both Ship and Cargo were ſaved.

Ship Hercules, at Cove, April 4, 1798.

RICHARD I. NICHOLSON.

Voluntary Contributions.

☞ Attendance at the Collector's Office in the Long-Room, each day, from 11 till 3 o'Clock, to receive the firſt Quarterly Payment, due 25th Inſt. Cork, March 31, 1798.

To be Sold at Mrs. WOODLEY's,

A Pair of Carriage Horſes,

WITH A COACH:

Alſo will be SET, 'till the 24th of Sept. next, and may be entered on immediately,

The Houſe and Demeſne of Peterbourough.

April 14.

A Variety of OLD WINES on Sale,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

FOR READY MONEY ONLY,

AT JOSEPH SPEARING, Junr's Stores, Marlborough Street: alſo LONDON PORTER, in Quantities of Four Dozen, and DEVONSHIRE CYDER, in Quantities of Two Dozen.

April 14.

COLES and WOOD have for Sale at their Stores,

Prime Virginia Wrapper Tobacco,
Gallipoli Oil in Hhds. and Qr. Caſks,
Sallad Oil in Caſes,
Jamaica Scale Sugar in Hhds.
Eaſt India Ditto in Bags,
Liſbon Vinegar,
Dutch Flax and Flax-Seed,
Cordage and Ship Timber.

Terms made pleaſing. April 4.

MISS FAVARGER,

THINKS it proper to contradict the Report of her intending to give up her School.——She has not the moſt diſtant idea of it, and as ſhe cannot meet here with a Female capable of aſſiſting her to teach French correctly, ſhe has for that purpoſe engaged Mr. JACQUOTTIN—and alſo, a Young Perſon to teach every kind of uſeful and ingenious Works:—which will enable her to attend to other important Branches of Education, when the number of her Pupils is enlarged.

March 28.

Engliſh Beaver Hats.

GEORGE WOOD,

HAS juſt received, per the Duke of York from *London*, a Collection of *Ladies'* and *Gentlemen's* HATS, of the lateſt Faſhion and beſt Quality; which, with thoſe of his own Manufacture, form a very handſome Variety. He is alſo ſupplied with every neceſſary Ornament for Trimming them; and only requeſts that thoſe who wiſh to Purchaſe will pleaſe to try his Shop. April 7.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March next,

FOR Three Lives, or Thirty-one Years, the HOUSE and DEMESNE of DROMBEG; ſituate in *Eaſt Carbery*. The Demeſne containing about 80 Acres good Ground, handſomely laid down, and commanding an extenſive view of the Ocean. The Houſe is fit for the immediate reception of a Family; the Offices are large and in thorough repair, with an excellent Garden, protected by a Wall fourteen feet high, and the entire calculated for the reſidence of a Gentleman, wiſhing to reſide in a ſporting Country. Application to be made to the Rev. H. JONES, *Kinſale*, or L. T. JONES. Feb. 14.

N. B. The Houſe, with 27 Acres, will be ſet if more pleaſing.

TO BE LET,

From the 1ſt of MAY next, Old Stile,

FOR any Term, the HOUSE on the North Ferry-Quay, in which Mr. WAGGETT lives, with the *Offices* thereunto appertaining, and alſo a Range of *Cellars, Yard, Linnies, &c.* on the ſame Quay, now held by Meſſrs. COLES and WOOD, with a Reſervation of a *Paſſage* of Four Feet, from the Cellar belonging to JOHN CARLETON, Eſq. Propoſals for one or both Holdings, to be made to Mr. *William Hegarty*, Barrack-ſtreet. April 7.

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majeſty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and THADY LAWLER, Lieutenant in the Clare Light Company attached to the ſaid Regiment, ſtand charged on oath with having forcibly and violently committed a rape on CATHERINE FYNN, a priſoner in charge of the guard whereof the ſaid LAWLER was officer.

WE, the underſigned Officers of the 89th Regiment at Head Quarters, deſirous of teſtifying to the Country our abhorrence and deteſtation of ſuch inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the ſaid WILLIAM VENNILL to juſtice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any perſon or perſons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majeſty's goals within the ſpace of Six Months from the date hereoff, which Reward ſhall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of ſaid Regiment.

Said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, ruddy complexion, fair hair, and rather inn-kneed.

William Steward Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
William Hilliard, Captain.
Bernard Stawell, Captain.
William N. Long, Captain.
John T. Perry, Captain.
John L. Meſurier, Captain Lieutenant.
Jordan Roche, Surgeon.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant.
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
John Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Richard Butler, Lieutenant.
Robert M'Keaud, Lieutenant.
William Percivall, Lieutenant.
Charles Pm. Roddy, Enſign.
William Cowell, Enſign.
John Grant, Enſign.
Henry Eyre Evans, Enſign.
John Campbell, A Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18. 1798.

WINES FOR SALE.

A FEW Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter-Caſks of remarkably fine Old RED PORT, per the Diligence, 1794 SHERRY, of very ſuperior Quality, in Quarter-Caſks: ſome hundred Dozens of very Old Bottled *Claret*, *Port*, *Madeira* and *Sherry*, at the Cellars of ROBERT NETTLES, St. Patrick's-Bridge. April 7.

THE ROYAL CORK VOLUNTEERS ſtrongly impreſſed with the livelieſt abhorrence at the late wicked attempt to Seduce the brave and loyal Troops of this Garriſon from their duty and allegiance, by the diſſemination of a moſt flagitious Hand-Bill, publiſhed on the Night preceding the Execution of the two traiterous Soldiers; Do fully concur in the meaſures above adopted, of bringing the Offenders to Juſtice, and do offer a Reward of FIFTY GUINEAS, in addition to the foregoing ſums, to be paid to General Myers, to be by him diſpoſed of as above

Committee-Room, R. C. Volunteers, April 2, 1798.

Signed by Order,
D. CONNELL, *Sec'ry.*

☞ THE COMMON COUNCIL of this City, in addition to the Rewards already offered, have made an Order for Payment of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, out of the Corporation Revenues, for apprehending and proſecuting to Conviction, the Author, or Authors, of the infamous *Hand-Bill*, publiſhed with intent to Seduce the Troops of this Garriſon from their Duty and Allegiance; and alſo for Payment of TWENTY GUINEAS, for apprehending and proſecuting to Conviction, the Printer or Publiſher thereof; and the further Sum of TWENTY GUINEAS to any Perſon giving private Information, ſo that the Author, or Authors, Printer or Publiſher, may be apprehended and brought to Juſtice, within Six Calendar Months: which Order is referred to a Court of Doyer Hundred.

Council Chamber, April, 2, 1798.

To be Let, or the Intereſt ſold,

THE Houſe and Concerns on the Coal-Quay, for a conſiderable time, in the poſſeſſion of the late Firm of *KIFT* and *CLUTTERBUCK*, and are now in the occupation of Mr. CLUTTERBUCK, immediate poſſeſſion can be given, and may be viewed from 8 in the morning till 6 at night. April 11.

The Nottingham Hoſiery Ware-Houſe,

BEING removed from under TOBIN's Coffee-Room, to No. 25, Grand-Parade, the *fourth* Shop ſouth of George's Street: the SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Friends, that he has juſt received, per the Prince William Henry, his *Spring* and *Summer* Aſſortment of GOODS; which he is enabled and determined to Diſpoſe of (*for ready Money only*) on ſuch Terms, as has already gained his *Houſe* a decided Preference, and for which he is truly grateful.

The Public's moſt humble and obedient Servant,
JOSEPH LAWSON.

N. B. He has alſo an Aſſortment of *Engliſh* SILK UMBRELLAS. April 7.

EDWARD DWYER
HAS FOR SALE,
At his Stores in PRINCE's-STREET,
Oppoſite the Buſh Tavern,
ENGLISH AND IRISH PORTER,
AND SPRUCE BEER,
HIGHLY UP IN BOTTLE.

The Purchaſer of 10 Dozen will be allowed 5 per cent. Diſcount.

April 14.

The Barrymore Committee,

AND the ſeveral Perſons whoſe names are hereto Subſcribed, being ſtrongly impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the horrid and outrageous attempt lately made againſt the life of Sir HENRY MANNIX, Bart. a Magiſtrate of this County, do hereby pledge themſelves to pay the ſums annexed to their reſpective names for the apprehending and Proſecuting to Conviction within the ſpace of Six Months from the date hereof, the Perſons concerned in ſaid outrage.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
J. Chatterton jr.	11	7	6	Barrymore Committee	113	15	0
Nob. Mannix	56	17	6				
Thos. Dorman	22	15	0	Silver Oliver	56	17	6
R. Rowland	22	15	0	Robert Dring	22	15	0
K. Lane	11	7	6	Simon Dring	22	15	0
J. Webb, clk.	5	13	9	Henry Wallis	22	15	0
T. Rowland	22	15	0	Henry Puxley	50	0	
J. M'Call jun.	22	15	0	Robert Martin	11	7	6
Wm. Baker	11	7	6	Samuel M'Call	22	15	0
F. Harding	11	7	6	Hugh Lawton	11	7	6
Jas. Connor	11	7	6	J. Chetwood	22	15	0
M. Rogers	11	7	6	John R. Parker	50	0	0
Hugh Minerd	11	7	6	W. O. Hamilton	11	7	6
R. K. Aldworth	11	7	6	W. Mannix	56	17	6
Dean Hore	11	7	6	Thos. Mannix	56	17	6
T. Martin ſen	11	7	6	John Bennett	11	7	6
T. Martin jun	11	7	6	John Rowland	22	15	0

☞ In addition to the above Reward TWO HUNDRED POUNDS will be paid by HENRY MANNIX.

WHEREAS,

IT is thought neceſſary that the Magiſtrates ſhould be informed of the different Arms in the ſeveral Pariſhes within the City of Cork, and Liberties thereof, except ſuch Arms as are in the poſſeſſion of the Army or Yeomanry.

Now I KINGSMILL BERRY, Mayor of ſaid City, in purſuance of the Act of Parliament authoriſing me thereto, do hereby require all and every Perſon and Perſons within this City and Liberties, having in their poſſeſſion Arms, whether regiſtered or not, forthwith to deliver into me an exact liſt of all ſuch Arms, to be verified upon oath—and all Perſons refuſing or neglecting ſo to do, after this public Notice, will be ſubject to ſuch Penalties as the Law directs.

MANSION-HOUSE, APRIL 7.

HADDOCK, Organ Builder,

BEGS leave to return his ſincere thanks to his numerous Friends, for their particular attention to his houſe in Cork, during his abſence—the progreſs he has made in England, as an Organ Builder and Mechanic, will, he hopes meet in his native city (where he intends returning early in June), that encouragement equal to his ſtudies.—His engagement in London being only ſix or eight weeks in the year, he is determined to devote the reſt of his time to his buſineſs in Cork, where he purpoſes exhibiting his new and much-admired piece of Mechaniſm, the *Telegraph*, which has not only attracted the attention of the Royal Family, and all the Scientific Circle of Faſhion in London but in particular that of the Lords of the Admiralty.

HADDOCK would be deficient in gratitude, if he did not remember the indulgence of the Pariſhioners of Upper Shandon, who permitted his Daughter to officiate as Organiſt in his abſence. He alſo begs Mr. Connel (Organiſt of Lower Shandon) will be pleaſed to accept his acknowledgments for his attendance to the Friendly Knot on St. Patrick's Day—what renders this obligation ſtill greater, is, that he was neither expected nor ſolicited by Miſs Haddock, ſhe not being apprized on the occaſion. April 4.

To the Editor of the Cork Herald.

SIR,

EVERY Man who is capable of eſtimating the true value of things, muſt acknowledge the peculiar felicity of living in the preſent enlightened Æra. Beſides the favourable circumſtance of actual and immediate enjoyment, in which it is confeſſed, that we have the advantage of our forefathers: The age is ſo delightfully ſage and *refined*, that every pain is but half felt, while every pleaſure and ſatisfaction are doubled. Tho' the attempt to prove a poſition ſo evident will doubtleſs be reckon'd unneceſſary, yet ſelf love is always ſo gratified by a contemplation of its own excellence, that I am not without hopes of ſeeing this, my humble endeavour to diſplay the happineſs of our lot, received by my countrymen, not only with indulgence but complacency. If there be any to whom an Eſſay of this kind may be ſuppoſed indifferent or unwelcome, they are preciſely ſuch as one would rather wiſh to ſee mortified; I mean, Perſons of high rank and great endowments, who in conſequence of antiquated prejudices, have been diſpoſed to take too lofty a ſtation in ſociety. Our Fathers, it muſt be owned, had very inadequate and degrading notions of the dignity of human nature. I really remember the time myſelf (tho' truly almoſt aſhamed to confeſs it) when a great man was look'd up to with ſome degree of *reſpect*: It was then thought that *talents* and *experience* were neceſſary for a *Stateſman*, *Erudition* for a *Scholar*, and *elegant manners* for a *Gentleman*. The veil of prejudice has been removed, the errors of education rectified, and the bleſſed conſequence is, that Stateſmen, Scholars, and Gentlemen are now to be found in the greateſt abundance, without thoſe troubleſome and unneceſſary concomitants. Old faſhioned folks, however, may be unwilling to admit what the generality of your readers will doubtleſs look upon to be a matter of common notoriety; I ſhall therefore employ a few words in removing the illiberal remnant of ancient prejudices. As to the conſtituent qualities of a modern Gentleman, they depend ſo much on externals, and outſides are now ſo much alike, that it is very difficult to give any diſcriminative ideas of that which in fact is hardly a diſtinction. When a perſon ſpeaks of a *Tailor*, a *Butcher*, a *Shoemaker*, he marks a ſpecies of which we immediately form a determinate notion: But in calling this or that man a *Gentleman*, it would puzzle a wiſer man than I pretend to be, to affix any preciſe ideas to his meaning.—There is indeed one privilege aſſumed by almoſt every *modern* Gentleman, tho' in the preſent political rage, it can hardly be called a diſtinguiſhing one, and that is, the privilege of *abuſing Government*, and this neceſſarily ariſes from the happy improvement above mentioned.—For, as every *Gentleman* is a *Politician*, and as every Government, in which he does not enjoy a Place, is therefore corrupt and oppreſſive, it follows moſt logically that he ought to abuſe for the purpoſe of reforming it, of introducing himſelf into it. I have obſerved above, that under the preſent conception of things, it is almoſt as eaſy to become a Stateſman or a Scholar as a Gentleman, and I feel no difficulty in making good my aſſertion. With reſpect to learning however, I would not have it thought, that I mean ſuch learning as is to be procured by rummaging Libraries and poring over muſty old Claſſics; nor, when I ſpeak of State Wiſdom, that I have in my view any thing like the political profundity of *Somers*, *Camden*, *&c.* By no means—Knowlege and Wiſdom of this kind, were they even more attainable, are become unneceſſary. Beſides ſome late admirable publications in which ancient learning are ſhewn to be mere rubbiſh; many worthy Patriots make it the whole buſineſs of their *valuable* lives, to reprobate the doctrines of former ſages, and to bring the Laws, Government and Conſtitution of their Country into contempt. Who will be at the trouble of wading through the tedious pages of *Hooker* and *Blackſtone*, when every poſt brings him a *Newſpaper*, replete with political wiſdom, vehement indeed as becomes the lovers of truth, but moſt diſintereſtedly devoted to the good of the Nation? Such is the preſent overflow of information that a gentleman muſt literally ſhut his eyes to ſhut it out. I deem it therefore unneceſſary to ſay more on this head. Indeed the effects are univerſally diſcernible. You hardly meet a *gentleman* who is not compleatly maſter of the ſubject. The whole Kingdom is become as it were one great Parliament, of which every little club is a committee; and I have heard ſpeeches in Porterhouſe-debate, that would not diſgrace a *Grattan!* What an idea does this give of the genius and accompliſhments of the preſent day! How infinitely more laudable in theſe gentlemen to dedicate their precious evenings to the turbulent diſcuſſion of ſtate affairs, than to waſte them at home with their Wives and Families in happy but *inglorious contentment*! Think too, how our great national concern, the *Whiſkey Diſtilleries* are thereby promoted; for vociferation is a wonderful exciter of thirſt. What, tho' a man's private buſineſs may ſuffer ſome *little* diſarrangment tho' his Wife and Children may be left without *comfort* and without *proviſion*, the paramount nature of his public duty excuſes it all. Private proſperity muſt depend upon public welfare; and how would the latter be conſulted were people to leave the direction of affairs to Miniſters and Parliaments, and mind nothing but their own petty concerns? How many mighty names of both *Printers* and *Patriots* would then ſink into the ocean of oblivion, which this tempeſt of politics now keeps on the ſurface in floating agitation? How many ſchools of rhetoric ſuppreſſed, and, what is little leſs lamentable, how many *caſks of precious beverage* remain untouched in the cellar, were the perſons I have been ſpeaking of, to lay aſide their public and return to their private duties? *Ne ſutor ultra crepidam*, might have well enough ſuited the ſimplicity of ancient manners, when Philoſophers only (and their number was ſmall indeed!) were allowed the privilege of univerſal ſcience. Now Sir, as we are all Philoſophers we muſt of courſe know *every* thing. In ſhort, were I to follow this ſubject as far as inclination leads, I ſhould treſpaſs too much on your patience. In my next, I may perhaps enter more into detail and ſend you ſome ſpecimens of the *admirable eloquence* above alluded to.

T. SOPHOS.

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the *Engliſh Mails* to the 13th inſt. incluſive—from which we ſelect the following intelligence.

LONDON,

APRIL 11, 12 and 13.

Many contradictory reports have lately been in circulation reſpecting the much-talked-of Invaſion. In Monday's paper, we ſtated from the Paris Journals the very formidable preparations on the part of the enemy. We have reaſon to believe, that Government has within theſe few days received information of the moſt important nature on the ſubject. Orders were on Monday tranſmitted by the Telegraph and by expreſs to Portſmouth, for the immediate ſailing of the grand fleet, under the command of Lord Bridport, which, by our Portſmouth letters, we are inclined to think, muſt have ſailed this morning.

This day the Hamburgh Mail arrived at the General Poſt-office. The deputies of the Empire at Raſtadt continue to memorialize the French Plenipotentiaries, vainly contending for a part, at leaſt, of the territories on the left bank of the Rhine. Some of them oppoſe the ſecularization of the Eccleſiaſtical States; but as the French and Auſtrian Members inſiſt that otherwiſe it will be impoſſible to provide indemnifications for thoſe Princes, whoſe territories lay on the left of the Rhine, it is eaſy to ſee that the Princely Eccleſiaſtic of Rome is not the only one that muſt be levelled with the duſt.

The diſputes between the King of Naples and the French aſſume every day a more ſerious aſpect. The ſubjects of the former, it is ſaid, have reſolved to repel every attempt that may be made to impoſe new laws upon them! The iſſue, it is probable, will be a complete revolutionizing of his territory; ſo that before a very diſtant period, all the Governments of Italy will become Republican—or, perhaps, the whole may be united one and indiviſible.

Naples, March 1.

More troops are to be ſent to Sicily to ſuppreſs the commotions there. At Meſſina and Palermo, a great number of perſons have been arreſted, and all the priſons full. The army is recruiting with the utmoſt diſpatch, and ammunition and artillery continually paſſing to the troops on the frontiers.

Milan, March 15.

Cardinal Matthei, who formerly poſſeſſed the particular attachment and eſteem of General Buonaparte, has been deprived of his biſhopric, and baniſhed for ever from the territory of our Republic, for having refuſed to take the oath of hatredto Royalty.

It is reported here that a body of French troops has entered the Neapolitan territory, and planted the tree of liberty there.

Vienna, March 21.

From Naples we have received the following accounts:—The King has ſubmitted the demands of France on Naples by his ſubjects, at Naples in perſon, and in the country by Commiſſioners and left it to the nation to conſent to, or refuſe them. The people through the whole kingdom have unanimouſly declared againſt the demands of the French, and offered to ſacrifice every thing, for their King and Country. The general levy throughout the whole country will therefore immediately be made, and troops have already advanced to the frontiers. The King and the Hereditary Prince will take the field; but the Queen, and the reſt of the family, will remove from the ſcene of action.

The Porte is threatened with a new ſtorm. Letters received this day from Turkey, as alſo others from Trieſt and Venice, ſtate, that a dangerous rebellion had broken out in the Morea; that the greater part of the Greeks in that country had joined the inſurgents. Some foreigners were likewiſe obſerved among them.

Raſtadt, March 33.

Yeſterday the Deputation of the Empire returned an anſwer to the laſt Note of the French Plenipotentiaries, which is in ſubſtance much the ſame with the former Note, and again expreſsly requires, that a part of the territory on the left bank ſhould remain to the Empire.

The Note which the Auſtrian Miniſter Plenipotentiary, Count Metternich, had ſent to the French Miniſter, requiring the blockade of Ehrenbreitſtein to be raiſed, the latter have returned the following anſwer,

"The underſigned Miniſters of the French Republic have received the two Notes of M. le Comte de Metternich, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majeſty, of the 25th and 27th Ventoſe (March 15th and 17th,) with the annexcopies of Lieutenant General Baron Staader, Col. Faber, and the Commander in Chief Hatri.—They have ſent theſe pieces to their Government, and avail themſelves of this opportunity to requeſt Count Metternich and the Deputation of the Empire to haſten, as much as may be in their power, the moment when a happy pacification ſhall remove every occaſion of complaint on either ſide,

(Signed) "TREILHARD,
"CONNIER.

"28 *Ventoſe, March* 18.

Hanau, March 24.

In the ſitting of the Deputation of the Empire of the 20th, the Envoys unanimouſly expreſſed their ſurprize that the French Miniſters, in their laſt note, ſhould have appeared to underſtand the concluſum of the Deputation, of the 14th, as if it were unconditional, and the ceſſion of the left bank of the Rhine likewiſe unconditional; whereas three articles were particularly inſiſted on. It was therefore reſolved to make a new repreſentation to the French Miniſters, relative to this ſubject; the concurrence of the Deputation to the baſis propoſed by the French Miniſters having been only given in the hope that a certain part of the countries on the left bank would ſtill be ſuffered to remain with the German Empire. On theſe points, however, the French Miniſters in their laſt note, have obſerved a profound ſilence, and its contents, in other reſpects, are far from ſatisfactory. The Deputation of the Empire cannot conſent to make ſo great a ſacrifice, without certain fixed preliminaries are agreed to. An explicit declaration to this purpoſe, on the part of the French Miniſters, will tend greatly to accelerate a peace.

With reſpect to the propoſition of the French Plenipotentiaries relative to ſecularizations, the Envoy of the Electorate of Saxony gave his vote decidedly againſt it. He maintained that the leaſt ſecularization, as well any kind of indemnification to the States that loſt territory on the left bank, at the expence of their Co-Eſtates, could not take place without acting directly contrary to the Conſtitution of the Empire. The Auſtrian Envoy, however, declared on his part, that it was by no means juſt, that theſe ſtates, which were deprived of all their poſſeſſions on the left bank, ſhould alone be made the ſacrifice for the peace of the Empire; we muſt therefore endeavour to provide theſe States with an indemnification by certain ſecularizations, but ſuch as ſhall neither diſſolve the bond of union between theſe States, nor injure the German Conſtitution. It will likewiſe be neceſſary, he obſerved, for France explicitly to define her meaning relative to theſe ſecularizations, and how far they are to extend. This opinion was generally approved by the reſt of the Deputies; and the Directorial Envoy of Mentz requeſted to confer with the Auſtrian Plenipotentiaries on this important object, and a report to the deputation.

Franckfort, March 24.

According to letters from Raſtadt, ſeveral of the Eccleſiaſtical Princes, at Wurtzburg, Treves, &c. have inveighed violently againſt the propoſed plan of ſecularizations, as the firſt ſtep to the entire overthrow of the Germanic Conſtitution, and have applied to the Emperor, and the King of Pruſſia, for protection and ſupport.

The Gazettes here ſay, that if the Emperor goes to Piſa for the benefit of his health, the Archduke Charles will take the management of public affairs during his abſence.

Baſle, March 18.

It is expected that all the Cantons will ſend the Deputies who ſhall be choſen by the people to Berne or Lauſanne, where they will form a General Aſſembly, and begin their labours for the eſtabliſhment of liberty and equality. The people are no longer ſo much averſe to the French as they were, ſince the French Generals have aſſured them that the integrity of Switzerland ſhall be preſerved.

Letters from Geneva ſay, that the union of this ſmall Republic with France is nearly determined on.

PORTSMOUTH,

APRIL 11.

This morning Lieut. Lundy arrived with diſpatches from Sir R. Strachan to Sir Peter Parker, Commander in Chief at this port, ſtating, that on Sunday night, in company with the Hydra frigate, he fell in with 38 French gun boats full of troops, which, after a ſmart action, he drove on ſhore on Port en Beſin, *one excepted*, which he ſunk. They had come out of Havre, and from the direction they were ſteering, in a well connected line, their object may have been Marcou, as there were at La Hogue between 16 and 20 gun boats to cooperate with them. This was the firing heard by the Adamant, mentioned in my letter of yeſterday.

Had the Adamant joined Sir Richard, ſhe could not have aſſiſted him, as the water where he engaged them was too ſhoal for a two-decked ſhip. We are happy to be able to ſay, that neither the Diamond or Hydra had a man killed or wounded, nor did they ſuffer much damage, except in their topgallant maſts and the upper part of their rigging, as the enemy's fire was very high.

This little attack will ſhew the enemies of our country, the fate that awaits them whenever we meet them at ſea. Had they been further from their own coaſt, not a gun boat out of the 38 would have eſcaped.

The Ethalion frigate ſailed this day for Guernſey.

The Crew and Officers of the Hamadryad, lately loſt on the coaſt of Barbary, came home in the Meleager, now riding Quarantine at Spithead.

The Fly, with her convoy for the Downs, is ſtill wind-bound at Spithead.

At twelve o'clock Lord Bridport made the ſignal for the fleet to unmoor, the wind ſtrong and ſteady from the eaſtward.

The Exploſion Bomb is recalled from St. Helen's, and ordered, without a moment's loſs of time, to join Sir Richard Strachan's ſquadron, from whom, reinforced as he now is, we may ſoon expect to hear of ſome very brilliant exploit.

Six o'Clock.

The Fleet ſtill remains at ſingle anchor, and conſequently will not break ground this evening.

(From another Correſpondent.)

Portſmouth, April 11.

The Meleager Frigate, and almoſt all the homeward bound Oporto and Liſbon ſhips, are put into Spithead, Stokes bay, and the Motherbank, owing to a ſtrong breeze from the eaſtward. We are ſorry to hear, that two of the fleet foundered on the paſſage in a very violent gale of wind: their names are not known, one was Portugueſe ſchooner, and the other a Brig, ſuppoſed to belong to Ireland.

The channel fleet are unmoored, and will go down to St. Helen's to-morrow, and then ſail on a ſecret cruize.

APRIL 12.

Sailed the Grand Fleet, under the command of Lord Bridport, &c.

	Guns.	
Royal George,	100	Admiral Lord Bridport, Rear Admiral Pole, Captain Domett,
Royal Charlotte	100	Captain J. Elphinſtone,
Neptune	98	Captain Sir E. Gower.
Alfred	98	Captain M. Squire.
Barfleur	98	Captain J. Dacres.
Sans Pareil	80	Captain W. Browell,
Cæſar	80	Captain R. Home,
Triumph	74	Captain W. H Effington
Mars	74	Captain Alex. Hood,
Defiance	74	Captain T. Jones,
Naiade	38	Captain W. Pierrepont,
Megæra (fire ſhip)	14	Captain C. J. Shirley.

Arrived the Grand Falcon Cutter, Lieutenant Chilcott, from a cruize, and is put under Quarantine at the Motherbank, having had communication with two Daniſh ſhips from the Streights, captured by her.

STATE TRIALS.

MAIDSTONE, TUESDAY, APRIL 10.

The Commiſſion for trying the Priſoners *O'Connor*, *Binns*, *Binns*, *Allen* and *Leary*, under a charge of High Treaſon, was opened at Maidſtone at three o'clock in the afternoon of this day. The Commiſſioners were Mr. Juſtice *Buller*, Mr. Juſtice *Heath*, Mr. Juſtice *Lawrence*, Mr. Serjeant *Shepherd*, Mr. Serjeant *Roſe*, the *Recorder* of London, Mr. Serjeant *Runnington*, and Mr. Serjeant *Palmer*. After the Commiſſion had been read by Mr. *Knapp*, the Court adjourned.

APRIL 12.

This morning at eight o'clock the State Priſoners were had up to the Bar at our Court-houſe, the Judges *Buller*, *Heath*, and the *Lord Lieutenant* of the County being ſeated on the Bench.

Judge Buller, with great ſolemnity, acquainted the Priſoners that a Grand Jury of the County had found a Bill againſt them for High Treaſon, a copy of which ſhould be given them;—that he ſhould adjourn the Court until the 30th of the preſent month, and very probably their trial would come on the following day.—"Have you anything to ſay for yourſelves, or have you engaged Counſel?"

O'Connor replied, "My Lord ſince I have been in cuſtody I have been ſo cloſely confined, that I have had no opportunity of any intercourſe with any of my friends or acquaintance, conſequently I have not engaged any Counſel.—If, my Lord, it is not informal, may I requeſt your Lordſhip to give me a farther limited time for my trial, as I muſt be obliged, perhaps, to ſend to Ireland for witneſſes?"

Judge *Buller*—"That is a queſtion I cannot at preſent give any anſwer to: any proper indulgence that can be given you, I ſhall have no objection to."

To the others he put the ſame queſtion—they all three gave in a name of a Counſel each.

Quigley ſaid, that Mr. Foulkes his Solicitor, was on the road, and he wiſhed to ſee him; on which the Court made an order for Mr. Foulkes to be admitted to him.

Binns deſired that Mr. Gurney might be aſſigned as one of his Counſel;—*Allen* made the ſame requeſt for Mr. Ferguſon;—and *Jeremiah Leary* for Mr. Scott.

The Counſel's names were taken down by deſire of the Judge, who then ordered the Gaoler to take them back to the gaol; and the Court was afterwards adjourned to the 30th inſt. at 2 o'clock.

Much credit is due to our Maidſtone Volunteers; they have kept guard over them every night ſince they have been in cuſtody here, and will continue ſo to do until their trials are over; they likewiſe guarded them to and from the Court. Every thing was done with ſtrict propriety, decency and order.

Mr. Erſkine is ſuppoſed to be a witneſs on the trial: no mention was made of his name as Counſel.

LORD CAMELFORD.

By the Leeward Iſland Mail which arrived yeſterday, we have received ſome very circumſtantial advices of what has paſſed in the Weſt Indies, reſpecting Lord Camelford, who was tried by a Court Martial on the 13th of January laſt, at Fort Royal Bay, for the murder of Lieutenant Peterſon, and acquitted:

Antigua, January 23, 1798.

On the 13th inſtant died, at Engliſh Harbour, Charles Peterſon, Eſq. Firſt Lieutenant of his Majeſty's ſhip Perdrix. This event was occaſioned by a diſpute between the deceaſed and Lord Camelford upon the right of commanding at Engliſh Harbour. Lord Camelford commanded his Majeſty's ſloop of war the Favourite, by virtue of an order or warrant from Admiral Harvey; and Mr. Peterſon, though an older Lieutenant than Lord Camelford, had lately ſerved on board that ſhip under his command, but having been removed to the Perdrix, and Lord Camelford not having a commiſſion as Maſter and Commander, Mr. Peterſon, being then at Engliſh Harbour, ſuppoſed himſelf to be Commanding Officer, and under that idea, iſſued ſome orders to Lord Camelford, which were anſwered by other orders from Lord C. to Mr. Peterſon. Upon Mr. Peterſon's refuſal to obey theſe orders, a Lieutenant with a party of marines were ſent to put him under arreſt, and Mr. P. prepared for reſiſtance, and ordered the crew of the Perdrix to arm in his defence. But before any conflict took place, Lord Camelford arrived, went up to Mr. P. demanded if he would obey his orders or not, and upon being anſwered in the negative, he immediately ſhot him dead upon the ſpot.

An inqueſt was taken by the Coroner the next day; but the Jury not being willing to take upon themſelves the determination of the queſtion upon whom the command at Engliſh Harbour had devolved, found only that the deceaſed had been ſhot by L. Camelford, in conſequence of a mutiny. The following is an extract of a letter from an officer in his Majeſty's ſhip Vengeance, dated Antigua, Feb. 9.—"No doubt you have heard of the death of Lieutenant Peterſon, of his Majeſty's ſhip Perdrix, who was ſhot by Lord Camelford. The circumſtances are as follow: "Lord Camelford has the rank of Maſter and Commander, and had the command of his Majeſty's ſloop of war the Favourite. The Favourite and Perdrix were lying in Engliſh harbour on Saturday the 13th of January, at which time Capt. Fahie, of the Perdrix, was abſent in St. Kitt's. Mr. Peterſon was firſt Lieutenant of the Perdrix. Lord Camelford, as being commanding officer at that time in Engliſh harbour, ordered Lieutenant Peterſon to row guard in the harbour for that night. This order Lieutenant Peterſon refuſed to obey, Capt. Fahie being Lord Camelford's ſenior-officer, and his lordſhip having, therefore, in his opinion, no right to give the order. Both ſhips were hauled along ſide the dock-yard, repairing, and the companies of each ſhip collected round the party in the dock yard, where the altercation began. Many words paſſed between the Lieutenant and his lordſhip, but ſtill Mr. Peterſon refuſed to obey. About twelve of the crew of the Perdrix came to the ſpot armed in a few minutes afterwards, and Lord Camelford brought ſix of his marines to the place, armed alſo. Mr. Peterſon now drew up his men in a line, and he ſtood at their head with his ſword by his ſide; Lord Camelford alſo drew up his ſix men in a line oppoſite the Perdrix's people, and diſtant about four yards. His lordſhip then quitted the place for about two minutes, and returned with a piſtol in his hand, which he had borrowed of an officer of the yard. Mr. Peterſon was ſtanding at the head of his men, as before, with his ſword drawn, the point of it reſting on the ground; in this poſition Lord Camelford went up to him with his piſtol in his hand, and ſaid, 'Do you ſtill perſiſt in refuſing to obey my orders?' To which the Lieutenant anſwered, 'Yes, I do refuſe.' On which Lord Camelford inſtantly clapt the piſtol to his right breaſt, and fired. Mr. Peterſon fell on his back immediately, and never ſpoke a word more, or moved, as the ball went entirely through his body. His corpſe was then carried into the capſtan houſe, where Lord Camelford attended, and examined the body. The armed part of the crews of the two ſhips quietly went on board their own ſhips; and Lord Camelford gave himſelf up as a priſoner to Capt. Matſon, of the Beaver ſloop of war, in which ſhip he was carried up to the Admiral in Fort-Royal Bay, and there tried and acquitted. His lordſhip gave in a written defence, containing 18 pages, very cloſely written. He is now returned to to this place, and is again in command of his ſhip. Lieutenant Peterſon was a native of Nevis, of a very reſpectable family there, and quite a youth. Two of his brothers are now here, collecting evidence, for the purpoſe of ſeeing what can be done againſt Lord Camelford in a civil court of juſtice. The coroner's inquest on Mr. Peterſon brought in their verdict, *Loſt his life in a mutiny.* When the people of St. John's firſt heard of this tranſaction, there was a party preparing themſelves to come to Engliſh harbour, to kill Lord Camelford, as this affair had filled the minds of the lower ſort of people full of revenge againſt him; but on being informed of the true ſtate of the caſe, they deſiſted from their hoſtile viſit. Lord Camelford appears to me to be a new character in his claſs. He is very ſevere in carrying on duty: ſeldom ties up a man but he gets ſix or ſeven dozen laſhes which is a more ſevere puniſhment in this country than what is produced by giving the ſame number in a northern climate. Although his lordſhip is a maſter and commander, he makes uſe of no ſwabs, (gold ſhoulder-knots,) but ſtill appears in a Lieutenant's uniform. His dreſs is indeed extremely remarkable: all the hair is ſhaved off his head, on which he wears a monſtrous large gold-laced cocked hat. He is dreſſed in a Lieutenants plain coat, the buttons of which are as green with verdigreaſe as the ſhip's bottom; and with this all the reſt of his dreſs correſponds."

We have undoubted information, that the French Gun-boats fired red-hot balls at his Majeſty's ſhips under the command of Sir Richard Strachan. By the Laws of War, ſuch veſſels come under the denomination of Fire-ſhips, and of courſe are not entitled to receive quarter from an adverſary, becauſe they can give none. This will certainly be attended to by the Officers of the Navy.

CORK.

☞ The PROPRIETOR of The CORK HERALD regrets that he will be under the neceſſity of DISCONTINUING TO SEND PAPERS to thoſe, both in Town and Country, after Wedneſday, May the 9th, (which will compleat the firſt Quarter) without they pay their Subſcriptions IN ADVANCE. No conſideration renders this neceſſary, but the great preſſure of the Stamp Duties under the late Act of Parliament, which nearly precludes the *poſſibility* of carrying on buſineſs in the manner heretofore adopted in this City.—Thoſe Subſcribers who live in the Country, have a good opportunity to order payment at the Herald Office, during the Aſſizes, which will prevent FUTURE DISAPPOINTMENT, as *after* the aforementioned period, no perſon muſt be offended at not receiving this Paper

Herald Office, Caroline-ſtreet.

We ſtated laſt Saturday that advices had been received from St. Marcou, of a cannonading being heard in the quarter of Havre, which we ſuppoſed to proceed from Sir Richard Strachan's ſquadron having fallen in with ſome French gun-boats.—We are happy in being able to confirm this conjecture, by the moſt pleaſing reſult. Saturday morning Lieutenant Lundy arrived at Portſmouth, with diſpatches from Sir Richard Strachan to Sir Peter Parker, ſtating that on Sunday night, the Diamond and Hydra frigates, under his command, fell in with thirty-eight French gun-boats, full of troops, which had come out of Havre, all of theſe the two Engliſh ſhips drove on ſhore, except one, which was ſunk. This ſervice, we are happy in adding, was performed without any loſs on our part.

The gallant and active Sir Richard Strachan, ſince this important ſervice, has been reinforced; we may reſt ſatisfied, therefore, that the enemy cannot attempt any offenſive operation from that part of the coaſt.

On Saturday evening, and on Tueſday, a heavy cannonading from the French coaſt was heard at Haſtings. From what it proceeded has not yet been aſcertained.

Cove, Apoil 17.

This day ſailed on a cruize, his Majeſty's ſhips Montague of 74 guns, Captain Knight; Endymion 44, Captain Sir Thomas Williams; Glenmore, 36, Captain George Duff; Unicorn, 32, Captain Young.

Alſo, ſailed the Weſt India Fleet, under convoy of his Majeſty's Frigate, Santa Margarita, and Legre ſloop of war.

WE, The *Grand Jury* of the County of the City of Cork, at Spring Aſſizes, 1798, feel ourſelves called on to expreſs in this Public manner, our warmeſt thanks to MAJOR GENERAL MYERS, for his conſtant and unremitting attention to the Peace and Tranquillity of this City: and alſo our entire approbation of the Readineſs and ſoldier-like conduct of the Officers, Non-commiſſioned Officers, and Privates of the Garriſon under his command.

For Self and Fellow Jurors,
JOHN PEDDER, *Foreman.*

City Grand-Jury Room,
April 17, 1798.

To *Major General Meyers,*
Commanding the Garriſon of Cork, &c. &c.

SIR,

I beg you will return my very beſt thanks to the Grand Jury of the City of Cork.

I am ſenſible of the value of their *approbation, and very much gratified by it.*

It will at all times, during my Command of this Garriſon, afford me great ſatisfaction to unite with them in protecting the Peace and Tranquility of the City.

I ſhall convey to the Troops, your very obliging good opinion of their conduct.

W. MYERS.

☞ WE, the GRAND JURY of the County of the City of CORK, at Spring Aſſizes, 1798, return our grateful Thanks to ROBERT HARDING and JOHN CUTHBERT, Eſqrs. *High Sheriffs*, for their very ſpirited and manly Conduct, ſince their coming into Office; by which the Peace of this great Commercial City has been preſerved, and the bold and daring Efforts of the miſguided have been fruſtrated.

For Self and Fellows,
J. PEDDER, FOREMAN.

City Grand Jury Room,
April 16, 1798.

☞ WE, the GRAND JURY of the County of *Cork*, at *Spring Aſſizes* aſſembled, return our Thanks to our *High Sheriff*, SAM. TOWNSEND, Eſq: for his very proper and ſpirited Conduct in ſupporting the Dignity of the County this Day.

Grand Jury Room,
12th of April, 1798. } BOYLE & FELLOWS

The temple of the *law*, as well as the place of our *devotion*, is entitled to a certain degree of reſpect. The tribunal which adjudges *life* and *property* with juſt impartiality, is ſurely entitled to our veneration. It is much to be lamented that the intemperate zeal of an ignorant mob, has on ſome late occaſions called for the interference of the higher powers of our Courts of Juſtice. Though a Priſoner may be acquitted, *for want of evidence*, (which is at beſt but a *preſumptive* proof of his innocence,) the *inſolent triumph* which would rend the roof of a Court of Juſtice, with the ſhouts of a *bear garden*, deſerves the higheſt cenſure in thoſe who would *approve*, and a certain ſhare of puniſhment in any who might *commit* ſuch indecent violations of propriety. The manly and ſpirited conduct of the High Sheriff of the County, in bringing forward a perſon who was active in theſe *coarſe gratulations*, was highly commendable, particularly at a time when the inflamation of the public mind was high, and when certain deſcriptions of infatuated people, perhaps, but vaited the word "HAVOCK," to let *ſlip the dogs of Rebellion.*

On Monday laſt were executed, at the Glyn of Arroglin, purſuant to their ſentence, Timothy Hickey and John Hoy, for the murder of colonel St. George and R. Uniacke, Eſqr. They were eſcorted from the county Gaol by detachments from the Grentworth Horſe, the Royal Cork Volunteers, and the Loyal Cork Legion. The promptneſs with which our military force, Militia as well as Yeomanry, (for in fact our Yeomanry are now in diſcipline and effect, as efficient as any regiment in our Garriſon,) undertook what in other circumſtances would have been at beſt but a *painful duty*, evinces the horror which every good mind muſt feel at the contemplation of ſuch atrocities, as the Priſoners were convicted of.

We are proud to boaſt, that no body of men under the crown are more *reſolutely determined*, to defend their King and their Country againſt the attacks of *Jacobin hoſtility*, than the brave Soldiers which compoſe our Garriſon. The enemies to the Conſtitution are ſo well aware of this, that they ſeem to have given up the old trade of *military* corruptor, in deſpair.

This day, Patrick Haynes was executed at Gallows-Green, near the Lough, for the murder of colonel St. George and R. Uniacke, Eſqrs. He confeſſed that he was guilty of the crime for which he was about to ſuffer, a few minutes before he was launched into eternity. It is to be hoped that the examples which have been made in the different parts of this country, for this horrid offence, will deter, in future, others from crimes of ſuch magnitude.

This Morning, Timothy M'Carthy, otherwiſe Souney, was ſent off under an eſcort of the Royal Cork Volunteers, to be executed To-morrow at Dunmanway, for attacking the Houſe of John Gillman, Eſq. near that Town. Any perſon now detected in breaking into a Houſe, can expect no mercy after this example.

Laſt night, a Committee of *United Iriſhmen* were apprehended in a Public Houſe, oppoſite Conway's Livery Stables, in St. Finbarry's. Papers of a treaſonable nature having been found on them, they were committed to Bridewell.

DEATHS.

Laſt Thurſday, at Mitchel's-Fort, Henry Mitchell, Eſq. aged 75 years. Saturday, on the Black-Rock road, Mrs. Richardſon, wife of Mr. Robert Richardſon, Merchant, and on the ſame Day, truly regretted by a numerous and reſpectable Acquaintance, Mr. William Meade, of Paul-Street, a Man of a moſt exemplary and unſullied Character.

LOST OR MISLAID,

ON MONDAY laſt, a RED LEATHER POCKET-BOOK: containing Receipts, Caſh-Notes, and an Engliſh Bill, for which Payment is ſtopped. The Finder will be handſomely Rewarded, by applying to Mr. JOHN POWER, *Woollen-Draper, North-Main-ſtreet*, CORK. A. 18.

To the Editor of the Cork Herald.

SIR,

I highly approve of the Lady's ſenſe and ſpirit, who, ſtepping beyond the limits within which her ſex has been too illiberally confined, has aſſerted her juſt privilege of ſeeking and ſelecting a Huſband and Protector. I hope her example will have its due influence, and that many pairs, whom falſe delicacy would otherwiſe have kept for ever aſunder, will now meet and be happy. I truſt I ſhall myſelf lead up a partner in this matrimonial dance. In imitation of your fair Correſpondent's frankneſs, I muſt confeſs that I am *not handſome*, and what is ſtill more fatal to my hopes of her favour, I have *no fortune.* But I am young and poſſeſs *ſome points* of perſonal figure, not unworthy a fair Lady's regard. Any ſingle Lady of independent fortune who wants a Protector, and wiſhes to look before ſhe leaps, may gratify her curioſity To-morrow, on the Grand Parade, between the hours of *two* and *three*. I ſhall walk there between the Statue and the Iron Rails, dreſſed in a Blue coat, Round hat and Boots. If my appearance ſhall raiſe a deſire of further acquaintance, a line addreſſed to A. B. at the Herald Office, will be reſpectfully attended to.

I am, Sir, your Friend and conſtant Reader
MARCUS.

PORT NEWS.

COVE, APRIL 14.

Wind S.

Arrived—Active, Duke, London merchant's goods; Lady Cremorne, Gibſon, Whitehaven goods, for Antigua; Brothers, Smith, Liverpool do. for Grenada; Louiſa from Bourdeaux, late of Cork, Shaw, prize-maſter, wine, prize to the Sylph ſloop of war; Dianna, Waller, Waterford proviſions for London; Ark, Ellis, do. do.

No ſhip ſailed.

April 16.

No ſhip arrived.

Sailed—Perſeverance, Richards, Milford ballaſt: Favorite, Murdorf, Workington do.; Friendſhip, James, do. do.; Ann, Pinkerton, do. do.; Trial, Dale, do. do.; Thompſon, Tiſſen, do. do.; Farren, Atkinſon, do. co.; Kitty, Harrington, do. do.; Lancaſter, Pickall, Whitehaven do.; Lee, Owens, Lancaſter proviſions; Eleanor, Bogg, Liverpool oats; Active, Evans, Youghall ballaſt; Bradſhaw, Griffith, do. do.

April 17—Wind N. E.

Arrived—Hagen Zar, Moglistohn, Dram, timber and deals.

Sailed—Prince of Wales, Gillimore, Briſtol; pork, ſkins, &c.; Ravenſworth, Forbes, Waterford ballaſt.

IMPORTS.

185 bags of ſugar; 100 barrels of beer; 2 bags of cotton; 2 caſks, 8 ſheets and 1 ſeron of indigo; 18 bags of hops; 70 pockets of ditto; 193 chests of tea; 12 caſks of muſtard; 1 bag and 4 barrels of carraway ſeeds; 4 packs of furniture; 2 baſes of ſtationary; 1 caſe of perfumery; 18 bundles of tanned leather; 6 barrels of apples; 5 bales of leather; 6 ſacks of ſeeds; 1 baſket of pickles; 1 caſe of confectionary; 2 caſes and 6 baſkets of apothecary's ware; 22 caſks of copperas and allum; 1,396 bundles of hoops; 1 truſs of haberdaſhery; 50 chefts of fruit; 8 caſks of barley; 1 caſe of ſpice; 11 bags of ginger; 10 barrels of rice; 6 caſes of liquorice; 25 tons of iron; 5 tons of hemp; 9 boxes of ſago; 1 canniſter of ſaffron; 1 bag of iſinglaſs; 8, 1, 15 balk; 36, 2, 10 deals; 3, 30 ends ditto; 147 ends of oak timber; 5 dozen of hand-ſpikes; 38 dozen of ſpakes; 4 boom ſpars; 10 pair of oars; 4 dozen of ſmall ſpars; 40 dozen of brooms; 36 tons of oak bark; 797 barrels of herrings; 12000 bricks; 11 bags of Spaniſh wool; 24 bundles of iron wire; 230 bars of iron; 2 bales of dyed ſhort cloths; 12 hogſheads of muſcavado ſugar; 6 bales and 3 boxes of haberdaſhery and dyed cloths; 345 bundles of rod iron; 40 boxes of tin plates; 13 baſkets of cheeſe; 2 boxes of garden ſeeds.

EXPORTS.

1727 barrels of oats; 536 barrels, 224 half barrels, 313 tierces of beef; 56 barrels herrings; 12 boxes, 2 bundles of ling; 58 cow hides; 5 hhds. ſalted calf-ſkins; 106 bundles of ſalted kid-ſkins; 10 hogſheads of tallow; 1,815 barrels, 534 half-barrels and 1,171 tierces of pork; 1,257 firkins and 371 kegs of butter; 1,145 boxes of ſoap; 570 boxes and 133 half ditto candles; 6 bales of linen; 12 kegs of tripes; 7 half-barrels and 2 firkins of tongues; 3 hogſheads of bacon.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF

The Rt. Worſhipful KINGSMILL BERRY, Eſq. MAYOR.

The middle Price of Wheat 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per Quarter; with an allowance to the Baker of 12*s.* on the White and Wheaten, and 10*s.* on the Houſehold.

Cork, April 8, 1798.

White.	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	Wheaten.	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	Household.	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*
1 *pen.*	0	5	4	1 *pen.*	0	8	3	1 *pen.*	0	10	6
2 *pen.*	0	11	2	2 *pen.*	1	0	6	2 *pen.*	1	5	5
3 *pen.*	1	0	6	3 *pen.*	1	9	1	3 *pen.*	2	0	4
4 *pen.*	1	6	3	4 *pen.*	2	1	4	4 *pen.*	2	11	3
6 *pen.*	2	1	5	6 *pen.*	3	2	2	6 *pen.*	4	1	0

KINGSMILL BERRY, MAYOR.

POETRY.

THE SOLDIER'S DELIGHT;

OR,

CROPPIES LIE DOWN.

WE Soldiers of Erin, fo proud of the name,
Will raife upon traitors and Frenchmen our fame;
We'll fight to the laft in the honeft old caufe,
And guard our Religion, our Freedom and Laws;
We'll fight for our Country, our King, and his Crown,
And make all the Traitors and Croppies lie down,
Down, down, Croppies lie down,
We'll fight for our Country, &c. (again.)

The Rebels, fo bold when they've none to oppofe
To houfes and hayftacks are terrible foes;
They murder poor Parfons, and alfo their wives,
But Soldiers at once make them run for their lives;
And wherever we march, thro' the country or town,
In ditches or cellars the Croppies lie down.
Down, down, Croppies lie down,
And wherever, &c.

United in blood, to their Country's difgrace,
They fecretly fhoot whom they dare not to face;
But when we can catch the fly rogues in the field,
A handful of foldiers make hundreds to yield,
And the cowards collect but to raife our renown,
For as foon as we fire the Croppies lie down.
Down, down, Croppies lie down,
And the cowards, &c.

While *they*, in the war that unmanly they wage,
On Woman herfelf turn their blood-thirfty rage,
We'll fly to protect the dear creatures from harms,
And fhelter them fafely when clafp'd in our arms;
On love in a foldier no maiden will frown,
But blefs the brave boys who made Croppies lie down.
Down, down, Croppies lie down,
On love, &c.

Should France e'er attempt or by Force or by Guile,
Her Forces to land on the Emerald Ifle,
We'll fhew that they ne'er can make free Soldiers Slaves,
And only poffefs our green Fields for their Graves;
Our Country's Applaufes our Triumphs will crown,
While low, with the French, Brother Croppies lie down.
Down, down, Croppies lie down,
Our Country's Applaufes, &c. (again.)

When Wars and when Dangers again fhall be o'er,
And Peace with her Bleffings revifit our fhore,
When Arms we relinquifh, no longer to roam,
With Pride will our Families welcome us home,
And drink, as in Bumpers paft troubles they drown,
" A Health to the Lads who made Croppies lie
" down."
" *Down, down, Croppies lie down.*"
And drink, &c. (again.)

The following Extracts from a well written Pamphlet juft publifhed, and which we purpofe to detail occafionally, will fhew thofe miftaken People who wifh to introduce the French into this Country, what they muft experience fhould fuch a calamitous event take place. They were written on the fpot by a Gentleman, who was an eye-witnefs of the various miferies which he defcribes.

AT the clofe of July 1796, the French army, in two columns, drew nigh to the Auftrian territories in Suabia; and upon the third of Auguft, the advanced guard of the right wing of the army of the Rhine and Mofelle, commanded by brigadier general Abbatucci, appeared before Altorf the chief town of the Auftrian government; whilft the general of divifion Ferino (who, before the revolution, had been a fubaltern officer in the Imperial regiment of Bender) advanced at the head of the main body towards Aulendorf, and the column under the command of the general of divifion Tarreau, marched towards the lake of Conftance, and fpread itfelf over the adjacent country. The number of perfons in the Auftrian territory, who confidered the French as a fort of demi-gods come to deliver them from feudal ills, and from all the duties of a fubject, and to procure them the enjoyment of the moft unbridled liberty and equality, was far from inconfiderable; and the neighbouring towns difcovered fymptoms of a difpofition but too favourable to the enemy, and prejudicial to the Imperial army. But the appearance of the French in their own undifguifed form, and the barbarous exceffes which announced and accompanied their intentions by betraying their real views, caufed a fpeedy change in the fentiments of the peafantry, in which they were foon joined by the inhabitants of the towns.

Upon the 4th of Auguft, Ferino required from the town of Altorf a prefent of 300 louis for himfelf and the officers of his ftaff, for which he promifed his future protection to that place and its inhabitants. In like manner Tarreau extorted 125 louis from five fmall villages, whilft his worthy colleague Stouhlen, the commiffary at war, at the fame time impofed the moft exorbitant contributions of provifions and clothing, the greater part of which he fold, and then enacted the delivery of fimilar articles. Such oppreffive conduct, joined to the ravages of the foldiery and their inhuman treament of the inhabitants, fo enraged the peafantry, that they took up arms to oppofe force by force, and fome villagers actually attacked a detachment of 30 men belonging to the brigade of general Rouffeau, who had, during their march, committed a variety of exceffes, and of whom they killed five, wounded feveral, and put the reft to flight. Upon the 8th of Auguft this account was brought to that general, who was then at Altorf, and who ordered the ftricteft fearch to be made for the ringleaders, when fix peafants were brought before him, and every one trembled for their lives, and the fafety of their village. But Rouffeau acted with more humanity and juftice than perhaps any other general in the French army would have done on fuch an occafion; for after confining the peafants during feveral days, he reckoned as part of their punifhment their conftant apprehenfion of approaching death, and difcharged them, after requiring and receiving an oblation of 200 louis, which were readily given to him with great admiration of his lenity.

The prudence and activity of the chief magiftrate had faved Altorf from much oppreffion, and its future [illegible] by the appearance of an Imperial detachment upon the 29th of September, which was received with the greateft joy by the inhabitants, when their hopes were moft cruelly difappointed by a dreadful engagement upon the following day. For the Auftrian general Klingling, at the head of 2400 men, having taken a pofition in the neighbourhood of Altorf, and his advanced guard having repulfed a patrole of fixty French huffars, this fkirmifh gave time for the main body of the French under general Ferino to advance, when the engagement foon became ferious and general, and the Auftrians having planted their artillery upon a hill fouth of the town, the French in three columns, to the number of 10,000 pufhed forward in front of the battery and of a tremendous cannonade with fuch vigour, that the Auftrians were under the neceffity of retreating. Still however they continued to engage with great bravery in the ftreets of Altorf, upon the neighbouring heights, and within the walls of the Benedictine abbey of Weingarten, in hopes that they fhould be reinforced by general Mercantin, according to the plan which had been arranged. But fuch were the force and fituation of the French army, that general Mercantin was not even able to inform Klingling of the obftacles which prevented the intended junction; and to this is to be attributed the ill fuccefs of the day

The abbey fuffered feverely both during and after the engagement: for 500 of the enemy, burning with rage and greedy of plunder, rufhed into the convent, rifled every coffer and every clofet, ranfacked every room from the garret to the cellar, deftroyed the greateft part of the furniture, beat and wounded the priefts and their attendants, robbed them of the money in their pockets, and carried away all the plate, linen, cloth, leather, and other articles, exclaiming, that it was their lawful booty. During thefe tranfactions, the fame were carrying on in the town of Altorf, and many houfes were plundered even during the engagement. But this was only a prelude to greater and continued perfecution; for during five long and forrowful days were the town and convent abandoned to the extortions of the commiffaries and officers, and to the exceffes and rapacity of the foldiers. It feemed as if hell had opened, and difcharged upon Altorf its moft reprobate and execrable demons; for there is no enormity, however horrible, that was not perpetrated during thofe painfully memorable days.

The troops had no fooner quitted the abbey, than the commiffaries appeared there for the purpofe of plundering in the name of the French Republic, by exacting the moft unheard of contributions, which were extorted by force of arms, and under menaces of conflagration and the fword. The whole ftock of corn, of different kinds, all the cattle, all the wine and fpirits, and, in fhort, *all the neceffaries of life* were ordered to be delivered, either at the camp or into the hands of thofe privileged locufts. One loaded waggon fucceeded another, conveying away the plunder; and at laft, the empty cafks, facks, and common houfehold furniture were carried off, the horfes were ftolen out of the fields, many of the articles were fold or wantonly deftroyed, and others were infifted upon in their ftead. The fury of thefe banditti increafed in proportion as their booty was diminifhed by their numerous thefts; and under pretence of fearching for hidden treafure and concealed arms, they were guilty of the moft barbarous exceffes. Whoever refufed to part with the fhirt upon his back was confidered as a confpirator againft the French Republic, accufed of not being a good patriot, and cruelly beaten, or maimed with a broadfword; and the prelate of the abbey was upon the point of being hanged whilft on his way to entreat the clemency of the commander in chief, and was faved only by the timely interference of an officer, who was more than commonly humane.

In the courfe of the firft night after the engagement, fome of the foldiers purpofely and wantonly fet fire to two houfes in the town, and would not permit any attempts to be made to quench the flames. Several other houfes were more than half confumed by fire, in confequence of their fcattering red hot coals and burning candles about the rooms, under the beds, and amongft every heap of combuftibles they could difcover, fo that nothing but the great vigilance and exertions of the proprietors could have prevented the entire deftruction of the town.

When Altorf was reduced to fuch poverty as to afford no further temptation to the pillagers, they fpread themfelves in bands over the furrounding country, attacked the cottages and habitations of the peafantry (to whom they had promifed *liberty*, *equality*, and *affluence*) rifled their pockets, deftroyed their furniture, tore up the floors of their rooms, cut open the mattreffes and feather beds, dug up the ground in the cellars and gardens, turned over even the contents of the privies, in hopes of finding fome concealed treafure, returned fix or feven times to the fame houfes, and never quitted them until they had left nothing behind them but the bare walls. Oxen, cows, and fwine were either driven off, cut in pieces upon the fpot, or left cruelly mutilated; geefe and poultry were carried away either dead or alive; and fuch provifions as could not either be confumed or conveyed away were trodden under foot, or mixed with fand, afhes, and ordure; nor did thefe ruffians fpare even the ftores of bread, which it is ufual in that coutry to keep dried for confumption in the winter. Many cellars were left half full of wine, which had run from the cafks they wantonly had ftaved; and the houfes were long afterwards impregnated with the vapour of the brandy which they had poured about the rooms in the moft wafteful manner. They deftroyed even the milk-pails and all the appendages of the dairy; and in many dwellings there was not even a bench or a chair unbroken. The peafants were fometimes threatened with immediate death, and fometimes put to extreme torture, in order to procure a difcovery of money and other valuables, which they were accufed of having concealed; and many were feverely wounded and crippled, either by mufket balls, blows with the but-ends of the firelocks, or ftrokes of the broad fword. The deepeft and moft apparent poverty was not even a protection againft them; for beggars were ftripped of their rags; and the number of thofe who were left without a fhirt upon their backs is by no means inconfiderable. Grey hairs and lifping infancy, the fick, the dying, and even women in labour, were alike dragged from their beds, kicked about, and frequently wounded, under pretence that they were the keepers of concealed treafure. The women and children, who attempted to efcape, were purfued, plundered, and violated; and girls from ten to twelve years of age were deprived of their innocence and health by thefe republican barbarians. Neither age nor infirmity, nor yet the moft offenfive diforders, were able to fet bounds to their more than brutal luft; and ten, twelve, and even twenty of thefe depraved wretches are known fucceffively to have gratified their paffions with the fame object, whilft their fhamelefs colleagues either kept guard at the door, or held loaded piftols and fixed bayonets at the head of the unhappy fufferer. Even in the infirmary near Weingarten did thefe cannibals commit the fame horrid crimes, and outrage perfons faltering under the moft difgufting maladies, and fuch as preclude them from communication with the reft of mankind. But delicacy forms no part of the character of the French Republican; for at Heidenheim they ufed as fpits for their meat the iron fpikes upon which the corpfes had been expofed. Even the bodies of young women, who had expired under their barbarity, and of women who but a few hours before had been in labour, were made ufe of to fatiate the infernal luft of thefe monfters in human fhape, degraded far beneath the beafts of the field. With menaces of flaughter, with blows, with unfheathed fabres, and with loaded mufkets, they enforced univerfal fubmiffion; and dreadful was their revenge when their inclinations were refifted. Whilft they were plundering, deftroying, difhonouring, and committing fuch exceffes as humanity fhudders to relate, at the village of Ingoldingen, from the fecond to the fourth of October, fix or eight volunteers rufhed into the houfe of Jacob Furft, a farmer, whofe wife they ill-treated, and threatened with inftant death if fhe refufed to confent to their defires; but that refolute woman declaring that fhe had rather meet death than difhonour, attacked the ruffians, and, affifted by her hufband, who fortunately came in, drove them out of the houfe. Determined however to revenge themfelves, they fet fire to the dwelling, which, with the furniture, granary, and every thing but the cattle, became a prey to the flames. Three other houfes met a fimilar fate, and the damages fuftained by this and an adjoining village amounted, in contributions and in loffes by plunder and conflagration, to the fum of 44,824 florins, or above £.4,000 fterling.

Not a trace of decency, not the leaft regard to religion and its cuftoms, appeared in the conduct of the French foldiery. In the churches they broke open the pyx, trampled the hoft under foot, carried away the communion plate and the robes of the priefts, deftroyed the crucifixes and other images, and treated with ignominy every thing that is deemed holy by the Catholic, and refpected by the well-meaning man of every religion. In one of the villages, where the church was ftripped of its ornaments, and the minifter completely pillaged, they placed upon the altar the figure of Satan, which they had taken from the reprefentation of the Redeemer tempted in the defert; and in another village they placed a crucifix before the fire, and, amidft fhouts of moft indecent mirth, turned it round like meat roafting upon a fpit, whilft the grey-headed minifter of the parifh, at the venerable age of eighty-three, was not only plundered and infulted, but feverely beaten, as a reward for the hofpitality with which he had received them. And indeed it ought not to be forgotten, that with very few exceptions, the moft brutal actions and the greateft exceffes were committed in the houfes of thofe, who, by anticipation of their wifhes, or promptitude in execution of their orders, endeavoured to difarm their ferocity, and fecure protection and tranquillity.

It was not until the fifth of October that this diftrict was relieved from the Republican troops, and from the tribe of Jews, fpies, and traitorous informers, the refufe of Suabia, who had followed the French army, and greatly contributed to increafe the diftreffes of the people. Upon the 6th of October the Imperialifts were welcomed with a joy as fincere and univerfal as was the deteftation of the Republicans and their principles.

The damages fuftained by the Abbey of Weingarten, by pillage and requifitions, amounted to 257,082 florins; thofe incurred by the town of Altorf, to 93,229 florins; and the whole amount of the damages fuftained by this diftrict was 500,000 florins, or upwards of 45,000*l.* fterling.

DUBLIN,

THURSDAY, APRIL 12.

About nine o'clock on Tuefday night, a man was feen ftaggering from the corner of Great George's-ftreet, fouth, (juft as the patrole guard paffed) acrofs Dame-ftreet, to the corner of Temple-lane, where he fell, and fhortly afterwards was found weltering in blood, and quite dead.

It was fome time before the unhappy man was identified; at length, however, he was recognized to be Mr. Terence Sheil, a clerk in the employ of Meffrs. M'Auley and Hughes, George's-ftreet.

The body was examined by Surgeon [illegible], on the fpot, and it was found that the deceafed had received a ftab of fome fhort inftrument in the back, under the left fhoulder, which paffed to his heart, of which he died inftantly.

The body was afterwards brought to the parifh watch-houfe, where a Coroner's Inqueft was held, who found a verdict of *Wilful Murder*, againft fome perfon unknown.

Yefterday, in confequence of this alarming and melancholy occurrence, a meeting of the parifhioners of St. Andrew was fummoned, agreeably to requifition of the parifh, by the Minifter and Church-wardens, to meet at five in the afternoon, and a very numerous and refpectable meeting affembled accordingly, in the [illegible]in-houfe, Euftace-ftreet, for the purpofe of inquiring into the manner of the death of the deceafed, and to take the beft means of difcovering the murderer, and bringing him to condign punifhment.

Several perfons who were prefent reported many inftances of violence which they had fuffered by the officer or ferjeant of the patrole guard which paffed at the time the deceafed received this mortal wound, but none could [illegible] as to the regiment or who was the officer, but a woman was brought into the affembly by Alderman Exfhaw, who, he faid, came to give evidence of the whole affair, at which fhe was prefent, and the Alderman faid he thought it better to bring her forward there than to take her examination in private, as it would be fatisfactory to the affembly.

At this period of the proceedings Mr. Hughes the employer of the deceafed, came in, and reported to the meeting that he had juft come from Lord Fitzroy, the chief in command, who told him that the murderer was identified on the fulleft proof—that his name is J. J——, an officer in the Fermanagh militia; that he had been taken under arreft, but efcaped from his guard, that orders had been immediately iffued to fearch the packets and prevent his efcape that way,—and that it was the determination of Government to ufe every poffible means to bring him to juftice; which, if he was apprehended, fhould be done in the moft exemplary way.

A fubfcription was then opened, and a fum of 400l. fubfcribed in lefs than five minutes, for the purpofes before mentioned.

The following Garrifon Order was iffued yefterday evening, and we confider it highly honourable to the Commanding Officer, and to the army in general, that even the fufpicion of individual mifconduct has been fo promptly and fo folemnly treated:—

" GARRISON ORDERS, April 12, 1798.

" *A fufpicion of an inhuman murder having fallen upon the Officer who commanded the Fermanagh patrole on Tuefday night, Major-General Lord* Charles Fitzroy, *was induced to order him into clofe arreft till further enquiry could be made. The Officer had however, abfconded before the Order could have got to him, by which he has clearly proved the fufpicion againft him was not ill founded; and no ftep will be left untried by the Government of the Country, to bring him to juftice and to the punifhment fuch unfoldier-like behaviour deferves.*

" *Tho' we lament the lofs of a fellow creature, and feel ourfelves afhamed of the conduct of a brother officer, let us hope that it may, in fome degree, act as a caution to others, and lead us ferioufly to reflect upon our fituation, and the duties of an officer. True bravery has no connection with wanton cruelty: and if youth is fometimes an excufe for ignorance of duty, it is none for barbarity.*"

CORK: Printed by JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)*——☞ *This Paper is publifhed at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-ftreet, oppofite the Poft-Office, where Advertifements, Effays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c, are received.*

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The Cork Herald:

Or, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.——No. 21.] SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1798. [Price, Four-Pence.

WE, the principal Inhabitants of the Neighbourhood of CASTLEMARTYR and KILLEIGH, feel ourſelves impelled by a ſenſe of gratitude, to preſent our ſincere Thanks to CAPT. WALLER and LIEUT. MORONY, of the City of Limerick Militia, and to CAPTAINS JAMES and JOHN DUDGEON and LIEUTENANTS YOUNG and CAMPBELL, of the Rothſay and Caithneſs Regiment of Fencibles, for their zealous exertions towards maintaining the Peace of this Country, and for that exemplary conduct on all occaſions, which for ſix months paſt has diſtinguiſhed their intercourſe amongſt us. And we requeſt they will be ſo obliging as to communicate to the Non-commiſſioned Officers and Privates of their reſpective Companies, that we hold in the higheſt eſtimation, the Regularity and Propriety of their Conduct, in every inſtance—by which they have enſured our good wiſhes, and raiſed the utmoſt confidence of their ſucceſs in the hour of danger, amongſt all their loyal fellow ſubjects in this neighbourhood.

April 17.

James Uniacke.	SHANNON.
James Uniacke,	BOYLE.
Bartholomew Uniacke.	Geo. S. Cotter.
Thomas Garde.	Wallace Adams.
Henry Garde.	Croſton Uniacke.
John Garde,	George Smith.
John Garde.	Abraham Forſter.
John Courtney.	Michael G. Adams.
Hugh Lumley.	Warham Durdin.
Hugh Power.	Thomas Going.
James Pratt.	Wm. Davis.
Richard Pratt.	Richard Davis.
Robt. Boles.	James Taylor.
Richard Fitzgerald.	Carleton Webb.
John Boles.	Robt. Auſten.
Wm. Kenah.	Wm. Wigmore.
	Henry Wigmore.

WE, the Officers of the different Companies quartered at CASTLEMARTYR and KILLEIGH, feel and acknowledge, with the utmoſt pride and gratitude, the diſtinguiſhed mark of Approbation which our conduct has received from the reſpectable Inhabitants of this Neighbourhood.

We beg to aſſure them, that whatever may be the reſult, in our own judgment, as the Merit, and in our feelings as the Reward of good intentions, and of loyal zeal in the ſervice of our King and Country; it is, principally, in their applauſe we experience the moſt ample and heartfelt confirmation of that merit and reward.

We have not failed to communicate to the Non-commiſſioned Officers and Soldiers of our reſpective Companies, the liberal Commendation which has been conferred upon them. They equally profeſs and feel the higheſt ſenſe of gratitude—while we *all* unanimouſly anticipate additional energy, "in the hour of danger," from the animating good wiſhes of our generous Friends.

April 17.

John Waller, Capt. / Exham Morony, Lieut.		C. L. Militia.
James Dudgeon, / John Dudgeon,	Captains.	R. & C. F.
James Young, / D. Campbell,	Lieutenants.	R. & C. F.

Fine SCALE SUGAR, in Bags,
Kent and Brewers' Hops,
NEW SWEDISH HERRINGS,
Double Mats,
WOOD HOOPS,
For Sale, on moderate Terms,
At ROBERT BURKE's Stores,
SAND-QUAY.

April 14.

J. KING,

No. 10, Grand-Parade,

IS now landing out of the Active, from *London*, NEW TEAS, from laſt Month's Sale; as alſo a very large parcel of fine EAST INDIA SUGAR, in Bags: he has likewiſe received, in addition to his extenſive and well-aſſorted Stock of Groceries, 500 Jars of the much-approved *London Patent Muſtard*, and *Burgeſs's* Original and Superior *Eſſence of Anchovies*; *Japan Soy*; *Bengal Curry Powder*; *Cayenne Pepper*, *&c. &c.*

April 18.

EDWARD DWYER

HAS FOR SALE,
At his Stores in PRINCE'S-STREET,
Oppoſite the Buſh Tavern,
ENGLISH AND IRISH PORTER,
AND SPRUCE BEER,
HIGHLY UP IN BOTTLE.
The Purchaſer of 10 Dozen will be allowed 5 per cent. Diſcount.

April 14.

☞ WE, the GRAND JURY of the County of the City of CORK, at Spring Aſſizes, 1798, return our grateful Thanks to ROBERT HARDING and JOHN CUTHBERT, Eſqrs. *High Sheriffs*, for their very ſpirited and manly Conduct, ſince their coming into Office; by which the Peace of this great Commercial City has been preſerved, and the bold and daring Efforts of the miſguided have been fruſtrated.

For Self and Fellows,
J. PEDDER, FOREMAN.

City Grand Jury Room,
April 16, 1798.

WANTS AN EMPLOY,

A Young Man of unexception ble Character and genteel Connections, that has been uſed to Buſineſs; writes a good hand and underſtands Accounts—wiſhes to be employed in a Diſtillery, Brewery, or Merchant's Office.

A line addreſſed to Mr. S. at Mr. Davis's, on the Parade, will particularly be attended to.

April 21.

ISAAC MORGAN,

Has on Sale the following Articles:

Sugar,	Smyrna Cotton,	Raiſins in Barrels,
Hops,	Hemp,	Muſcatel do. Boxes
Teas,	Flax,	AND
Indigo,	Malaga Lemons	Claret in Timber.

For Sale by Auction at Cork,
On WEDNESDAY, May 2, 1798,
At PEDDER and COTTER's Stores,
ABOUT
10,000 Buenos Ayres Buffallo Hides,
20,000 *Horſe Hides*,
450 *Skins of Tallow*,
254 Caſks of Beef,
And ſome other ſmall Articles.

Being the entire Cargo of the Spaniſh Ship *Apoſta*, from Buenos Ayres—prize to his Majeſty's Ships Greyhound and Magnanime. Terms at Sale.

Immediately after the Sale of the Cargo, the ſaid Ship APOSTA, with all her Stores and Materials as ſhe arrived from Sea.

Her Dimenſions as follows:

Length Aloft, 99 Feet—Breadth of Beam, 28 Feet—Depth in Pump-well, 17 Feet, 8 Inches—Height between Decks, 5 Feet, and Admeaſures about 308 Tons.——Is a ſtout well-built Ship, double decked—ſuited either for the *African* or *Weſt-India* Trade.

Invenrory and other particulars to be had of JOHN ROCHE, Junr. *Cove*, and at PEDDER and COTTER's Office. April 14.

Voluntary Contributions.

☞ Attendance at the Collector's Office in the Long-Room, each day, from 11 till 3 o'Clock, to receive the firſt Quarterly Payment, due 25th Inſt. Cork, March 31, 1798.

A Variety of OLD WINES on Sale,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR READY MONEY ONLY,
AT JOSEPH SPEARING, Junr's. Stores, Marlborough-Street: alſo LONDON PORTER, in Quantities of Four Dozen, and DEVONSHIRE CYDER, in Quantities of Two Dozen.

April 14.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March next,

FOR Three Lives, or Thirty-one Years, the HOUSE and DEMESNE of DROMBEG; ſituate in *Eaſt Carbery*. The Demeſne containing about 80 Acres good Ground, handſomely laid down, and commanding an extenſive view of the Ocean. The Houſe is fit for the immediate reception of a Family; the Offices are large and in thorough repair, with an excellent Garden, protected by a Wall fourteen feet high, and the entire calculated for the reſidence of a Gentleman, wiſhing to reſide in a ſporting Country. Application to be made to the Rev. H. JONES, *Kinſale*, or I. T. JONES. Feb. 14.

N. B. The Houſe, with 27 Acres, will be ſet if more pleaſing.

COLES and WOOD have for Sale at their Stores,

Prime Virginia Wrapper Tobacco,
Gallipoli Oil in Hhds. and Qr. Caſks,
Sallad Oil in Caſes,
Jamaica Scale Sugar in Hhds.
Eaſt India Ditto in Bags,
Liſbon Vinegar,
Dutch Flax and Flax-Seed,
Cordage and Ship Timber.

Terms made pleaſing April 4.

MISS FAVARGER,

THINKS it proper to contradict the Report of her intending to give up her School.—She has not the moſt diſtant idea of it, and as ſhe cannot meet here with a Female capable of aſſiſting her to teach French *correctly*, ſhe has for that purpoſe engaged Mr. JACQUOTTIN—and alſo, a Young Perſon to teach every kind of uſeful and ingenious Works:—which will enable her to attend to other important Branches of Education, when the number of her Pupils is enlarged.

March 28.

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majeſty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and THADY LAWLER, Lieutenant in the Clare Light Company attached to the ſaid Regiment, ſtand charged on oath with having forcibly and violently committed a rape on CATHERINE FYNN, a priſoner in charge of the guard whereof the ſaid LAWLER was officer.

WE, the underſigned Officers of the 89th Regiment at Head-Quarters, deſirous of teſtifying to the Country our abhorrence and deteſtation of ſuch inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the ſaid WILLIAM VENNILL to juſtice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any perſon or perſons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majeſty's goals within the ſpace of Six Months from the date hereoff, which Reward ſhall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of ſaid Regiment.

Said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, ruddy complexion, fair hair, and rather innkneed.

William Steward Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
William Hilliard, Captain.
Bernard Stawell, Captain.
William N. Long, Captain.
John T. Perry, Captain.
John L. Meſurier, Captain Lieutenant.
Jordan Roche, Surgeon.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant.
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
John Macdonald, Lieutenant,
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Richard Butler, Lieutenant.
Robert M'Keaud, Lieutenant.
William Percivall, Lieutenant.
Charles Pm. Roddy, Enſign.
William Cowell, Enſign.
John Grant, Enſign.
Henry Eyre Evans, Enſign.
John Campbell, A Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18. 1798.

THE ROYAL CORK VOLUNTEERS ſtrongly impreſſed with the livelieſt abhorrence at the late wicked attempt to Seduce the brave and loyal Troops of this Garriſon from their duty and allegiance, by the diſſemination of a moſt flagitious Hand-Bill, publiſhed on the Night preceding the Execution of the two traiterous Soldiers, Do fully concur in the meaſures above adopted, of bringing the Offenders to Juſtice, and do offer a Reward of FIFTY GUINEAS, in addition to the foregoing ſums, to be paid to General Myers, to be by him diſpoſed of as above

Committee-Room, R. C. Volunteers, April 2, 1798.

Signed by Order,
D. CONNELL, *Sec'ry.*

The Nottingham Hoſiery Ware-Houſe,

BEING removed from under TOBIN's Coffee-Room, to No. 25, Grand-Parade, the *fourth* Shop ſouth of George's Street: the SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Friends, that he has juſt received, per the Prince William Henry, his *Spring* and *Summer* Aſſortment of GOODS; which he is enabled and determined to Diſpoſe of *(for ready Money only)* on ſuch Terms, as has already gained his *Houſe* a decided Preference, and for which he is truly grateful.

The Public's moſt humble and obedient Servant,
JOSEPH LAWSON.

N. B. He has alſo an Aſſortment of *Engliſh* SILK UMBRELLAS. April 7.

☞ THE COMMON COUNCIL of this City, in addition to the Rewards already offered, have made an Order for Payment of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, out of the Corporation Revenue, for apprehending and proſecuting to Conviction, the Author, or Authors, of the infamous *Hand Bill*, publiſhed with intent to Seduce the Troops of this Garriſon from their Duty and Allegiance; and alſo for Payment of TWENTY GUINEAS, for apprehending and proſecuting to Conviction, the Printer or Publiſher thereof; and the further Sum of TWENTY GUINEAS to any Perſon giving private Information, ſo that the Author, or Authors, Printer or Publiſher, may be apprehended and brought to Juſtice, within Six Calendar Months: which Order is referred to a Court of Dyer Hundred.

Council Chamber, April 2, 1798.

To be Let, or the Intereſt ſold,

THE Houſe and Concerns on the Coal-Quay, for a conſiderable time, in the poſſeſſion of the late Firm of *KIFT* and *CLUTTERBUCK*, and are now in the occupation of Mr. CLUTTERBUCK, immediate poſſeſſion can be given, and may be viewed from 8 in the morning till 6 at night. April 11.

WINES FOR SALE.

A FEW Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter-Caſks of remarkably fine Old REDPORT, per the Diligence, 1794 SHERRY, of very ſuperior Quality, in Quarter-Caſks: ſome hundred Dozens of very Old Bottled *Claret*, *Port*, *Madeira* and *Sherry*, at the Cellars of ROBERT NETTLES, St. Patrick's-Bridge. April 7.

RICHARD I. NICHOLSON,

Maſter of the Ship Hercules of Liverpool,

REQUESTS Mr. JOHN ROCHE, Junr. of *Cove*, to accept his Thanks, for his immediate Exertions, and the effectual Aſſiſtance he rendered him, on *Wedneſday*, the 4th Day of *April*, when his Ship Drove on ſhore, in a hard gale of Wind—by which Aſſiſtance both Ship and Cargo were ſaved.

Ship Hercules, at Cove, April 4, 1798.

RICHARD I. NICHOLSON.

The Barrymore Committee,

AND the ſeveral Perſons whoſe names are hereto Subſcribed, being ſtrongly impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the horrid and outrageous attempt lately made againſt the life of Sir HENRY MANNIX, Bart. a Magiſtrate of this County, do hereby pledge themſelves to pay the ſums annexed to their reſpective names for the apprehending and Proſecuting to Conviction within the ſpace of Six Months from the date hereof, the Perſons concerned in ſaid outrage.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Chatterton jr.	11	7	6	Barrymore Committee	113	15	0
Nob. Mannix	56	17	6				
Thos. Dorman	22	15	0	Silver Oliver	56	17	6
R. Rowland	22	15	0	Robert Dring	22	15	0
K. Lane	11	7	6	Simon Dring	22	15	0
J. Webb, clk.	5	13	9	Henry Wallis	22	15	0
T. Rowland	22	15	0	Henry Puxley	50	0	
J. M'Call jun.	22	15	0	Robert Martin	11	7	6
Wm. Baker	11	7	6	Samuel M'Cull	22	15	0
T. Harding	11	7	6	Hugh Lawton	11	7	6
Jas. Connor	11	7	6	J. Chetwood	22	15	0
M. Rogers	11	7	6	John R. Parker	50	0	0
Hugh Millerd	11	7	6	W. O. Hamilton	11	7	6
R R Aldworth	11	7	6	W. Mannix	56	17	6
Dean Hore	11	7	6	Thos. Mannix	56	17	6
T. Martin ſen	11	7	6	John Bennett	11	7	6
T. Martin jun	11	7	6	John Rowland	22	15	0

☞ In addition to the above Reward TWO HUNDRED POUNDS will be paid by HENRY MANNIX.

WHEREAS,

IT is thought neceſſary that the Magiſtrates ſhould be informed of the different Arms in the ſeveral Parithes within the City of Cork, and Liberties thereof, except ſuch Arms as are in the poſſeſſion of the Army or Yeomanry.

Now I KINGSMILL BERRY, Mayor of ſaid City, in purſuance of the Act of Parliament authoriſing me thereto, do hereby require all and every Perſon and Perſons within this City and Liberties, having in their poſſeſſion Arms, whether regiſtered or not, forthwith to deliver into me an exact liſt of all ſuch Arms, to be verified upon oath—and all Perſons refuſing or neglecting ſo to do, after this public Notice, will be ſubject to ſuch Penalties as the Law directs.

MANSION-HOUSE, APRIL 7.

To the Editor of the Cork Herald.

SIR,

I don't know whether it has been recorded by the ingenious authors of those convenient repositories of general information called Gazetteers, that the Irish are remarkable for eloquence: if not, I trust the omission will be repaired in their future editions, for the observation is, beyond all controversy, founded upon fact. The eloquence of the Senate, the Pulpit, and the Bar, are universally acknowledged; but as Senators, Churchmen and Lawyers are eloquent also in other nations, I mean not to build the reputation of my country, men on so uncertain a foundation. The untaught powers of voluble expression, which are found in the people in general, even of the lowest order, (as an attentive observer cannot fail to remark,) constitute their true and distinguishing rhetorical character. I have received much entertainment, at the house of a friend in the country, who is a Justice of Peace, from hearing a debate maintained by two parties of Rustics in their native tongue, on some trivial cause of dissention, with a degree of fluency and adroitness that were really surprising. If persons of this description are known to possess such powers, why should we wonder to find able and eloquent declaimers in the very superior circles of *whiskey-punch clubs*, and *porter-room* associations. We are not however even among these rhetoricians, to expect Ciceronian arrangement and correctness, for theirs is less the eloquence of art than of nature, but I am confident that enough will be found to justify the observation just now made; and to shew that I speak from no weakness of national partiality, I shall, agreeable to a former promise, proceed to lay before my Readers, a specimen by which they may fairly judge for themselves.

About a fortnight ago, I went after my evening's walk into a public house, to regale myself with a mug of our excellent CORK PORTER, and which, by the bye, Mr. Editor, is a most excellent beverage, and carried to the highest perfection in your city. An old acquaintance of mine, an ingenious but whimsical man, always in search of oddities, and who had been bred to a liberal profession, which indolence made him neglect, was the only person in the room at my entrance. He immediately invited me to sit down by him, observing that if I came by accident, (which I assured him was the case) I was in great luck; for, added he, this is *club night*, and as some new members are to be here, great things are expected. But, continued my friend, in order to enable you to enter more into the spirit of the business, and give a higher zest to your entertainment, I will furnish you with a short sketch of the principal characters that compose the meeting.

One of its oldest members is TOM T'OTHERSIDE a wholesale dealer in *inflammation*; for he spends his mornings in vending *whiskey*, and his evenings in dispensing *politics*. *Tom* possesses two qualities admirably adapted to his afternoon trade, a fluent tongue, and a discontented mind; the latter keeps him at perpetual variance with the government under which he lives, and the former enables him to give his vexation vent. Indeed his superiors cannot charge him with partiality in his treatment of them, for *Tom* uses his best friends in the same manner, never failing to abuse them when their backs are turned. Notwithstanding his violence, I don't conceive *Tom* to be a very dangerous enemy—he talks too much for a designer. *Obloquy* is his passion, and I look upon it that the establishment of a perfect form of government, (supposing the thing possible) would be so far a disappointment, as it would deprive him of one fertile topic for abuse.

DICK TRIMBEARD is one of the next in estimation, as well as standing in the society. He belongs to that class of citizens who were once known by the humble name of *Barbers*, an appellation that afterwards gave place to the genteel title of *Hair-dresser*, and which has been lately exchanged for the still politer name of *Perfumer*. DICK's adroitness in setting off *other* people's heads, seems to have given him an high opinion of *his own*; and he considers himself as possessing a kind of prescriptive right to make free with great men, some of whom he boasts he has with impunity—*taken by the nose*. It is even said, that several of his fraternity, by way of retaliation for the encroachment gentlemen have made on their profession, by dressing their own heads, have determined to turn *gentlemen*, and set up the Reforming trade, in which new occupation Dick is a great proficient.

THADY TAPLASH, a country small-beer brewer, makes no small figure among these orators. THADY, like most of the rest, is an admirer of Tom Paine's works, and under this great master has successfully studied the art of *fermenting*, tho' his customers, I understand, are of opinion, that it has by no means improved his Liquor. No *froth*, they say, is now to be found—except in his *harangues*. THADY however is satisfied to lose in business what he gains in celebrity, being too good a patriot to prefer his private interest to his public duty.

An Attorney, you may suppose, is not wanting to the party. Setting folks together by the ears, so naturally appertains to the profession, that a society like this could not be without one. Yet, whether it be that there is less of discontent in their body, or that private feuds afford them more profitable employment, I have noticed only one, TOM SPIRESTRIFE, who is, what the vulgar call a *hedge* practitioner. TOM, to be sure IS UP to any thing, and the constitution of state or estate must be well *hedged* in, indeed, in which TOM could not make a breach. If any thorns could be found to stop his way, they would not certainly be the *thorns of conscience*.

PETER PROSODY, an active brandisher of birch, sometimes gratifies us with a learned oration on the *amor patriæ*. PETER is a stern republican, and so extremely fond of liberty, that he would if possible keep it all to himself. His speeches, it is true, breathe nothing but freedom, but the government of his house is completely despotic. He abuses *tyranny*, as some prudent matrons do *brandy*, that he may practise it at home with less suspicion.

If BOB BRUISER had powers of reasoning equal to his powers of noise, I know none that could venture a competition. To the voice of a Stentor he adds such a vehemence of action, that two deal tables have already sunk beneath his force, and the landlord has been fain to supply their place with oak of double thickness. His loss in the tables, however, has been amply compensated by his gain in the liquor Bob has spilt. Now, indeed, when he rises to speak, his neighbours know him so well that they toss of their cans with all speed, a most necessary precaution to save their liquor from the turbulence of Bob's fist.

BILLY BLACKBERRY is by no means the least considerable member of this association. BILLY has a good farm in the country, on which, was he content with his lot, he might live in comfort and in quiet. But if ambition was too strong even for angels, no wonder it should overpower poor BILLY. In the study of his speeches he must be allowed the praise of diligence, though his success is by no means proportioned to his industry. BILLY has a treacherous memory, which often leaves him in the lurch: in the midst of a pompous passage, when all is silence and expectation, the unfortunate orator loses his clue, the labyrinth closes upon him, and he exhibits a picture of ridiculous but pitiable perplexity.

I must not forget my friend JACOB SNUB, one of the pacific fraternity, and indeed the most entertaining person of the whole party. From his shrewdness of remark and freedom of animadversion, for he seldom agrees with any member's opinion, you would suppose him to entertain principles very different indeed from those of his associates. Yet I dont find that any such thing is suspected, his opposition being thought to proceed from the peculiarity of his humour, which delights in censure and contradiction. But I hear a bustle in the entry, and fancy the company are arrived.——My friend was right in his conjecture—but I have trespassed too long, and must defer the introduction of several other characters, and the debate to another opportunity.

SOPHOS.

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the *English Mails* to the 17th inst. inclusive—from which we select the following intelligence.

PARIS,

APRIL 9.

The Journal des Campagnes des Armes of the 6th inst. contains the following letter from Havre:

"The English keep our port constantly blockaded with a large force. Four frigates have fired on the town. Several of our frigates are ready to sail, but are detained by a contrary wind.

"The Flotilla commanded by Citizen Muskin, consisting of more than 40 armed vessels, is ready for sea. The 4th demi-brigade, commanded by the General of Brigade Berût, is embarked on board this Flotilla. Several conjectures are made respecting the destination of Citizen Muskin.—The most probable, however, is, that the expedition is intended against the Isles of Marcou."

There is at this moment in circulation at Turin a thing called a Poem, which has been produced by the brain of some Noble Piedmontese, who is irritated at the King for having granted to the new Nobility the prerogatives enjoyed by the old Noblesse. It is to be observed of this despicable libel, in which no more attention is paid to metre than to decency, and in which the French, Cisalpine, and Legurian Ambassadors are insulted by name; that it is printed on paper of the Royal Manufactory del Porio, and with the Royal Types, and that it appears with the name of Turin in the title page, with the permission of the Censors, a circumstance which cannot take place but in publications authorised by the Government.

General Kilmaine is appointed, *ad interim*, Commander in Chief of the Army of England, which was provisionally commanded by Desaix. General Kilmaine is at present at Paris.

LUXEMBURGH, APRIL 1.

Several Letters from Germany announce that the Emperor is dead.—Others state merely that he is dangerously ill.

BRUSSELS, APRIL 5.

The following are the arrangements made for collecting the Transport Vessels; on which an Embargo has been laid in our Department.

All vessels at Las de Gand, at the Scheldt, Hulrs, Axel, Ghent, and in the Canals of Bruges and Newport, are to be sent to Ostend, which is to be their general place of rendezvous.

On the other side, all vessels which were in the Canal of Brussels, in part of the Scheldt, and in the Dyle, are to assemble at Anwerp. It appears, that the English, always well provided with Spies, have been made acquainted with these preparations, as several of their ships of war have appeared in the Road of Ostend, and other vessels at the mouth of the Scheldt, with the intention no doubt, of attempting to make themselves masters of the Transports when they should endeavour to cross the Scheldt, in order to reach the place of destination.

LONDON,

APRIL 14, 16, & 17.

On Sunday last, Mr. Floud the Magistrate attended by Mr. Reeves, one of the Clerks of the Bow-street Office, and Carpmeal and Dowcett, two of the Runners, and accompanied by three of his Majesty's Messengers, set off for Manchester, for the purpose of apprehending some persons implicated in a charge of Treasonable Practices. They reached Manchester on Tuesday evening and on Wednesday morning thirteen persons were apprehended, amongst whom are said to be two Merchants of some respectability, two Sons of Cowdroy the Printer, one Chetham a Cotton-spinner, and one Fry a Taylor. The whole arrived last night in town, under an escort of Light-horse. Five hundred stand of arms were likewise found.

It is said that the information which occasioned the apprehension of these men, was given in consequence of a quarrel among the party, which has furnished a clue to great discoveries.

It was expected that the above persons would undergo an examination before the Privy Council this day.

By authentic Letters from Maidstone, received this morning, we learn that an attempt has been made by one of the Prisoners to make his escape, by an offer of a Thousand Pounds to one of the Under Turnkeys, to favour his design, and get him a boat to go to France. A new oak-stick, containing a sword, was found in the Ward, where this Prisoner is confined. The blade is about two feet long, with the inscription on it, "Long Live the King of Portugal." In consequence of a discovery of this attempt, the Guard over the Gaol goes on duty an hour earlier in the evening than before.

In consequence of an application to the Directors of the Bank, from the friends of Joseph Larkin, now under sentence of death at Lancaster, for the forgery on that Bank of 2l. notes, stating that the convict would make some considerable discoveries of his accomplices, a respite has been obtained for him for three weeks.

PLYMOUTH-DOCK, APRIL 14.

Undocked the Canada, of 74 guns, Sir. J. B. Warren, and the Hyena of 24 guns, the Hon. C. Boyle. Docked, the Ambuscade, of 32 guns, Capt. Jenkins.

April 15.

The Triton, of 32 guns, Capt. Gore, which arrived here yesterday, on Friday last fell in with and spoke the Resolution privateer, of Guernsey, off Ushant: she had taken the Sophia, Gantile, and Nanine, French vessels, bound to Brest with wine and brandy.

The following is given as a List of the Naval Force which the French can command. It is formidable, we must confess, but we conceive chiefly to *upon paper*, as many of the Ships must necessarily be out of repair, and the means of repairing and manning them, we apprehend, are not readily to be found.

A LIST OF THE REPUBLICAN FLEET.

Rendezvousing at Brest, April 1798.

	Guns.		*Guns.*
Le Vengeur	130	Le Nestor	74
La Conv. Nationale	120	Le Cassarde	74
Les Peuples	120	Le Tourville	74
Le Republicain	110	L'Æole	74
Le Terrible	110	Le Pluton	74
Le Jupiter	80	Le Pegase	74
La Victoire	80	Le Fougeux	74
Le Formidable	80	Le Redoubtable	74
L'Indomptable	80	Le Patriote	74
Le Tonnant	80	Le Mutius	74
La Resolution	74	Le Watigny	74
Le Barras	74	La Constituion	74
Le Duquesne	74	La Revolution	74
Le Censeur	74	Le Gillaume Tell	74
Le Berwick	74	Unknown, b. L'Orient	74
Le Caton	74	Ditto, ditto,	74
Le Rousseau	74	Dit. to join from dit.	74
Le Jemappe	74	Ditto, ditto	74
Le Tyrannicide	74	Dit. built at Rochfort	74
Le Morne Blanc	74	Ditto, ditto	74
Le Trajan	74	Dit. to join from ditto	74
		Total	42

A List of the Toulon Fleet, March 1, 1798.

Le Sans Culottes	120	Le Conquerant	74
Le Souverain Peuple	120	Le Guerrier	74
L'Orient	120	E'Orion	74
——, late Languedoc	80	Le Timoleon	74
Le Genereux	74	Le Franklin	74
L'Apollon	74	Le Themistocle	74
L'Entreprenant	74	6 Venetians, each of	74
L'Hereux	74		
Le Mercure	74		21
		Brought down	42
		Total	63

SPANISH FLEET.

At Cadiz, of the Line,	32
At Carthagena, ditto	16
At Ferrol, ditto	12
Total	50
Toulon Fleet equipped	21
Venetians equipping	12
Total of Combined Fleet	83
To which add the Brest Fleet as above	42
And they form a Grand Total of	125

N. B. There are 12 other Venetian Ships of the Line unequipped.

NAPLES,

MAR. 14.

That we may be prepared for every event, the Royal Army has received orders to form two camps. The King himself will take the command in chief, and General Compans under him. Should war prove unavoidable, 100,000 militia will be raised. Artillery and ammunition are continually passing to the frontiers, and great numbers of recruits are enlisted. The accounts of our internal disturbances are much exaggerated. In the late State of the Church, a French army is assembling of from 50 to 60,000 men. The Cardinals, who were arrested at Rome, and sent to Civita Vecchia, will there be embarked, and transported to Palermo, in Sicily.

The English artists at Rome have not suffered either in their persons or property; but Mr. Jenkins, the Banker, has lost his house, plate, Lord Bristol's pictures, and 60,000*l.* in money.

Paris Papers up to the 12th, were received on Saturday; but they contain nothing of an interesting nature.

General Kilmaine is arrived at Paris, after having made a survey of the coasts. It is said that he is invested with the Chief Command of the "Army of England," which had been provisionally given to Desaix.

A letter from the Hague, dated April 1st says, "Our Republic will take a very active part in the expedition preparing against England.—Three are now equipping in our ports, more than a thousand transports, which are to sail next month for the coast of France."

A letter from Brussels, dated the 7th of April, states the following—"The preparations for the expedition against England redouble on our coasts. It appears, that a corps of 8000 Dutch troops will soon arrive in our department, and take positions on the coast between Ostend, the Scheldt, and Neuport.—The Batavian government will also furnish, for the descent, a squadron composed of ships of war, which shall remain ready for service in the ports of the Republic. On the other hand, the troops of the army of Italy, which lately arrived at Brussels, are about to march immediately, in order to join the right wing of the army of England, of which they are to form a part. The other troops in garrisons in the interior are also to march for the coast of Dunkirk."

It is reported, says the Echo of the 11th inst. that every thing is settled at Rastadt; that peace has been signed, and that the Plenipotentiaries are returned home.

A Paris Journal says, "Letters have been received from Rastadt, which state, that the Emperor has declared that he would make no claim to any part of Bavaria; and that a letter is spoken of in Germany, in which that Prince declares to the King of Prussia, that he desires as well as himself, to see the ci-devant Stadholder obtain an indemnity for the losses he has suffered; but that, in quality of Chief of the German Empire, he could not consent to deprive the German Princes of their estates, to indemnify a stranger."

The Prussian Legation is said to have declared to the French Ministers, that the King in order to accelerate the peace of the Empire, would give the same consent to the system of secularization as to the cession of the left bank of the Rhine; but that his Majesty would do so on this express condition, that the French should not favour the propagation of Revolutionary principles in the countries situated on the right bank of the Rhine, and that he should deem every proceeding contrary to this condition a declaration of war.

HASTINGS,

APRIL 13.

In the account given in Thursday's Sun, respecting the cannonading heard at this place, there is a mistake in the day—it should have been Sunday instead of Saturday. It now clearly appears that this was the Action between Sir Richard Strachan and the Gun-boats off Havre de-Grace. There was a light breeze at that time from S. W. which conveyed the sound to this place, a distance of about 100 miles.

It should be observed also, that the renewal of the cannonading was about two o'clock on monday instead of Tuesday; which mistakes, I imagine, must have arisen in consequence of a misunderstanding of the date of my Letter.

If any of your Readers should entertain a doubt of the authenticity of this account, of the sound of Cannon being heard so far, you may assure them, that the Cannon at the Siege of Valenciennes was sometimes heard at Hastings; the Royal Naval Review at Portsmouth, four years ago, was heard at Boulogne. The bombardment of Genoe by the French was heard at Leghorn:—and in the Philosophical Transactions, 113, it is affirmed, that the guns fired in the Dutch War of 1672, were heard at a distance of 200 miles.

PUBLIC OFFICE, BOW-STREET.

BEFORE N. BOND, ESQ.

William Moore, alias Lieutenant *Smith*, the Literary Impostor, (as mentioned before by us) was yesterday re examined before the above Magistrate, when a charge was brought against him by a Mr. Benjamin Mitchell, a Farrier at Hampstead, for having in the month of February 1796, defrauded him of 19*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* under pretence of taking a boy with him to sea, to whom he was left Guardian, and also of taking from the boy a shirt and a pair of stockings; for this last offence, Mr. B. advised a criminal prosecution to be brought against him.

THE CORK HERALD.

YARMOUTH,

APRIL 16.

Commodore M'Douall having received information that a large fleet of fishing vessels, &c. were about to proceed for Holland, made a signal to get between them and the land, which was effected, and by these means he captured 26 fishing boats all well fished, and two hoys*, laden with merchandise—seven others were burnt. They were all under Dutch colours. The master of one of the fishing boats from Scheveling, says, that in his country there is nothing at present but distress; he and his family were frequently obliged to give up their beds in the middle of the night to the soldiers. Sometimes he had from 12 to 20 quartered on him; and these guests, wherever they came, always considered themselves as at home. Sixteen of the Dutch fishing-boats are now in our harbour; the remainder are expected every hour.

* *Instead of two hoys, the letter received at Lloyd's says, three merchantmen have been captured.*

DUBLIN,

APRIL 14.

The House of Peers met yesterday, but there being no business before their Lordships, they adjourned to this day.

This day the first division of the North Cork militia, under the command of Colonel Lord Kingsborough, marched out of town on its route to Wexford. The other divisions will march to-morrow, and on Friday. The regiment will be cantoned in Wexford, Gorey, and Enniscorthy.

The first division of the Londonderry regiment marches into town this day.

The Fermanagh militia have received a route for country quarters. The first division will march from town, early next week.

The 6th regiment of infantry marched, yesterday, through town, on its route from Lehaunstown to Limerick.

DEATHS.

In Eccles-street, aged 84, Mrs. Colville, relict of R. Colville, late of Abbey-street, Esq.—At Hillborough, aged 63, Mrs. Elizabeth Young, relict of Captain Alexder Young.—Andrew Hamilton, Esq.—At Middleton, co Cork, Rev. John Wm. Reid, aged 23.—On Tuesday morning, of a paralytic stroke, at Renny, co Louth, Joseph Filgate, Esq.—At Harold's-cross, Mr. John Butler, eldest son of Mr. Butler, of Dame-street, grocer.

CORK.

☞ The PROPRIETOR of The CORK HERALD regrets that he will be under the necessity of DISCONTINUING TO SEND PAPERS to those, both in Town and Country, after Wednesday, May the 9th, (which will compleat the first Quarter) without they pay their Subscriptions IN ADVANCE. No consideration renders this necessary, but the great pressure of the Stamp Duties under the late Act of Parliament, which nearly precludes the *possibility* of carrying on business in the manner heretofore adopted in this City.—Those Subscribers who live in the Country, have a good opportunity to order payment at the Herald Office, during the Assizes, which will prevent FUTURE DISAPPOINTMENT, as *after* the aforementioned period, no person must be offended at not receiving this Paper

Herald Office, Caroline-street.

We can state from authority, that not less than ELEVEN HUNDRED STAND OF ARMS have been delivered to the North Cork Militia, in consequence of the late Proclamation, in the King's County. While such salutary effects result from the vigorous measures, it is with the highest pleasure we see them adopted.

Our University presents a most distressing appearance: during the Visitation of the Lord Chancellor and Doctor Duignan, who acts for the Archbishop of Dublin, not less than Eight of the Students have been *publicly expelled*, for being *United Irishmen*, and Twenty-four more are likely soon to meet the same fate, by disputing the powers of the Visitors: but what is cause of serious concern, a *Senior Fellow* is spoken of as being comprehended among the former.

Yesterday Hompesch's Chasseurs, amounting to 600 men, marched from Cove to this City—They are a remarkable fine body of men, and almost all foreigners. At present they are dismounted; horses are expected from Dublin in the course of a few days for their use, when they will march to the County of Limerick, Charleville, &c.

This morning the 5th battalion of the 60th Regiment, consisting of 400 men, marched from this to Bandon. They are all foreigners, and are to an individual *Rifle men.*

Baron Hompesche is the Nobleman on whom the *ci-devant Major Semple* practised a swindling scheme, so successfully, some years ago, on the Continent.

A DREADFUL FIRE!

On Tuesday last, a dreadful Fire broke out in the Town of Tipperary, which consumed not less than 130 *Houses!* And but for the great exertions of the military, the whole Town must have been reduced to ashes. The victims of this shocking disaster amount to near 700, who have lost all they were worth on earth—several of them have been reduced from affluence to instant beggary. The Churches, Chapels and Places of Public Worship, were thrown open to receive the unfortunate Sufferers; where they were lodged on straw, and a Collection was made in the Town for their immediate support. This melancholy catastrophe was occasioned by a Man of the name of *Rafter*, who wished to clear his Chimney by *setting it on fire!* The sparks from which communicated with the adjacent buildings and produced a general conflagration. Objects of greater Charity do not exist than the sufferers: it would be a most praise worthy act in the Citizens of Cork to set forward a Subscription for their relief.

Military execution we understand is completely established in the County of Limerick. A number of deluded wretches, who have been urged on by cowards, who seek safety in obscurity, have met the fate which their crimes deserve; we hope, and trust, this will act as a warning to the misguided Peasantry of this County before it is too late, and serve to convince them, they are but *the tools* in the hands of a *very inconsiderable* number of men, who, after they have engaged them in the treason, draw back and leave them to fall victims to the offended laws of the country.

We have no manner of doubt, but the same vigorous measures which General Duff has so fortunately adopted in the County of Limerick, will be likewise observed in this part of the country.—We have every thing at stake—but our confidence in the Military skill of our General, and the bravery and steadiness of the Troops he commands, give us no cause to *fear*, and leave us no room to *doubt* our security.

If England thinks it necessary for her security to follow the vigorous measures which she has lately adopted, when the avowed belief is, that the *real* intentions of the enemy are directed to our Island, why should this country be less active? disgraced as it is with the blackest *Treason* and stained with the blood of its loyal and peaceable inhabitants; there are still good men in it, who would be willing to rally round the standard of the Constitution, and exert all their powers for its defence.—Why is not some system directly set on foot, to ascertain what number of horses, carriages, &c. &c. the different Gentlemen of this country could produce in case of actual Invasion? Why, may it not be be required, there are no depots established for provisions for the Army? In short, why are not similar means adopted (*as far as existing circumstances will admit*) in this country, to those which are now vigorously followed up in England? Is the Christmas of 1796 *so long* gone past, that its dreadful confusions are forgotten!

The *generosity* of the French seems to have developed itself in its interference in the affairs of Switzerland.—After pouring a horde of plunderers into that *once* free and happy Country, who have spread themselves like locusts over their fertile Vallies, and blighted the hopes of their harvests: The only consolation offered by the French is, "*we come to give you freedom,*"—pray say the honest Swiss, "*let us alone,*" for these several Centuries we have enjoyed a freedom suited to our wishes, and an uninterrupted peace, on which we have founded the basis our happiness—"we are content—we are happy." The reply is *short*, but *conclusive*. The French General animated by the warmest desire of proving himself their *friend*, informs them they are not *happy* or *contented*, and that he will *compel* them to be *free by force* if necessary. Yet those men are the *freedom-mongers* of the present day? and are the extirpaters of *Tyrants?*

The hostile preperations of our enemies are not confined to the ports of France: in Holland they are doing every thing in their power to retrieve the ill effects of their late combat with our gallant Admiral Duncan. Six frigates have already sailed from the Texel, and have reached Flushing, and several French frigates are stationed off the rivers to examine all vessels that arrive, and to prevent any shipping from proceeding to sea, that all the sailors who can be got at may be collected for the manning of their fleet. To provide a sufficient number of transports, all vessels above 15 tons burthen, employed even in inland navigation, have been put in a state of requisition, and are ordered to Flushing and Ostend, where they are collecting, and from whence it is supposed they are all to be conveyed to Dunkirk.

It would appear, however, that the activity of our cruizers in attacking and destroying the coasting convoys of the enemy, has not a little impeded the equipment of their fleet; for by the report of three English seamen who made their escape from Brest a few days ago in a neutral vessel, there are only six sail of the line and 11 frigates ready for sea in that harbour. There were, besides, twenty sail of the line lying in the inner road, but there appeared to be little or no preparations making for their equipment. Thirty sail of transports are, however, stated to have been lying in the outer road ready for sea, and it was expected that troops would shortly be embarked on board them.

Among other arrangements to defeat the enemy, Government has stationed his Majesty's ships the Repulse and Braakel, at anchor at the Gatway, which commands the entrance of the Wallet and Swin; and fishing smacks have been engaged at Harwich to lie at the several buoys and beacons on the coast, in order to destroy them, in case an enemy should appear.

A reinforcement has also been sent to Sir Richard Strachan, on the coast of France, viz. the Phoebe frigate, of 36 guns, Captain R. Barlow, and Boston, of 32 guns, Captain J. Douglas, which sailed from Plymouth on Saturday.

Our cruizers have received orders, which, on an ordinary occasion, would not have been resorted to—to capture or destroy even the fishing boats of the enemy. This measure is justified by present circumstances; for as the French mean to employ even very small craft in the transport service, it becomes the duty of Governmedt to employ every means in their power to destroy them. Our readers will see by our Yarmouth letters, that already this system has been acted upon with some success, no less than 26 of them having been captured, and seven burnt, by Commodore M'Doual.

We are happy in stating that the preparations, which are making for defence in every part of the kingdom, are at least equal to those of the enemy for invasion. The plan and proposals, circulated by the Secretary of State, in consequence of his his Majesty's orders for bringing into action the whole strength of each county, are cordially received in every part of the kingdom, and will be instantly carried into effect.

CASEY,

Playing-Card Maker, Grattan-Street,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the new Duty on Paper, he is under the necessity of advancing the Price of Cards One Shilling per Dozen, and so in proportion on Message Cards of different sizes.

April 21.

County of CORK. ☞ WHEREAS, by virtue of an Act of Parliament passed in this Kingdom, in the 36th Year of his present Majesty's Reign, entituled—"*An Act more effectually to suppress Insurrections, and prevent the Disturbance of the Public Peace,*"—Thirty-five Justices of the Peace of the County of CORK, several of whom are of the Quorum, being the major Part of the Justices of the Peace duly assembled, pursuant to a Requisition for that purpose, at a Special Sessions of the Peace, holden at the *King's Old Castle Cork,* in and for said County, on *Monday* the 16th Day of *April* instant, have by a Memorial by them signed, signified to his *Excellency the Lord Lieutenant*, that the said County of CORK is in a state of Disturbance, or in immediate danger of becoming so: and have thereby prayed, that the *Lord Lieutenant and Council* may Proclaim the said County of CORK to be in a state of Disturbance, or in immediate danger of becoming so. And WHEREAS, a Proclamation from the *Lord Lieutenant and Council*, bearing date the 19th Day of *April* instant, has accordingly issued, declaring the said County of CORK to be in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate danger of becoming so. NOW I do hereby summon a Special Session of the Peace, to be holden at the *King's Old Castle, Cork*, in and for said County, on *Tuesday* the 24th Day of *April* instant, for the purpose of carrying into Effect the said Act and Proclamation. And I do hereby Summon all Justices of the Peace, Chief and Sub-Constables of said County, to attend at said Session; of which they, and all other Persons conserned, are to take Notice. Dated at the *King's Old Castle,* the 21st of *April*, 1798.

JAMES CHATTERTON, JUNR

Clerk of the Peace.

A Deputation from the GRAND JURY *of the County of the City of* CORK, *waited on* MAJOR GENERAL MYRES *with the following Address:*

WE, The *Grand Jury* of the County of the City of Cork, at Spring Assizes, 1798, feel ourselves called on to express in this Public manner, our warmest thanks to MAJOR GENERAL MYERS, for his constant and unremitting attention to the Peace and Tranquillity of this City: and also our entire approbation of the steadiness and soldier-like conduct of the Officers, Non commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Garrison under his command.

For Self and Fellow Jurors,
JOHN PEDDER, *Foreman.*

City Grand-Jury Room,
April 17, 1798.

To *Major General Myers,*
Commanding the Garrison of Cork, &c. &c.

To which MAJOR GENERAL MYERS *was pleased to give the following Answer:*

SIR,

I beg you will return my very best thanks to the Grand Jury of the City of Cork.

I am sensible of the value of their *approbation, and very much gratified by it.*

It will at all times, during my Command of this Garrison, afford me great satisfaction to unite with them in protecting the Peace and Tranquility of the City.

I shall convey to the Troops, your very obliging good opinion of their conduct,

W. MYERS.

Saturday Evening, the 21st of April, the Assizes of the County of Cork ended, before Mr. SERJEANT STANLEY, when the Court was adjourned to Monday, the 28th of May next. At the close of the Assizes, the *High Sheriff* and the Right Honorable *Lord Boyle*, Foreman, and the *Grand Jury* of the County of *Cork*, presented the following Address to Mr. Serjeant STANLEY.

Co. Cork Grand-Jury Room,
April 21, 1798.

☞ WE, the HIGH SHERIFF and GRAND JURY of the County of CORK, at Spring Assizes assembled, return our warmest Thanks to Mr. SERJEANT STANLEY, for the Firm, Patient and Humane Conduct, evinced by him during the long and painful Execution of his Office as Judge, and the Dignity with which he supported the Order and Decorum of his Court,

SAM. TOWNSEND, H. S.
BOYLE and Fellow-Jurors.

Mr. Serjeant STANLEY's Answer.

I AM extremely happy to find that my Conduct, in discharge of my public Duty, upon this very important Occasion, has met with the Approbation of so highly Respectable a Body, as the HIGH SHERIFF and GRAND JURY of the *County of Cork;* and if I wanted any thing to Animate my Exertions in Support of the Laws and Constitution, and in the Restoration of the Public Tranquility, this kind Testimony which you have been so good to bestow on me, would afford me a very strong additional Incentive indeed.

☞ WE, the GRAND JURY of the County of *Cork* at *Spring Assizes* assembled, return our Thanks to our *High Sheriff*, SAM. TOWNSEND, Esq: for his very proper and spirited Conduct in supporting the Dignity of the County this Day.

Grand Jury Room,
12th of April, 1798.
BOYLE & FELLOWS

IMPORTS.

1692 balk, 26 0 0 deals, 4 0 0 [illegible] deals, 6 3 0 small spars, 30 pair oars, 4 boom spars, 20 dozen hand spikes, 63 tons bark, 1000 [illegible]; 3 bales of fustians and ginghams; 6 [illegible] of yest; 1 bale of tanned leather; 1 bale and [illegible] bundles of tanned sheep-skins; 9 ho[illegible] scyth-boards; 3 hogsheads, 6 crates and [illegible] ditto earthen-ware; 1,600 bushels of rock-salt; 2 bales of woollens.

EXPORTS.

1701 barrels oats, 90 barrels pork, 1 cask velves.

PORT NEWS.

April 18—Wind N.

No ship arrived.

Sailed, His Majesty's ship Montagne, 74 guns, captain Knight, Bantry Bay; Do. frigate Endymion, Sir Thomas Williams, on a cruise; Do. do. St. Margarita, captain Parker, West Indies; Do. do. Le Egeres, captain Watson, and fleet under they convoy, for West Indies; Do. do. Galatea, captain Byng, and fleet under convoy for London; Do. do. Brilliant, capt. Blackwood, and fleet under convoy for Newfoundland; —Astrea of Wiscasset, Pinkham, Liverpool lumber; Elen and Mary, Jones, do. cotton; Hope, Johanzon, Arundal, ballast; Johanna Catherina, Ankhram, Dram, do. Emanuel, Ingalhalt, Alicant do.

APRIL 19—Wind N. N. W.

Arrived, Success, 140 tons, captain King, Liverpool, salt and earthenware; Britannia, 58 tons, Barzay, do. coal; Hebe, 122 tons, Carder, Bideford, bark and tiles.

Sailed—His Majesty's frigate Glenmore, captain Duff, on a cruise; Matthew and Cecilia, Pedreson, Dram, ballast; Karen and Ann, Boake, do. do. Unity, Pedrohasen, do. do. Patience, Lamberg, Alicant, do. Lyckelig, Sirkholm, do. do. Duke of York, Barry, Bristol, do. and skins. Juno, Mahony, Swansea, do. Cunningham, M'Leod, Belfast, do. Esther and Mary, Griffith, Milford, do. Perseverance, Cowman, Workington, do. Francis and Harriet, Langley, Liverpool, do. Isabella, Galway, West Port, flaxseed; Isabella, Duncan, Rothsay, provisions; Albion, Hurley, London, do.

APRIN 21.—Wind N. E.

Arrived, Friendship, 59 tons, Gibbons, Liverpool, coal; Britannia, 140 tons, Pigg, Workington, coal; Mermaid, 50 tons, Vickery, Liverpool coal; Betsey and Mary, 106 tons, Roberts, Liverpool, coal; Rose, 36 tons, Alexander, Youghall, barley; Three Friends, 28 tons, Crowly, Baltimore, barley: Ardee, 30 tons, Williams, Newport, bark; Favourite, 156 tons, Bates, Oporto, wine, fruit, &c. Albion, 317 tons, M'Lean, Glasgow, goods for Tobago; Tobago, 39 tons, Bog Greenock, herrings for do. Mason, Revenue brig, 10 guns, Mr. Plummer, Dingle.

SONNET.

TO THE SNIPE.

WHAT time *milk Eve* bedews her mossy pillow,
Beneath the cover of the *watry willow*,
High soaring o'er the unfrequented marsh,
To early *Spring* thy *bleating* note I hear,
Which, to the Bard's enthusiastic ear,
Is far from inharmonious or harsh.

Methinks thou rail'st at wicked Folly's sons,
Who with their filthy dogs and murd'ring guns,
Kind Nature's harmless tenantry destroy;—
Who pleasure find in dealing pain
And death o'er all her fair domain,
Exulting, brute-like, in their cruel joy.

To kill thee, *Snipe* I would be much unwilling,
Or of a single feather to bereave thee;
Twelve like thee dead, where scarcely worth,
a shilling:
I'd rather have thy *evening bleat* than have thee.

STATE TRIALS.

MAIDSTONE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11.

At half past 11 o'clock the Court was formed. Lord ROMNEY, Mr. Justice BULLER, and Mr. Justice HEATH sat upon the Bench.

The list of Grand Jurors being called over, the following Gentlemen answered to their names.

Sir *Edward Knatchbull*, Bart. Foreman.

Sir J. Gregory Shaw, bart.	*F. Motley Austen, Esq.*
Sir William Geary, bart.	*Edward Hussey, Esq.*
Sir John Dixon Dyke, bart.	*John Larkin, Esq.*
Charles Townshend, Esq.	*Thomas Brett, Esq.*
Henry Oxenden, Esq.	*Edward Peach, Esq.*
William Hammond, Esq.	*Henry Woodgate, Esq.*
Nich. Bromel Toke, Esq.	*Wm. F. Woodgate, Esq.*
Lewis Cage, jun. Esq.	*James Chadman, Esq.*
Edward Austen, Esq.	*George Smith, Esq.*
George Grote, Esq.	*G. T. Hatley Foote, Esq.*
George Children, Esq.	

The Grand Jury being sworn, Mr. Justice Buller delivered to them a charge to the following effect:

"*Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,*

"As we are convened, under a Commission which his Majesty has been pleased to direct, for special purposes, and not in the ordinary course of the administration of justice, it may naturally be expected that I should say something on the occasion of our assembling here. To enable me to do so, I have no guide but the commission which I bear: depositions are returned according to the universal practice of Courts of Justice in criminal proceedings: probably that has arisen from the circumstance of the Indictment for High Treason being now in the course of being prepared by the Officer of the Crown, and not before settled. In many cases, the returns may be very useful; because it is as material in Treason as it is in Felony, that the Court should see the depositions, to enable them the better to point out the grand features of the case, to present to your consideration the facts and circumstances that are most essential for you to apply your attention to, when you come to consider the effect and the hearing of the evidence.—At present, however, I know nothing of the circumstances of the matter that is to be laid before you, except that the offence charged to be enquired into is High Treason, and therefore I can only lay down the law upon that subject from the best authorities, as they are to be found in our books, accompanied with a few observations, with a hope that some of them may be of use. If they should be applicable to the case that shall appear before you, they will be applied as they shall deserve to be, and if, in the course of the proceeding, any question should arise in your minds on which you desire information, you will be pleased to apply to us, and the Court will be ready to give you every assistance in its power.—Our inquiries, as appears by our Commission, are to be confined to high treason and mis-prision of treason. It was the happiness of this country for series of years, to be almost strangers to the crime of treason, until new principles and opinions were adopted in France, and which have unfortunately misled the minds of unthinking people, and which were broached by the discontented in this country, who have pursued some means which tend to the introduction of the same kind of anarchy and confusion which lately prevailed in France. Powerful as these opinions have been in France; and extensive as have been their influence, they cannot make way in the minds and affections of the steady and sober part of the people of this country: because our constitution shews us, that men may, with us, live happy if they please; and the law shews equal protection from the highest to the lowest, and to all the members of our community. In the present state of our Constitution and Government, we have nothing to fear from power and authority, for the Civil Magistrates can act only on the advice of others, and they are responsible for their conduct; and they cannot give any advice, but such as the law of realm sanctions. We have full security for our freedom, for no law can be enacted which will not render every member of the legislature liable to its effect as well as the poorest subject in the realm; and the law, while it restrains the , is also the security of virtue. There is not, in this country, one rule or measure of action for the rich, and another for the poor, both are equally governed by the law: rank, fortune, and authority have with us no power to oppress the needy; and every crime which one man may commit towards another is prohibited, and the aggression is punished by the law. Every grievance which a man feels, every injury he sustains, is redressed and repaired by the law. It is in this system of human society that true and valuable equality consists. Difference of rank and station is the certain effect of such a system: men by superior talents and superior application excel their neighbours, and virtue itself would be left without one of its happiest incentives, if the prudent and industrious were put upon a footing with the dissipated and the idle. It may, perhaps, seem strange to some that a number of men should wish to adopt another form of Government,' but it was the observation of a very wise man, 'that he who goes and tells the people that they are not so well governed as they ought to be, will never want hearers.' The reason for it is a very plain one; the secrets that belong to a government, the difficulties and perplexities of it are great, and almost innumerable; they are also, many of them at least inevitable, and the people at large have not sufficient judgment to consider duly of these things. Among these disadvantages that are inseparable from every State, much mischief may be done by designing men—much mischief has been done by dwelling on imperfections which are inseparable from every human system, and by imputing all the evils which happen to a State, to the general corruption of its rulers; by which artifice the people are taught that they ought, for their own safety, to take the government into their own hands. They would do well to consider, whether any change of government could serve them? They would do well to remember, that Government, even if Monarchy were no part of it, must, from the nature of the thing, soon fall *into the hands of a few*, and the condition of the mass of the people would not be in the least improved.——Under our present system, we see daily, that private individuals, by the due and diligent application of their talents, acquire large fortunes, and obtain the highest ranks and honours; of the truth of this, the instances are numerous in every department. But as no State ever did, nor ever could satisfy all descriptions of men, we have had, and we still have, those who are discontented. One man thinks his merits are neglected, and imputes the fault to the Government under which he lives, although in truth he may over-rate his value—others have brought themselves to indigence and embarrassment by their own imprudence, and conceive that a general change of things will better their condition: such a description of men look to anarchy and confusion as the chance of their relief. In the due administration of the law, and the regular course of Government, they can hope for no advantage. They are in haste to better their condition; they therefore wish for that disorder in the State, by which they hope, (but they vainly hope,) to obtain in a day, and on the sudden, that affluence and honour which is properly the reward only of a virtuous and a long life. Such men have existed, more or less numerously, at all times, and it has been the policy of the law of England to check and to thwart their views. To guard against such turbulent spirits, the common law, and also the statute, have made various provisions. The ancient description of High Treason was, by the law of the land, the errors of the heart in its disaffection to the Government; and the fault was shortly stated to be in the heart. But our ancestors said, most wisely, by a subsequent statute, that a man should not be convicted of that crime for intention only, and therefore they directed that there should be evidence of an *Overt Act* to manifest that intention; and that it should be charged in the indictment, which is to contain the specific Overt Acts. This was a wise and humane law, for by it the accused learns what it is he is to defend. In this exists the foundation of our law of Treason, as it has been understood for ages; by it our ancestors preserved to their posterity the safety of the realm, and the liberty of the subject; under it every man is safe who keeps himself within the bounds of a defined law. On the 25th of Edward III. I presume it is enough for me to say, that it generally provides against two or three things. Encompassing the death of the King—Adhering to the King's enemies—Giving them comfort within the Realm, or without it. I have also now to take notice of two modern statutes upon this subject, which either may, or may not be applicable to the subject which is to come before you. The one was passed in the 36th year of the present reign, entitled. "An Act for the Safety and Preservation of his Majesty's person and Government against Treasonable and Seditious practices and attempts," by which it is enacted, that if any person, &c. shall, within the realm or without, compass, imagine, invent, devise, or intend death or destruction, or any bodily harm tending to death or destruction, maiming, wounding, imprisonment, or restraint of the King's person, his Heirs and Successors, or to deprive or depose him or them from the stile, honour, or kingly name of the Imperial Crown of his realm, or of any other of his Majesty's dominions or countries; or to levy war against his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors within this realm, in order by force or constraint to compel him or them to change his or their measures or councils, or in order to put any force or constraint upon, or to intimidate or overawe both Houses, or either House of Parliament; or to move or stir any foreigner or stranger with force to invade this realm, or any other his Majesty's dominions or countries under the obeisance of his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors; and such compassings, imaginations, inventions, devises or intentions, which they or any of them shall express, utter or declare, by publishing any printing or writing, or by any overt act or deed; being legally convicted thereof upon the oaths of two lawful and credible witnesses, &c. then every such person so as aforesaid offending shall be adjudged a Traitor, and shall be guilty of high Treason. Besides any immediate attack on the King's person, there are many other acts which have been holden to be proof of conspiring against the King; such as sending letters, meeting and consulting about the means to prove to the people that they ought to take the Government into their own hands.—Any thing that necessarily tends to endanger the person of the King, is an overt-act of High Treason, and on this ground consulting with foreigners on the means to procure an invasion of the kingdom; going abroad for that purpose—or with that intention; the mere hiring or taking a boat to go to the enemy with intent to prevail on them to invade this country, have each of them been solemnly determined to be overt-acts of High Treason. They have been so determined by the greatest Judges that ever sat in Westminster Hall, and by some who are much renowned for their attachment to the liberty of the subject, of whom my Lord Holt was one, and who, we all know, bore a very considerable part in bringing about the Revolution in this country. Adhering to the King's enemies is to be defined and proved by any act which tends to strengthen the enemies of the King, or to weaken his hands The lending money or intelligence with intent to be conveyed to the enemy, although neither such money nor such intelligence ever arrive into the hands of the enemy, is High Treason. The reason is plain—the party, in such case, has done all he could; his evil intentions are manifested by his actions, and the Treason is perfect, although the mischief never took effect. Another point to be observed is, that in Treason there are no accessaries; all are principals. The act of one person, in pursuance of the orders of another, provided the design be treasonable, is the act of all who are concerned in the intention; all, in such a case, are equally guilty.—Indictments for High Treason generally run into very considerable length, because, after stating the necessary forms of law, they state all the facts which are intended to be established by evidence as proof of the general intention.—These facts are called in law overt-acts; but although many such acts be charged in the indictments, and are not proved, yet if one of them, being material, be satisfactorily proved, that is sufficient to support the indictment. The Statute of the 33d year of the present reign is next to be taken notice of. It is an Act for more effectually preventing Traitorous Correspondence, or aid or assistance being given to his Majesty's enemies during the present war with France. By it is enacted, That, during the war, if any person residing or being in Great Britain shall, knowingly and wilfully, on his own account or credit, or on the account or credit or by the direction of any other person or persons whomsoever, or wheresoever resident, buy, sell, supply, or deliver, or send for the purpose of being sold, supplied, or delivered, or shall, knowingly or wilfully, either on his own account, or on the account or credit, or by the direction of any other person or persons whomsoever, or wheresoever resident or being, cause or procure to be sold, supplied, or delivered; or send for the purpose of being sold, supplied, or delivered: or authorise or direct any other person or persons whomsoever, or wheresoever resident or being, to send, supply, or deliver, or to send for the purpose of being sold, supplied, or delivered; or shall, knowingly and wilfully, aid and assist in so selling, supplying, or in authorising to sell, supply, &c. or to send for the purpose of being sold, supplied, &c. to or for the use of the persons now exercising the power of Government in France, or who may exercise the power of government in France during the present war, or for the use of any armies, troops, &c. possessed by such persons, &c. or of any person residing in France during such war, &c. or to any town, territory, port, or place, annexed to France, &c. or knowingly and wilfully, buy or procure, or aid and assist in buying and procuring any arms, ordnance, &c. or any article of food, fodder for cattle, &c. or shall send any note of the Bank of England, bill, or any gold and silver coin, &c. of this kingdom, or of any other country; or any article of clothing, &c. without the licence of his Majesty, under his Sign Manual, or Order in Council, or Proclamation; such persons so sending, &c. shall be declared a traitor, and shall suffer death as in case of high treason.—Such is the substance of these modern Acts, whether they be mere affirmants of the common law, or whether they state such acts to be Treason as were not such before these Statutes, is not a point necessary to be now discussed. The principle of the Bills is only following up that which has been often held to be treason, and as there might have been some doubts entertained by some, the Legislature acted wisely in making the law plain and clear to the meanest capacity. Gentlemen, I am not aware that there is any commitment for Misprision of Treason to come before you, and therefore I have not detained you with any observations upon that subject. If these few observations shall afford you any information or relief in the discharge of your duty, in the course of your enquiries, the end and object of them will be fully attained. If they do not, I hope you will think the time occupied any inordinate portion of your time.

The Charge being given, the Grand Jury retired to the Upper Court, to consider the evidence that was laid before them.

The result of their proceedings is expected should be sent to the apartments of the Judges, who left the Court about half past twelve at noon.

The Counsellors for the Crown, who are now at Maidstone, are Messrs. *Garrow* and *Adam*; those for the Prisoner are, Messrs. *Scott, Ferguson*, and *Gurney*.

There are 31 witnesses subpœnaed for the crown It is thought there will be the most numerous return of a Jury that was ever known on any occasion whatever.

Mr. O'Connor's servant has evinced a most uncommon attachment to his master; for he declares, that if Mr. O'Connor is hung, he is determined to share his fate, or at least he will not survive him.

IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS,

MONDAY, APRIL 16.

Message from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The Right Honorable Lord *Castlereagh* said, that he had it in command from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to lay before the House a proclamation which Government had recently issued, directed against the rebellion which unhappily existed in this country, not doubting but the sanction of the House, and its hearty concurrence, would be given to a measure, the salutary effects of which, in its former application, had been so very great and manifest, and to which the present tranquillized state of the North was owing.

The proclamation having been read, and ordered to lie on the table, his Lordship moved, that it be taken into consideration on Wednesday se'nnight. Ordered accordingly.

Colonel *Maxwell* called the attention of the House to a circumstance, in its effects of the utmost importance to this Country, and of a most flagitious and evil nature. At a time when the Press was only known by its licentiousness, he held in his hand a libel, which claimed pre-eminence for its atrocity, and he doubted not but the House would agree with him, that it was one of the most mischievous calumniations that ever disgraced the press in either country. The libel he alluded to, was a paragraph inserted in a London print, which states the defection of the Irish Militia, and that some regiments had actually gone over to the rebels—this paragraph was not a mere error of information, or stated as an article of intelligence only, but contained the comments of the Editor, which aggravated this infamous libel on the militia of this Country, than which, he was proud to say, there was not in his Majesty's dominions, a more loyal body of men.

Here Mr. *Maxwell* read the passage in question, after which he submitted to the House the propriety of moving an humble address to his Majesty, praying that he would direct his Attorney General to prosecute the Editor of the Sun. This mode of procedure is the best that occurred to him, but if a better could be suggested, it should have his support. The House he trusted would feel with him the strong necessity there was for some measure of this kind which would mark its disapprobation of such a vile calumny, and bring the author to deserved punishment.

The Right Honorable Lord *Castlereagh* participated entirely in the feelings of the Honorable Member, but as it was an offence which created doubt of the best mode to be adopted for its correction, his Lordship thought it would be adviseable to defer such a motion as the Hon. Gentleman had mentioned, until the first day of the next adjournment, as by that time gentlemen might give the subject that consideration which it required. The libel in question could give rise to one sentiment, only respecting its infamy, and its malignity could only be equalled by its falsehood. His Lordship did not think the calumny could acquire any degree of credit, or stand for a day, against the honourable and irresistible evidence of fact. As a body, the fidelity and zealous loyalty of the Irish militia could not be exceeded by any description of men throughout the Empire, and should the day ever arrive when that loyalty and fidelity should meet trial against foreign or domestic enemies, he had no fear but their conduct would stand an eternal and glorious monument to their own honour and the salvation of their country. The loyal faith and good conduct of the militia of Ireland shine with peculiar lustre, and with them he feared not to deposit every interest dear to his heart, and connected with the love of his King, the integrity of the Constitution, and the safety of the country.

Sir *W. G. Newcomen* reprobated in the strongest terms the libel, and bore evidence to its mischievous tendency. To his knowledge, its operation had already been very injurious to the credit of the country, and he had received letters of a very serious nature from England in consequence of it. The very day of its publication, the Irish funds fell 3 per cent. and the Right Hon. Baronet (the Chancellor of the Exchequer,) would find the effects of it materially hurtful to his loan, as it will prevent English bidders.

The House then voted this paragraph a false and scandalous libel, and adjourned to Monday.

CORK: Printed by JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)*——☞ *This Paper is published at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-street, opposite the Post-Office, where Advertisements, Essays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

The Cork Herald:
Or, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.—No. 22.] WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1798. [Price, Four-Pence.

NOTICE.

ANY Person inclined to Contract for the Foraging of the Artillery Horses, at *Cork*, *Bandon* and *Cloyne*, will please to signify their Proposals to Colonel BLAQUIERE, who will close with them at once, if on reasonable Terms. And such as may have *Hay*, *Oats* and *Straw* to Dispose of, he will Buy and pay Cash for it, in small Quantities, and if otherwise by Bills payable in *Dublin*.—Cork, 23rd of April, 1798.

N. B. The *Dung* of 106 Horses to be disposed of Weekly—application to be made at the Widow Conyers's, *Patrick-Street*. April 25.

CASEY,

Playing-Card Maker, Grattan-Street,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the new Duty on Paper, he is under the necessity of advancing the Price of Cards One Shilling per Dozen, and so in proportion on Message Cards of different sizes.

April 21.

TO BE LET FOR SIX MONTHS,

From the First of May.

A COMPLETE fashionable furnished House, with a Coach-House, Four Horse Stable, and a neat Flower Garden: situate at the South Parade. Apply to Mr. SWETE, *South-Parade.*

April 18.

WE, the principal Inhabitants of the Neighbourhood of Castlemartyr and Killeigh, feel ourselves impelled by a sense of gratitude, to present our sincere Thanks to CAPT. WALLER and LIEUT. MORONY, of the City of Limerick Militia, and to CAPTAINS JAMES and JOHN DUDGEON and LIEUTENANTS YOUNG and CAMPBELL, of the Rothsay and Caithness Regiment of Fencibles, for their zealous exertions towards maintaining [illegible] conduct on all occasions, which for six months past has distinguished their intercourse amongst us. And we request they will be so obliging as to communicate to the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of their respective Companies, that we hold in the highest estimation, the Regularity and Propriety of their Conduct, in every instance —by which they have ensured our good wishes, and raised the utmost confidence of their success in the hour of danger, amongst all their loyal fellow subjects in this neighbourhood.

April 17.

James Uniacke.	SHANNON.
James Uniacke.	BOYLE.
Bartholomew Uniacke.	Geo. S. Cotter.
Thomas Garde.	Wallace Adams.
Henry Garde.	Crofton Uniacke.
John Garde.	George Smith.
John Garde.	Abraham Forster.
John Courtney.	Michael G. Adams.
Hugh Lumley.	Warham Durdin.
Hugh Power.	Thomas Going.
James Pratt.	Wm. Davis.
Richard Pratt.	Richard Davis.
Robt. Boles.	James Taylor.
Richard Fitzgerald.	Carleton Webb.
John Boles.	Robt. Austen.
Wm. Kenah.	Wm. Wigmore.
Wm. Gard.	Henry Wigmore.

WE, the Officers of the different Companies quartered at Castlemartyr and Killeigh, feel and acknowledge, with the utmost pride and gratitude, the distinguished mark of Approbation which our conduct has received from the respectable Inhabitants of this Neighbourhood.

We beg to assure them, that whatever may be the result, in our own judgment, as the Merit, and in our feelings as the Reward of good intentions, and of loyal zeal in the service of our King and Country; it is, principally, in their applause we experience the most ample and heartfelt confirmation of that merit and reward.

We have not failed to communicate to the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of our respective Companies, the liberal Commendation which has been conferred upon them. They equally profess and feel the highest sense of gratitude—while we *all* unanimously anticipate additional energy "in the hour of danger," from the animating good wishes of our generous Friends.

April 17.

John Waller, Capt.
Exham Morony, Lieut. } C. L. Militia.

James Dudgeon,
John Dudgeon, } Captains.
James Young,
D. Campbell, } Lieutenants } R. & C. F.

EDWARD DWYER
HAS FOR SALE,
At his Stores in Prince's-Street,
Opposite the Bush Tavern,
ENGLISH AND IRISH PORTER, AND SPRUCE BEER,
HIGHLY UP IN BOTTLE.

The Purchaser of 10 Dozen will be allowed 5 per cent. Discount.

April 14.

WANTS AN EMPLOY,

A Young Man of unexceptionble Character and genteel Connections, that has been used to Business; writes a good hand and understands Accounts—wishes to be employed in a Distillery, Brewery, or Merchant's Office.

A line addressed to Mr. S. at Mr. Davis's, on the Parade, will particularly be attended to.

April 21.

For Sale by Auction at Cork,

On Wednesday, May 2, 1798,
At Pedder and Cotter's Stores,
ABOUT
10,000 Buenos Ayres Buffallo Hides,
20,000 *Horse Hides,*
450 *Skins of Tallow,*
254 Casks of Beef,
And some other small Articles.

Being the entire Cargo of the Spanish Ship *Aposta*, from Buenos Ayres prize to his Majesty's Ships Greyhound and Magnanime. Terms at Sale.

Immediately after the Sale of the Cargo, the said Ship Aposta, with all her Stores and Materials as she arrived from Sea.

Her Dimensions as follows:

Length Aloft, 99 Feet—Breadth of Beam, 28 Feet—Depth in Pump-well, 17 Feet, 8 Inches—Height between Decks, 5 Feet, and Admeasures about 398 Tons.——Is a stout well-built Ship, double decked—fitted either for the [illegible] Trade.

Inventory and other particulars to be had of JOHN ROCHE, Junr. *Cove*, and at PEDDER and COTTER's Office. April 14.

Hall and Hardy Auctioneers.

Voluntary Contributions.

☞ Attendance at the Collector's Office in the Long-Room, each day, from 11 till 3 o'Clock, to receive the first Quarterly Payment, due 25th Inst. Cork, March 31, 1798.

A Variety of OLD WINES on Sale, AT REDUCED PRICES,

FOR READY MONEY ONLY,

AT JOSEPH SPEARING, Junr's. Stores, Marlborough-Street: also London Porter, in Quantities of Four Dozen, and Devonshire Cyder, in Quantities of Two Dozen.

April 14.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March next,

FOR Three Lives, or Thirty-one Years, the House and Demesne of DROMBEG; situate in *East Carbery*. The Demesne containing about 80 Acres good Ground, handsomely laid down, and commanding an extensive view of the Ocean. The House is fit for the immediate reception of a Family; the Offices are large and in thorough repair, with an excellent Garden, protected by a Wall fourteen feet high, and the entire calculated for the residence of a Gentleman, wishing to reside in a sporting Country. Application to be made to the Rev. H. Jones, *Kinsale*, or L. T. Jones. Feb. 14.

N. B. The House, with 27 Acres, will be let if more pleasing.

☞ THE Common Council of this City, in addition to the Rewards already offered, have made an Order for Payment of One Hundred Guineas, out of the Corporation Revenues, for apprehending and prosecuting to Conviction, the Author, or Authors, of the infamous *Hand-Bill*, published with intent to Seduce the Troops of this Garrison from their Duty and Allegiance; and also for Payment of Twenty Guineas, for apprehending and prosecuting to Conviction, the Printer or Publisher thereof; and the further Sum of Twenty Guineas to any Person giving private Information, so that the Author, or Authors, Printer or Publisher, may be apprehended and brought to Justice, within Six Calendar Months: which Order is referred to a Court of Doyer Hundred.

Council Chamber, April 2, 1798.

Mrs. TRAVERS

Will let her House in Patrick-Street,

Ready Furnished, for Three Months---fit for the Reception of any Family.

April 18.

COLES and WOOD have for Sale [illegible]

[illegible] Virginia Wrapper Tobacco,
Gallipoli Oil in Hhds. and Qr. Casks,
Sallad Oil in Cases,
Jamaica Scale Sugar in Hhds.
East India Ditto in Bags,
Lisbon Vinegar,
Dutch Flax and Flax-Seed,
Cordage and Ship Timber.

Terms made pleasing April 4.

To be Let, or the Interest sold,

THE House and Concerns on the Coal-Quay, for a considerable time, in the possession of the late Firm of *KIFT* and *CLUTTERBUCK*, and are now in the occupation of Mr. Clutterbuck, immediate possession can be given, and may be viewed from 8 in the morning till 6 at night. April 11.

WINES FOR SALE.

A FEW Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter-Casks of remarkably fine Old RED PORT, per the Diligence, 1794 Sherry, of very superior Quality, in Quarter-Casks: some hundred Dozens of very Old Bottled *Claret*, *Port*, *Madeira* and *Sherry*, at the Cellars of ROBERT NETTLES, St. Patrick's Bridge. April 7.

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majesty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and THADY LAWLER, Lieutenant in the Clare Light Company attached to the said Regiment, stand charged on oath with having forcibly and violently commited a rape on CATHERINE FYNN, a prisoner in charge of the guard whereof the said LAWLER was officer.

WE, the undersigned Officers of the 89th Regiment at Head-Quarters, desirous of testifying to the Country our abhorrence and detestation of such inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the said WILLIAM VENNILL to justice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any person or persons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majesty's goals within the space of Six Months from the date hereoff, which Reward shall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of said Regiment.

Said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, ruddy complexion, fair hair, and rather innkneed.

William Steward Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
William Hilliard, Captain.
Bernard Stawell, Captain.
William N. Long, Captain.
John T. Perry, Captain.
John L. Mesurier, Captain Lieutenant.
Jordan Roche, Surgeon.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant.
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
John Macdonald, Lieutenant,
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Richard Butler, Lieutenant.
Robert M'Keaud, Lieutenant.
William Percivall, Lieutenant.
Charles Pm. Roddy, Ensign.
William Cowell, Ensign.
John Grant, Ensign.
Henry Eyre Evans, Ensign.
John Campbell, A Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18. 1798.

THE ROYAL CORK VOLUNTEERS strongly impressed with the liveliest abhorrence at the late wicked attempt to Seduce the brave and loyal Troops of this Garrison from their duty and allegiance, by the dissemination of a most flagitious Hand-Bill, published on the Night preceding the Execution of the two traiterous Soldiers; Do fully concur in the measures above adopted, of bringing the Offenders to Justice, and do offer a Reward of Fifty Guineas, in addition to the foregoing sums, to be paid to General Myers, to be by him disposed of as above

Committee-Room, R. C. Volunteers April 2, 1798. } Signed by Order, E CONNELL, *Sec'ry.*

County of Cork. } ☞ The next General Sessions of the Peace, and Civil Bill Court, for the Division of Cork, will be held at the King's Old Castle, in and for said Division and County, on Monday the [illegible] day of May next—and for the Division of Middleton, at Macromp, in the Division of Middleton and County aforesaid, on Monday, 21st day of May aforesaid. The following [illegible]

Wm. W. [illegible]	[illegible]
W. H. Moore Hodder,	[illegible]
John Swete,	[illegible]
Wm. Crooke—and	John [illegible]—and
Thomas Smith, Esqrs.	John [illegible], Esqrs.

The Chief and Sub-Constables of the District of East Muskerry, are directed to attend at Cork; and of West Muskerry, at Macroom.

JAMES CHATTERTON, Jun.
Clerk of the Peace.

The Barrymore Committee,

AND the several Persons whose names are hereto Subscribed, being strongly impressed with a due sense of the horrid and outrageous attempt lately made against the life of Sir HENRY MANNIX, Bart. a Magistrate of this County, do hereby pledge themselves to pay the sums annexed to their respective names for the apprehending and Prosecuting to Conviction within the space of Six Months from the date hereof, the Persons concerned in said outrage.

March 27, 1798.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
J Chatterton jr.	11	7	6	Barrymore Committee	113	15	0
Nob. Mannix	56	17	6				
Thos. Dorman	22	15	0	Silver Oliver	56	17	6
R. Rowland	22	15	0	Robert Dring	22	15	0
K. Lane	11	7	6	Simon Dring	22	15	0
J. Webb, clk.	5	13	9	Henry Wallis	22	15	0
T. Rowland	22	15	0	Henry Puxley	50	0	
J. M'Call jun.	22	15	0	Robert Martin	11	7	6
Wm. Baker	11	7	6	Samuel M'Call	22	15	0
T. Harding	11	7	6	Hugh Lawton	11	7	6
Joe Connor	11	7	6	J. Chatwood	22	15	0
M. Rogers	11	7	6	John R. Parker	50	0	0
Hugh Millerd	11	7	6	W. O. Hamilton	11	7	6
R R Aldworth	11	7	6	W. Mannix	56	17	6
Dean Hore	11	7	6	Thos. Mannix	56	17	6
T. Martin sen	11	7	6	John Bennett	11	7	6
T. Martin jun	11	7	6	John Rowland	22	15	0

☞ In addition to the above Reward TWO HUNDRED POUNDS will be paid by HENRY MANNIX.

WHEREAS,

IT is thought necessary that the Magistrates should be informed of the different Arms in the several Parishes within the City of Cork, and Liberties thereof, except such Arms as are in the possession of the Army or Yeomanry.

Now I KINGSMILL BERRY, Mayor of said City, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament authorising me thereto, do hereby require all and every Person and Persons within this City and Liberties, having in their possession Arms, whether registered or not, forthwith to deliver into me an exact list of all such Arms, to be verified upon oath—and all Persons refusing or neglecting so to do, after this public Notice, will be subject to such Penalties as the Law directs.

Mansion-House, April 7.

☞ WE, the GRAND JURY of the County of *Cork*, at *Spring Assizes* assembled, return our Thanks to our *High Sheriff*, SAM. TOWNSEND, Esq. for his very proper and spirited Conduct in supporting the Dignity of the County this Day.

BOYLE and FELLOWS.

Grand Gury Room, April 12, 1798.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF
The Rt. Worshipful KINGSMILL BERRY, Esq. Mayor,

The middle Price of Wheat *2l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per Quarter; with an allowance to the Baker of 12*s.* on the White and Wheaten, and 10*s.* on the Household.

Cork, April 8, 1798.

White.	l.	oz.	dr.	Wheaten.	l.	oz.	dr.	Household.	l.	oz.	dr.
1 *pen.*	0	5	4	1 *pen.*	0	8	[illegible]	1 *pen.*	0	10	3
2 *pen.*	0	11	2	2 *pen.*	1	0	6	2 *pen.*	1	5	5
3 *pen.*	1	0	6	3 *pen.*	1	9	1	3 *pen.*	2	0	5
4 *pen.*	1	6	3	4 *pen.*	2	1	4	4 *pen.*	2	11	4
6 *pen.*	2	1	5	6 *pen.*	3	2	2	6 *pen.*	4	1	0

KINGSMILL BERRY, Mayor.

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the *English Mails* to the 21st inst. inclusive—from which we select the following intelligence.

STATE TRIALS.

On Monday copies of the indictment found against the Prisoners confined in Maidstone Gaol for High Treason were delivered to them, together with lists of the Jury and Witnesses.

Upwards of 200 persons are summoned on the Jury.

The number of Witnesses on the part of the Crown is no less than one hundred and one.

The following is an abstract of the Indictment:

There are three Treasons laid in the Indictment, and seven overt acts. The three overt acts are [illegible] species of treason. The first treason is, compassing the King's death. The second, adhering to, aiding, and comforting the King's enemies. The third, compassing, imagining, inventing, devising, and intending to move and stir certain foreigners and strangers, that is to say, the persons exercising the powers of Government in France, and the men of France under the Government of the said persons, with force to invade this realm.

The first overt act is, conspiring to levy war.—The second overt act charges, "that they, the said James O'Coigley, otherwise James Quigley, otherwise called James John Fevey, Arthur O'Connor, John Binns, John Allen, and Jeremiah Leary, as such false traitors as aforesaid, with force and arms, on the 27th day of February, in the 38th year of the reign aforesaid, at Margate, in the county of Kent, maliciously and traiterously did procure and obtain, and in their custody and possession conceal and keep, a certain paper writing, therefore composed and prepared, to signify and represent, and cause to be signified and represented to the aforesaid enemies of our said Lord the King, that divers of the subjects of our said Lord the King were ready to assist the said enemies of our said Lord the King, in case the said enemies of our said Lord the King should make, or cause to be made, an hostile invasion of this kingdom with ships and armed men, to prosecute and wage war against our said Lord the King within this kingdom, and containing incitements, encouragements, and persuasions to incite, encourage, persuade, and procure the said enemies of our said Lord the King, to make, and cause to be made, such invasion as aforesaid, to prosecute and wage war against our said Lord the King within this kingdom, and also containing information and intelligence of and concerning the supposed dispositions of divers of the subjects of our said Lord the King towards our said Lord the King and his Government, and of and concerning the Revenue of our said Lord the King, and the means used to raise and increase the same, and the supposed failure of such means, with intent that they, the said James O'Coigley, otherwise called James Quigley, otherwise called James John Fivey, Arthur O'Connor, John Binns, John Allen, and Jeremiah Leary, might unlawfully and traiterously carry and convey, and cause to be carried and conveyed, the said paper writing, to parts beyond the seas, to be delivered to certain persons of the said enemies of our said Lord the King, such persons being called, in the said paper writing, the Executive Directory of France, and might thereby incite, encourage, persuade, and procure the said enemies of our said Lord the King to make, and cause to be made, an hostile invasion of this kingdom with ships and armed men, to prosecute and wage war against our said Lord the King, within this kingdom."

The 3d, 4th and 5th overt acts are stated to be different attempts to hire vessels; and

The 6th, consulting on different modes on leaving the kingdom.

The 7th, going to the King's Head, in Margate, for the same purpose.

SOLICITORS FOR THE PRISONERS.

Mr. Foulkes, Attorney at Law, Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

Mr. Bonney, Attorney at Law, at Mrs. Giles's, Mill-lane, Maidstone.

Mr. Simmonds, Attorney at Law, Rochester.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

1 John King, of Queen-street, Queen-square, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. one of his Majesty's Under Secretaries of State.
2 William Wickham, of Duke-street, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. one of his Majesty's Under Secretaries of State.
3 R. Ford, of Sloane-street, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace, acting at the Public Office in Bow-street, Covent Garden, in the said county.
4 Joseph White, of Essex-court, Middle Temple, London, and of Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. solicitor for the affairs of his Majesty's Treasury.
6 Henry Dealtry, of Essex-street, in the Strand, in the county of Middlesex, clerk of the rules on the Crown side of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench.
6 Hugh Bell of Charter House-square, in the county of Middlesex, merchant.
7 James Wallis, of Charter House-square aforesaid, servant to the said Hugh Bell.
8 James Morris, of Glass House-yard, Aldersgate-street, in the county of Middlesex, servant to the said Hugh Bell.
9 John Revett, of Drury-lane, in the county of Middlesex, labourer, and one of the constables belonging to the Public Office in Bow-street, Covent Garden, in the said county.
10 Edward Fugion, of Bow-street aforesaid, shoe-maker, and one of the constables belonging to the Public Office, in Bow-street aforesaid.
11 John Schaw, of Eaton-street, Pimlico, in the county of Middlesex, one of his Majesty's messengers in ordinary.
12 Edward Lavender, of King's-row, Pimlico, in the county of Middlesex, attorney at law, and chief clerk of the Public Office, in Bow-street, Covent Garden, in the said county.
13 Matthew Smith, of his Majesty's Tower of London, major of the said Tower.
14 David Kinghorn, Gent. gaoler of his Majesty's Tower of London.
15 John Hancock, of Chichester-rents, [illegible] the affairs of his Majesty's Tr[illegible]
16 Robert Farquharson, of Brunswick-street, Blackfriars, London, letter-carrier.
17 Thomas Clio Rickman, of Upper Mary-le-bonne-street, bookseller
18 Thomas Stuckey, of Duke-street, Bloomsbury, taylor.
19 John Richardson, of Somer's-street, Cold Bath Fields, stay-maker and watchman.
20 John Jones, of Lincoln's Inn, attorney at law.
21 John Anthony Hodgson, of Aldermanbury, London, gentleman, and clerk to the said Joseph White, solicitor for the affairs of his Majesty's Treasury.
22 John Rothery, of Furnival's Inn cellar, Holborn, London, victualler.
23 George Haydon, of Furnival's Inn cellar aforesaid, servant to the said John Rothery.
24 Rebecca Henderson, of Furnival's Inn cellar aforesaid, servant to the said John Rothery.
25 Samuel Smith, of Temple-lane, Whitefriars, London, printer.
26 Elizabeth Smith, of Temple-lane aforesaid, wife of the said Smith.
27 Thomas Evans, of Plough-court, Feter lane, London, colourer of prints.
28 Juliet Evans, wife of ditto.
29 Mary Baffett, of Leather-lane, Holborn, London, wife of William Baffett, wiredrawer.
30 Sir Francis Burdett, of Foremark, in the county of Derby, Baronet.
31 John Floud, of the Inner Temple, Esq. one of the justices of the Peace, county of Middlesex.
32 David Affeter, of Gravesend, in the county of Kent, stonemason.
33 Henry Thornhill, of Offham, in the county of Kent, labourer.
34 William Twopeny, of St. Margaret, Rochester, gentleman, attorney at law.
35 Roger Man, of Rochester, county of Kent, driver of the Rochester coach.
36 John Claris, of St. George's-street, in the city of Canterbury, bookseller.
37 Kean Mahoney, of Burgate-street, in the city of Canterbury, fruiterer.
38 Nicholas Cloke, of Sun-street, in the city of Canterbury, innkeeper.
39 Mary Lemon, of Sun-street aforesaid, servant to the said Nicholas Cloke.
40 William Kitchengam, of Whitstable, in the county of Kent, victualler.
41 John Foreman, of Whitstable, mariner.
42 Edward Appleton, of Whitstable, mariner.
43 R. Smith, of Whitstable, mariner and boyman.
44 Jonas King, of Whitstable, officer of the customs.
45 Stephen Perkins, of Whitstable, victualler.
46 Rachael Perkins, of Whitstable, wife of Stephen Perkins.
47 Joh Dyason, of Whitstable, servant of S. Perkins.
48 Mary Sanders, of Whitstable, wife of John Sanders, of Whitstable, farmer and brewer.
49 John Sanders, jun. of Whitstable, miller.
50 Henry Parker, of Whitstable, mariner.
51 Nathaniel Bragg, of Whitstable, ditto.
52 Thomas Hocklefs, of Whitstable, ditto.
53 Thomas Norris, of Herne Bay, in the parish of Herne, county of Kent, victualler.
54 Robert Campbell of Deal, in the county of Kent, pilot.
55 Martha Campbell, of Deal, wife of the said Robert Campbell.
56 William Ralph, of Deal, corn-chandler.
57 Robert Lockyer, of Deal, labourer.
58 James Elliot, of Deal, innkeeper.
59 William Jones, of Deal, servant to the said James Elliott.
60 Lancelot Hayman, of Deal, upholsterer.
61 Thomas Barham, of Deal, Gent.
62 Jeremiah Mowle, of Deal, pilot.
63 Mary White, of Deal, widow, victualler.
64 William Yeates, of Deal, mariner.
65 Ann Crickett, of the High-street, in Margate, county of Kent, single woman, victualler.
66 Jane Dexter, of the High-street, in Margate, widow, servant to the said Ann Crickett.
67 William Kerby, of Margate, stable-keeper.
68 Vincent Whatler, of Margate, fisherman.
69 Daniel Valder, of Margate, officer of the customs.
70 Oliver Carlton, of Frederick-street, in the city of Dublin, in the kingdom of Ireland, Esq. Chief Constable of Dublin.
71 Henry Mayron, of Bride-street, in the city of Dublin, one of his Majesty's messengers in Ireland.
72 John Jackson, of the city of Dublin, cloth-merchant,
73 Charles M'Fillan, of Ballimulican near Maghresel, in the county of Derry, in kingdom of Ireland.
74 Rowley Gorges Hill, of Londonderry, in the kingdom of Ireland, collector of the customs and excise there.
75 Abraham Abbot, of the the city of Cork, in the kingdom of Ireland, attorney at law.
76 W. Lane, of the city of Cork, attorney at law.
77 ——Woods, of Dundalk, in the county of Down, in the kingdom of Ireland, officer of Excise.
78 Denis Fitzpatrick, of Dundalk, keeper of the gaol there.
79 John Grant, of Weston-lane, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, shoemaker.
80 Robert Gray of Blackless-street, Ancoats-lane, in Manchester aforesaid, manufacturer and dealer
81 Isaac Perrens, of Lath-street, in Manchester aforesaid, engraver and printer.
82 Mary Perreps, of the same place, wife of the said Isaac Perrins.
83 William Cheetham, of Henry-street, Ancoats-lane, in Manchester aforesaid, cotton manufacturer and shop-keeper.
84 Moses Fry, of Church-street, in Manchester aforesaid, taylor.
85 Thomas Towell, of Black-lane, Angel-meadow, in Manchester, aforesaid, manufacturer.
86 Nathaniel Milne, of King-street, in Manchester aforesaid, attorney at law.
87 Thomas Butterworth Bayley, of the Hope, near Manchester aforesaid, Esq. and one of the Justices of the peace for the said county of Lancaster.
88 Robert Anderson, of Manchester aforesaid, taylor.
89 David Davies, of St. James's-street, within the liberty of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, hatter.
90 Oswald Strong, of St. James's-street aforesaid, hatter, foreman to Messrs. Mouys and Davies, hatters.
91 John Newcomb, of Pall-Mall, within the liberty of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, boot and shoe-maker.
92 John White, of St. Alban's street, in the county of Middlesex, breeches-maker.
93 Benjamin Hall, of Down-street, Piccadilly, in the county of Middlesex, sadler.
94 Frederick Dutton, late of the town of Newry, in the county of Down, in the kingdom of Ireland, publican; but now a quarter-master of the corps of Drivers, attached to the Royal Irish Artillery quartered at Athlone, in the kingdom of Ireland aforesaid.
95 Thomas Watson, of Maidstone, in the county of Kent, Keeper of his Majesty's gaol for the said county at Maidstone aforesaid.
96 John Wixon, of Maidstone aforesaid, servant to the said Thomas Watson, and a turnkey in the said gaol.
97 George Burr, of Maidstone aforesaid, attorney at law, and town-clerk of Maidstone aforesaid.
98 Alexander Parkinson, of Union-street, in Manchester aforesaid, pattern drawer and headal knitter.
99 Henry Wm. Brooke, of Jermyn-street, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.
100 James Reeves, clerk of the public office in Bow-street, Covent Garden. in the county of Middlesex.
101 John Stafford, of Bell's Buildings, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, London, clerk to Jerome Wm. Knapp, of Brick Court, in the Middle Temple, London, Esq.
102 John Gale Jones, of Charles-street, Covent Garden, in the county of Middlesex, surgeon, abiding in the house of Mr. Romer, in the same street.

LONDON,

APRIL 19, 20, and 21.

They are killing daily at the victualling-Office, Chatham, at the rate of upwards of a score of bullocks; which are chiefly used to victual the ships of war fitted in the Thames and the Medway, for the North Seas, or for supplying ships destined for the Cannel, or other service, until they arrive at Portsmouth, when they are again victualled for their respective voyage.

Captain Bradley, of the Ariadne frigate, and who has the direction of fourteen sail of gun vessels and bombs, we understand, sailed on Friday morning to join Commodore Sir Richard Strachan, for the purpose, it is said, of bombarding Havre-de-Grace.

Yesterday Colonel Sir William Clarke, of the 84th Regiment, was at Court, and had the honour to kiss the King's hand on his promotion.

The active exertions of Government, in pursuing the clue which has been furnished for the detection of the Conspirators against the Country, entitle them to the gratitude of every individual in it.

On Wednesday, at midnight, a Magistrate from Bow-street, attended by several Officers, went to a Public House in Crompton-street, Clerkenwell, and apprehended *sixteen* persons, under a Warrant from the Secretary of State. The Prisoners were conveyed to Clerkenwell Sessions House in six coaches. They they underwent an examination, during which two of them found means to effect their escape. The others, the names of four of whom we understand to be, *Evans*, *Neagle*, *Nelson* and *Webb*, were committed to different prisons for examination by the Privy Council.

Yesterday morning *Benjamin Binns* was also arrested by Fugion and Rivett. He was taken out of his bed at the house of —— *Evans*, in Plough-court, Fetter-lane. He was afterwards brought to the Duke of Portland's Office, and from thence committed to Clerkenwell Bridewell.

The seizure of the Division of the London Corresponding Society, and their papers, at Clerkenwell, led to farther discoveries; and last night about eleven o'clock, a large party of Bow-street Officers, directed by a King's messenger, proceeded to arrest another division of the society, or rather, as we understand, the head body, called the *Executive Committee*. This committee had long met, very secretly, in a large old building in the passage leading out of Newcastle-street, Strand, into Craven-buildings. This is a dirty obscure passage, and the house, though too wretched for the habitation of the poorest mechanic, has large staircases and apartments, as it was two centuries ago the residence of nobility. It is next door to the back entrance of the queen of Bohemia's head. In this place sixteen members of the society were last night found sitting, [illegible] papers, &c. and several desks, as if the Committees of the different Divisions were there to read over the Minutes of the Resolutions of the Executive Committee. There was also an elevated [illegible] a pulpit; and in high sittings in this [illegible] the Members were apprehended. Eight of them were first conveyed to Carpmeal's, in Bow-street, while the other eight remained under guard: the second eight were afterwards taken away, and all of them were lodged in secure custody. The box, with the papers and the books tied on the outside of it, was taken away by the King's Messenger.

SUN OFFICE.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

We stop the Press to state the receipt, *by Express*, of French Papers to the 18th instant.

A Letter from Havre, of the 13th instant, announces the Capture of the Isles Marcou by the Flotilla of Cherburg. To this intelligence we give no credit.

The Directory have suppressed *Le Journal des Hommes Libres*, and *L'Ami de la Patrie*.

Buonaparte is about to set off for Toulon.

From the late hour at which these Journals have arrived, we are obliged to postpone the details brought by them until to-morrow. Their contents do not appear to be very material.

GRAVESEND, APRIL 16

This day the Achilles, of 74 guns was launched. She afforded considerable pleasure to a great assemblage of spectators, who were particularly engaged with her nautical proportions, the excellence of her form for quick sailing, endurance of weather, and extent of stowage, which are qualities seldom united in one ship; for in proportion to the extent of her stowage, she is [illegible] broad in the beam, which prevents that swiftness of sailing to which vessels of a narrow construction are adapted.

The six new war-boats, on a new construction, that are now finishing with the greatest speed at Pitcher's yard, Northfleet, it is said, will be sent to assist Sir Richard Strachan's plan of pursuing the French gun-boats, &c. that seek shelter up the rivers and creeks on the French coast.

HYDROGENOUS GAS.

A few days ago an extraordinary circumstance happened at Nath, near Winslow, Buckinghamshire: as a butcher was employed one evening to viscerate a mare, which had died from some cause unknown, he happened accidentally to cut a small hole in one of the intestines, upon which a quantity of air issued out with impetuosity, and coming in contact with the candle immediately became ignited, flashing up to the height of five or six feet, and singed the butcher's hair in its passage, his hat being off; after which it continued to flame from the broken place for the space of several minutes. This phenomenon has occasioned no little surprize in the neighbourhood, but it is not singular: it has been long known that the air generated in the bowels of animals is of the hydrogenous kind, and only wants the contact of flame to ignite it, as it escapes from confinement. —*Any person may try it on himself!!*

EDINBURGH,

APRIL 11.

The following singular circumstance happened at Kelso on Wednesday:—A Newfoundland bitch, belonging to Mr. Alexander Grieve, in that town, while swimming in the Tweed at Maxwell, at a place where the water is [illegible] to be about 10 feet deep, suddenly dived, and [illegible] appeared with a large salmon in her mouth, which she brought safely to shore, and delivered to her master. The fish was alive and vigorous when caught, although it appeared to have been slightly wounded by a leister.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Geneva, to a friend in Edinburgh, dated Feb. 13, 1798.

"You desire to know the state of this country. We are all in good circumstances, in every respect, but we have been ruined by the revolution of the Great Nation, truly great only in every thing that is bad. Our city has been cruelly vexed by the democratic faction, especially in the year 1794, when a terrible insurrection took place, and some of the very best citizens were condemned to death by a Revolutionary Tribunal. O! my friend! God preserve you from a revolution! It is the most horrid plague that hell ever poured upon earth. I know that revolutionary principles have made some progress in Great Britain and Ireland, but those deluded people do not know what they wish for; they feel, or they believe to feel the despotism that comes from above; they shall mourn and rue when they once feel the despotism that comes from below."

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

APRIL 20.

Mr. Dundas brought the following Message from his Majesty, which was read by the Speaker:

"G. R.

"His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that, from various advices received by his Majesty, it appears that preparations are making on the part of the French Government, for the embarkation of troops and warlike stores, and by the encreasing activity of the [illegible] in the ports of France, Flanders, and Holland, with the design of invading his Majesty's dominions; and that in such design they have been encouraged by the communications and correspondence of certain traitorous and disaffected Societies in these kingdoms.

"To render fruitless such designs, his Majesty places the firmest reliance on the bravery of his fleets and armies, and on the zeal, patriotism, and unshaken courage of his people, which has ever been manifested in their general exertion for the defence of the country, and which are more than ever necessary when called upon to defend all that is dear to them.

"His Majesty, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament for raising a body of cavalry, has thought it right to give directions for such regiments of cavalry as are embodied to be drawn out; and it is his intention to order such parts of the Supplementary Militia as are not yet embodied to be forthwith embodied and drawn out, in pursuance to the communication already made to the House of Commons on this subject.

"His Majesty thinks it incumbent on him to make the fullest use of the means provided by Parliament for the defence of the country; but he also feels it indispensably necessary to desire the House of Commons to consider, without delay, of such further measures as may be necessary to enable his Majesty to defeat the machinations of the wicked and traitorous persons within this realm, and to guard against the designs of its enemies abroad and at home."

Mr. Dundas made an Address of thanks to his Majesty, and assuring him that the house would proceed to the consideration of his Majesty's interesting Message.

As soon as the Address had been seconded,

Mr. Sheridan immediately rose: "I trust, Sir, that it will be impossible for any man who views the situation of the country at this moment, to suppose that I rise to oppose any part of the present Address. Undoubtedly, if I had been present upon a former occasion, when a Right Honorable and Learned Gentleman brought in his Bill for the better defence of the country, though I might have excepted to particular passages, I should certainly have given it my most cordial and zealous support, and in doing so I beg to have it understood, that in the measure itself I do not consider it as having conferred any new powers upon the Crown. Sir, I trust there is no man who does not know that in cases of peril out of the ordinary course and contemplation of the law, the King is armed with full powers to call out the whole energy of his kingdom. In domestic outrages, this is in the power of a common constable; undoubtedly then it is not supposed by the constitution, that in the danger and apprehension of a foreign invasion the King is to be a mere looker on. In that respect, therefore, I think that whatever service any man may give, he will do no more than he is bound by his allegiance to do. But what I wish superadded to this is, to see a superior zeal to animate the country; a zeal which it is not in the power of any Minister to call forth. Sir, in times like these, a common spirit will not do; and when I say that I wish to see a superior spirit animate the country, I rejoice to say that I do see it rising: yet at the same time I must also say, that there is a sort of supineness and apathy I admit, which I hope and trust this House will supply. And, with regard to that apathy and supineness, I have not the slightest idea but that immediately upon the appearance of real danger, it would disappear; but there is much in previous preparation, not merely as to discipline and defence, but in the prompt avowal of the determination of the country. Sir, I have no doubt that the first drop of British blood that shall be shed by Frenchmen on British ground, will raise such a spirit of valour in British [illegible] as must be invincible and irresistible! (Loud and universal cry of hear, hear!)—But Gentlemen have not sufficiently calculated what the [illegible] would be of any successful impression of the French upon the country. Sir, without recurring to one opinion which I have ever held, I do not conceive that there ever was any period of our history, in which the conquest of the kingdom by a forein power would bring such total ruin upon it, as the conquest of Great Britain by the present French Republic. And when I say this, I do not retract any thing I have ever maintained upon the French Revolution, or the establishment of a Republic in France. Sir, though deprecating the calamities to which the Republic has given rise, I never wished the restoration of Monarchy in France. I am not rejoicing that France has attained such power, that she arrived at it by the coalition of the powers of Europe against her, and that if she had been suffered to remain as she was, she would not have attained that power; but I am saying that the impression of French force now would be more fatal than at any former period of our history. Yet when I assert that I still hold my opinions, perhaps the Right Honorable Gentleman may not think this observation well placed, but I do think that if the unfortunate person who may be intitled to the Crown of France, should from a general spirit of loyalty in the country, and by a restoration as little expected as our own in the times of Charles the Second, be raised to the Throne, and the Emigrants who had suffered most by the Revolution, were to be called back: I say, Sir, I do not believe that it would abate one atom of the ambition of France, or induce her to give back one particle of her power. I do not believe that her councils, though composed of persons who had been most encouraged and protected in other countries, would relinquish one conquest atchieved by the Republic, would give up one inch of the boundary of the Rhine, withdraw one man from Italy, abandon an acre of the Low Countries, or above all, depart from the principle of doing every thing to wrest the sovereignty of the seas from Great Britain. Tho' I dread the Republic of France, I should not dread less the Monarchy of France; and in speaking of the Republic, I beg not to be understood as a person mixing in that spirit of invective and personality which has been adopted, and which I must express my regret at seeing continued in a clause of a Bill which has passed lately. Sir, when we have been asking for peace with the Government of France, I do not think it wise to charge them with cruelty, injustice, and oppression. Equally too should I reprobate any idea of animating the country by the coarse expressions of Monster Hoche and Ruffian General, which have been imputed to a person in a high situation in another country. Sir, instead of resorting to such expressions, I would, on the contrary, pay the French a solid and sincere compliment, and I will tell you what that compliment should be: by knowing what they have done, and judging what they are capable of, I would omit no one human preparation that might enable us to make a successful resistance to the utmost their doing could attempt.——That is the compliment I would pay them—that is the way I would meet them. It is not in any mortal power to say they shall not *subdue* us, but at least we may take care that they shall not *despise* us. Sir, if I were to allude to Buonaparte, I would not recur to such invective. I would neither call him a monster nor a ruffian. He is certainly a great man, and if he is to be the commander of the expedition against this country, he will not tarnish his laurels by deserving those names. But I would at least distrust his *professions*—"*[illegible], freedom regained; peace to commerce, bread to cottages.*" He will come for the humane and liberal purpose of establishing liberty." Can any thing be more glorious, I had almost said, more generous than this? But is here an Englishman so absurd, so besotted and befooled as to give credit to one word of it? But may not Republics be actuated by great and generous sentiments? Undoubtedly they may: but I must first look to the nature and constitution of those Republics. In the early and virtuous time of Rome, they did conquer for *glory*, and to procure to people their rights. In the Spartan Republic too, I can conceive the same, and that they might conquer for *fame*, and not for the acquisition of those luxuries, which they considered as inimical to the Republican spirit.—But let gentlemen look to the constitution and practice of the Republic of France. Do they not see that their tree of liberty is planted in the garden of the monarchy, and that it bears the same luxuriant fruit? Are they not eager for all the luxuries and refinements to make their capital the school and mart of elegance for the world? What do they want?—Glory? They are gorged with it. Territory?—They have more, perhaps, than they will be able to retain. *What is it they want? Ships, commerce, manufactures, cash, capital, and credit*; or, in other words, they *only* want the *sinews, bones, marrow*, and *heart's-blood of Great Britain*.—(*Loud and universal cries of hear! hear! accompanied with the clapping of hands.*)

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

The Apprehension of Mr. Roger O'Connor.

At half past 8 this morning four persons entered the house where Mr. ROGER O'CONNOR lodged, seized his Papers, and carried him off in a Coach. At two his friends had not been able to learn to what place he had been taken.

Courier Office, quarter past 2, p. m.

DUBLIN.

APRIL 23.

Counsellor Sampson, according to the information of a Gentleman of high respectability, who arrived yesterday from Whitehaven, has been apprehended near that Town and lodged in Carlisle Gaol.—The idenity had beed fully proved before his committal, his own servant made a full confession before a Magistrate, and the linen found in his portmantea, was marked with the initials of his name.

Yesterday the Quarter-Assembly was held at the Exhibition-House in William-street; Alderman Thomas Andrews, as next in succession to the chair was elected Lord Mayor; and Frederick Darley, and Nathaniel Hone, Esqrs. were elected Sheriffs for the year ensui g from Michaelmas next.—The return of the Commons for the Election of Sheriffs was as follows:—

1	Frederick Darley, Esq.	85
2	George Carleton, Esq.	66
3	Nathaniel Hone, Esq.	65
4	Wm. Duncan, Esq.	63
5	R. Sutter, Esq.	61
6	Wm. Evans, Esq.	59
7	Edward Rice, Esq.	54
8	Drury Jones, Esq.	53

The Yeomanry Guards, in consequence of the tranquil state of the City, are to be reduced to one-half of their present strength till further orders.

A circular Letter has been directed to every Commanding-Officer of Yeomanry Corps to authorise an enrollment of a Supplementary force, not exceeding fifty men to each Corps, who are to take the oath of Allegiance as prescribed by the act, and to declare their willingness to undertake permanent duty as Yeoman when called upon by Government; but until so called upon, they are neither to be cloathed, paid, armed or disciplined; they are to be in readiness however to supply deficiencies in the corps, and to turn out in defence of their Country should the Lord Lieutenant require their service, in which case they are to be provided by Government with arms and accoutrements.

This measure will operate in some degree as a test of Loyalty: it was urged by men who wished for some plausible excuse, that their necessary attention to business prevented their becoming Yeomen; they have now an opportunity of proving their Loyalty by taking the oath of Allegiance, and enrolling their names in Yeomanry Corps, without being subject to duty till called upon by the danger of their Country.

The report of Lord Edward Fitzgerald having been apprehended in the Isle-of-man, is without foundation.—The *ingenious* Youth, who declared a few hours before he absconded that he would meet with firmness any charges against him, has hitherto eluded all pursuit.

According to letters from Carnew, county Wicklow, an attempt was made a few nights ago by the United Irishmen to set the town on fire. Their diabolical purpose succeeded in the destruction of several houses, but by the exertions of the military, the fire was extinguished before the mischief become as general as it was intended to be.

Accounts received from the North that may be depended on, are of the most pleasing kind: They all agree that a radical change has extensively taken place amongst the people of that country; sensible how compleately they have been deceived and misled, all are returning to their accustomed pursuits of trade and industry.

(*Leinster Journal*)

A few nights ago a band of ruffians, instruments of the assassinating system, broke at dead of night into the house of a member of the Clonsillah Yeomanry, named Launders, a miller, at Lucan, whom they basely murdered with all that accompanying cruelty which distinguishes that horrid and disgraceful terrorism so affecting to this country.

C O R K.

The Hamburgh Mail which became due on Wednesday last, arrived last night. By the packet which brought it over we have the satisfaction to learn that his Majesty's ship La Lutine, and [illegible] of forty [illegible] arrived at Elsineur.

The last Intelligence from Rastadt is dated on the 6th inst. It appears, that the deputation of the Empire have, after long debates, assented to the principle of secularization. They accompany their note to the French Plenipotentiaries, in which they assent to this principle, with a request that the French would give a precise answer to their former propositions, and would withdraw their troops from the Right bank of the Rhine.

Letters from Basle, of the 4th inst. state, that Schaffhausen had at length declared for the new Constitution.

The Vienna article is dated on the 31st ult. & contradicts the account of the demands made on the Court of Naples, and the consequences of those demands. It adds, that the report of the commotions in Sicily and Naples were greatly exaggerated.

The puffs of our English Advertisers are *cold* and *tame*, in comparison with those produced in the climate of America. We are told by a Philadelphia Lottery-Office Keeper, that "there are Prizes enough in the Wheel to give the bloom of *fifteen* to the faded Nymph of *fifty*—to make *little Pate* a *charming* fellow, or to turn a *Devil* into a *Saint*."

DEATH.

On Thursday last, at Ummery, near Bandon, Mrs. Sealy, relict of the late George Sealy, of that Town, Esq.

ARRIVED THIS DAY,
Per the BRITTANIA,
AT MAGUIRE's,
Ladies' and Military Feather Manufactory, and [illegible],
No. 23, Grand-Parade;
A new Assortment of the newest Fashioned STRAW HATS and BONNETS, as they are now Worn in LONDON. April 25.

A. B. may rest assured that his Conditions shall be honorably complied with; he can have an interview at 9 o'clock in the morning of Friday next, at the place he directed his letter to.

Wednesday, 25th April.

A Principal School-Master.
Wanted for the Sunday and Daily Schools, apply to A. Edwards, Printer and Bookseller, Castle Street.

Auction of *Sugar* and *Hops*,
On *Tuesday next* the 1st May, at ROBERT BURKE's Stores, Sand-quay;
197 { *Bags East India* SUGAR, chiefly *white Radnagores.*
50 { *Pockets of new* Green *and Brewers* HOPS.
Terms made pleasing. Cork, April 25.

To AUGUSTUS WARREN, *of Warren-Court, Esq.*

SIR,

WE, the Inhabitants of the Parish of KILMURRY and its Vicinity, do gladly embrace this opportunity, (and think it a duty highly incumbent on us) to return you our most hearty and sincere Thanks: for the very many and repeated services rendered to us, and the Inhabitants of this Neighbourhood at large, by your spirited and gentlemanly exertion to keep Peace, good Order and Harmony among the people; and to quell any rising Rabble that hitherto threatened us. Your stepping forward with such uncommon activity, at the present critical juncture, (when barbarous murders, horrid plots, and inflammable conspiracies, are daily raging through different parts of the Country,) to stem the torrent of discord and disaffection, and to shield us from the pernicious ills that stare us so glaringly from every quarter; and also your most excellent animated, and fellow-feeling exhortation to us, when assembled in Congregation at our Chapel, on Sunday last, highly deserve our warmest and most grateful acknowledgments and approbations. And we pledge ourselves, with our lives and properties, to adhere to your wholsome and fostering admonitions, with the firmest attachment and most unremitting perseverance; by strictly observing a due respect and obedience to the Laws, to our present gracious Sovereign, and glorious Constitution, and that we will use our utmost endeavours to discover, and bring to condign punishment, any daring itinerant Reptile, or Vagabond, that should come to disseminate the seeds of sedition, or insurrection, amongst us: or to disturb the happy Tranquility that still remains unshaken in this our Neighbourhood.

We remain, Sir,
With every sentiment of gratitude, respect, and esteem,
Your most faithful, most devoted, and most obedient servants,

JOHN SWEENY, P. P. and Parishioners.

City Treasurer's-Office.

PAYMENT of all proper Demands on this Office, will begin on *Monday*, the 30th Instant, from Nine 'till Three o'Clock, and continue for Eight Days, if necessary, whereof all Persons concerned are to take Notice.

CORK, *April* 23, 1798. } WM. PHILLIPS, *Treasurer.*

County of Cork, Treasurer's-Office. } PAYMENT of all proper Demands on this Office, will commence on *Monday* next, [illegible] and continue for Eight Days, if necessary, *and no longer.*

23d of *April* 1798. } J. W. DE LA COUR, *Treasurer.*

THE adjourned Annual General Meeting of the *DISPENSARY & HUMANE SOCIETY*, for the purpose of Electing the different Committees, Annual Officers, &c. &c. will be held at the Dispensary, on Friday May the Fourth, at Two o'Clock. April 25.

Saturday Evening, the 21st of April, the Assizes of the County of Cork ended, before Mr. SERJEANT STANLEY, when the Court was adjourned to Monday, the 28th of May next. At the close of the Assizes, the *High Sheriff* and the Right Honorable *Lord Boyle*, Foreman, and the *Grand Jury* of the County of *Cork*, presented the following Address to Mr. Serjeant STANLEY.

Co. Cork Grand-Jury Room, April 21, 1798.

WE, the HIGH SHERIFF and GRAND JURY of the County of CORK, at Spring Assizes assembled, return our warmest Thanks to Mr. SERJEANT STANLEY, for the Firm, Patient and Humane Conduct, evinced by him during the long and painful Execution of his Office as Judge, and the Dignity with which he supported the Order and Decorum of his Court.

SAM. TOWNSEND, H. S.
BOYLE and Fellow-Jurors.

Mr. Serjeant STANLEY's Answer.

I AM extremely happy to find that my Conduct, in discharge of my public Duty, upon this very important Occasion, has met with the Approbation of so highly Respectable a Body, as the HIGH SHERIFF and GRAND JURY of the *County of Cork*; and if I wanted any thing to Animate my Exertions in Support of the Laws and Constitution, and in the Restoration of the Public Tranquility, this kind Testimony which you have been so good to bestow on me, would afford me a very strong additional Incentive indeed.

POETRY.

THE TRIUMPHS OF ERIN.

EMERALD Ifland, verdant ERIN,
Lo! along thy troubled fhore,
Treafon, high its ftandard rearing,
Pants to dye thy fields in gore.

Once endowed with every bleffing,
Free, united, loyal, brave—
Now thy treach'rous Sons are preffing
Thee, their Parent, to enflave.

Freedom's facred name affuming,
Bafely they prevent its end;
To their dreadful plans prefuming,
ERIN's gen'rous Soul to bend.

But beneath the cloak of feeling,
Love and truth and peace profefs'd,
Treafon, thus its head concealing,
Points a dagger at thy breaft.

Thofe, for freedom truly fighting,
Ne'er would *fell* their native plains;
Nor, the aid of FRANCE inviting,
Seek a *Foreign Tyrant's chains.*

ER[illegible]
Whilft o'er EUROPE darknefs fpread,
Can'ft not thou, its wiles difcerning,
Crufh the fpecious ferpent's head?

Nurfe of Heroes, famed in ftory,
Oft confounding FRANCE and SPAIN,
May thefe mifcreants caufe thy glory,
As of old, to fhine again!

See thy Sifter-Ifland ftanding,
Mark her calm, Majeftic form,
All her antient foul commanding,
Smiling at the threaten'd ftorm.

Round your Ifles, e'en now in motion,
See her circling NAVY draws,
Peerlefs EMPRESS of the OCEAN,
Neptune's felf fupports her caufe.

Then, in confcious ftrength elated,
Join with her to fave the World—
Soon fhall FRANCE, to ruin fated,
At your conqu'ring feet be hurl'd.

ROME AND FRANCE.

By a Correfpondent.

That France aims at fubjecting the world to her dominion has often been afferted, and can hardly be denied. Yet it may not be quite ufelefs to imprefs this truth on the minds of our countrymen, on whom alone it feems now to depend, with the aid of Divine Providence, to ftem the torrents of the arms of France, to fet a limit to her vaulting ambition, and to prove that artful and well adapted as are the means fhe employs for [illegible] procuring the expected fuccefs.

No mode of demonftration can be more convincing than that of pointing out a parallel cafe, in which univerfal domination was aimed at (and acquired) and remarking the exact adoption by the French rulers, of the leading principles of the fyftem by which Rome gained to herfelf the title of Miftrefs of the world. The fyftem is well developed by a celebrated French author.* and from his ftatement of it are taken the particulars to which we are to allude, in drawing the comparifon.

There feems to be ample ground for believing, that the form of government affumed by the French, was prefered to a limited monarchy, chiefly as being the beft for promoting thofe views of conqueft which, (engendered along with the plan of revolution) ftrengthened with the ftrength of the revolutionary faction. It was under fuch a form of government that Rome fpread the wings of her power to the uttermoft corners of the earth. Montefquieu fays, "Rome having abolifhed Kings, eftablifhed Annual Confuls; and this it was that bore her to fo high a pinnacle of power. *Princes* have *periods of ambition*, which are fucceeded by other paffions, or by indolence; but *the Republic* having chiefs annually changed, and who were eager to fignalife their magiftracy in the view of afpiring at future appointments to the fame office, there was *not a moment diverted from the purfuits of ambition.*";

The Government of France have betrayed a rooted diflike to a ftate of peace. To the attainment of their object, a continuance of uninterrupted war is evidently held to be of the utmoft importance. So thought the Romans: and the advantage of the fyftem is thus explained:—"Rome was in a ftate of eternal war, and always violent. Now, a nation that was conftantly at war, by the principle of its Government, behoved to perifh, or elfe to overcome all others, who, for a time at war, for a time in peace, were never fo alert to attack, nor fo prepared for defence.

"The Romans thus acquired a profound acquaintance with the military art. In wars of fhort indurance, the greater part of examples are loft;—peace introduces other ideas, and a nation forgets its faults, and even its merits.

"Another confequence of the principle of perpetual warfare was, that the Romans never made peace but when conquerors, Indeed, to what end make a difgraceful peace with one people, to go and make an attack upon another?"

We fhall now borrow from the fame author fome recitals of principles of conduct acted on by the Romans, leaving the reader, who can at be at no lofs, even in the [illegible] period of hiftory fince the [illegible] of the French Revolution, to find abundant [illegible] for filling up the [illegible]:—

1. "When they had feveral enemies on their hands, they granted a truce to the weakeft, who thought himfelf fortunate in obtaining it, deeming an even [illegible] the period of his ruin."

2. "As they never made peace with fincerity, and as, *in their defire of gaining univerfal empire*, their *treaties* were no more than *fufpenfions of hoftilities*, they infifted on the infertion of conditions in them which could not but terminate in the ruin of the ftate that accepted them. They caufed difmantle ftrong garrifons, or limit the military eftablifhment; or infifted for delivery of the horfes and elephants; and if the people with whom they were treating was powerful at fea, they obliged them to burn their fhips, and fometimes to remove their habitations farther from the coaft."

3. "Sometimes they availed themfelves of ambiguities in their language.—They deftroyed Carthage, faying, they had promifed to fave, not the town, but the city."

4. "They could even give an arbitrary conftruction to a treaty:—thus, when they wifhed to humble the Rhodians, they faid they had in former given Lycia to them, not as a prefent, but to be their friend and ally."

5. "Sometimes they treated for peace with a Prince on reafonable terms; and, when he had fulfilled thefe, they added fuch others, that he was forced to renew the war:—Thus, when they obliged Jugurtha to deliver to them his horfes, his treafures, his deferters, they demanded of him to give up his own perfon; a thing which, being the laft of calamities to a prince, can never be made a condition of peace."

6. "As it was their cuftom to *affume a Magifterial ftyle* the Ambaffadors whom they fent to nations who had not felt their power were inevitably affronted, which furnifhed an excellent pretext for making a new war."

7. "When any people had withdrawn themfelves from their allegiance to their Sovereign, they immediately conferred on them the title of Allies of the Roman people; and thereby rendered them facred and inviolable; fo that no King, however great, could be one moment fure of his own fubjects."

8. "When they left fome cities in poffeffion of liberty they immediately excited in them two factions; the one defended the laws and liberty of their country, the other maintained that the will of the Romans was the only law; and as this laft faction was always the moft powerful, it is obvious that fuch liberty was no more than a name."

9. "Above all, *their conftant maxim was to divide.* The Achaian Republic was formed by an affociation of free cities; the Senate declared that each city fhould govern itfelf, according to its own laws, without dependence on a common authority."

10. "The Republic of the Boetians was in like manner a federation of feveral cities; but as in the war againft Perfius, fome followed the party of that Prince, and others that of the Romans, the latter by gracioufly receiving thefe adherents, brought about the deftruction of the common alliance."

11. "They had a *flow* kind of conqueft. They vanquifhed a people and were content with weakening them; they impofed conditions which infenfibly undermined them; if they rofe againft them, they humbled them ftill more; and thus they became fubjected without being able to fix the epoch of their fubjection."

12. "After the eftablifhment of pay, the Senate difcontinued the diftribution, among the foldiers, of the lands of the conquered nations; other conditions were impofed upon them; they were obliged, for example, to furnifh the army with pay for a certain time, and to give them provifions and clothing."

Like modern France, Rome furrounded herfelf with colonies "which were, as it were, her ramparts." We may fay of the affiliated Republics, which form, as it were, the ramparts of France, what Montefquieu fays of the Greek cities which the Romans feparated from the dominions of Philip and other Princes. "It is plain that thefe little Republics could not but be dependent. Yet they gave themfelves up to a ftupid ecftacy, and believed themfelves really free, becaufe the Romans declared them fo."

We may conclude the parallel by afferting, that where fo many and ftrong points of likenefs occur, this alfo muft be admitted to be in both inftances alike, that "thefe cuftoms were not individual facts which, by chance, took place; but that they were *principles of action*, always uniform in their operation."

From the confideration of thefe hiftorical remarks let us draw the appropriate advantage:—We have facts paffing under our eyes to obferve; hiftory furnifhes paft experience by which to compare, and by the aid of which to forefee; let us deduce the proper practical inference.

Perceiving clearly that the object which our enemy is bent upon involves the abafement, the fubjection, the flavery of our country, fhall we not be filled with abhorrence and indignation? Can we confider any facrifice too great which may conduce to the defeat of fuch a foe?

Knowing that "their conftant maxim is to DIVIDE" let us beware of contributing to the fuccefs of our enemies by means of difcontents and jealoufies among ourfelves. While we ftand oppofed to enemies fo formidable, fo inveterate, let every individual animofity, every feeling of refentment for fuppofed injuftice or neglect, every idea of public abufes wanting reform, be buried in patriotic oblivion.

Let us duly eftimate the character of our enemies, and weigh well this important truth, that peace however defirable is not to be obtained; we have feen that they [illegible] Why indeed fhould they [illegible] of their Continental wars they are at [illegible]; and for the conqueft of Britain (their main object is) a time of leifure is [illegible]. But befides knowing that they will *not make peace*, it is worthy our beft attention, that a durable peace cannot be made with thofe who are refolved to be conquerors of the world, or nothing. Can friendfhip fubfift between a ravenous [illegible] and his prey? were we to effect a treaty of peace with the French Directory it would be like the Roman treaties "a mere fufpenfion of hoftilities." According to the fituation of the two countries, we have nothing to afk from France but peace, while we muft (as the price) furrender fome part of the conquefts we have made at the expence of precious blood and treafure: This done we would be treated like Jugurtha—other demands would be made to which it would be impoffible to accede, and we would be forced to renew the war, weakened to a certained extent by the conceffions perfidioufly extracted from us.

At once then, let us refolve on what alone is left us to do, confiftently with our honour, our independence, our exiftence as free men; on maintaining our hoftile attitude till we fhall have vanquifhed or exhaufted thefe difturbers of mankind, or till the wretched fubjects who groan under their tyranny, fhall have thrown off the yoke, and reftored a government whofe ruling principle may be to preferve and promote the happinefs of its country, difclaiming and abandoning projects of foreign conqueft and fubjugation.

As the beft means of haftening the arrival of that happy æra, let us inftantly and chearfully renounce the enjoyments of luxury and eafe, and be ready to refign our lives whenfoever the fafety of the State may require the facrifice.—Let us emulate Rome herfelf, when (yet in her infancy,) fhe raifed on a great emergency, ten legions within her walls.

The example of Mithridates deferves to be remembered.—In the words of Montefquieu, "Of all the kings whom the Romans attacked, Mithridates alone *defended himfelf with courage and put them in danger.*" But, for treachery, he might have overcome them.—"Nothing (fays our author) was fo ruinous to moft Princes as their *manifeft defire for peace.* But Mithridates at once made all the world fenfible that he was the enemy of the Romans; that he would be their enemy for ever."

The prefent conteft affuredly requires all our courage and perfeverance; our patriotifm and generous facrifice of felf; but thefe muft and will conquer. We have feen other States fall, but they have fallen victims to that weaknefs, thofe fears, and thofe public vices, by means of which the Roman fyftem has fo well taught the French Government to betray and ruin nations.

We fee fome States not immediately adjoining to the courfe of this wafteful torrent, who appear to flatter themfelves with a hope, that it will never reach them. So it was in ancient times.—Montefquieu fays, "few leagues were formed againft them; for he who was the moft remote from the danger had no defire to approach it; But, the flood fwelled as it advanced, and at length fwept away thofe diftant poffeffions after ravaging in its progrefs all that lay between.

Warned by fuch an example, it might have been expected that the northern powers, who feem fecure fpectators of the ftorm, would have ere now come forward in fupport of the fhaken pillars of the world. In the prefent crifis, their ftake is affuredly not lefs than ours.—Should the brave inhabitants of this ifland fall under the fwords of their affailants, the laft barrier would be broken down, and all Europe would be loft in a deluge of blood. But Britons, roufed and united, will prove themfelves invincible.

* Montefquieu.

LONDON,

APRIL 17 & 18.

We have the pleafure to ftate, that Seventeen Dutch Schutz, Six Doggers, and Three Merchantmen, are taken by Admiral Onflow's Fleet, off the Texel, and fent into Yarmouth.

CONSPIRACY AT MANCHESTER.

Proofs of a deep and moft dangerous Confpiracy to aid the Enemy in their attempts at invading this Country, are every day becoming more manifeft. Very important difcoveries have, we underftand, been made in confequence of the arreft of the perfons at Manchefter, and who are now under examination before the Privy Council.—A confiderable number of the Military in that neighbourhood had been fworn by an Affociation at Manchefter, profeffing to have for their object a *Parliamentary Reform*—The purport of the Oath impofed upon the deluded Soldiery was, that if Government perfifted in oppofing a Parliamentary Reform, they would, in cafe of the landing of the Enemy, revolt from their Officers. This Society at Manchefter has been in conftant correfpondence with the *United Irifhmen*, and likewife with the *Government of France*. Their [illegible] thefe [illegible] and [illegible] become fenfible of their crime, and [illegible] for it [illegible] the [illegible] to come. In the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the perfons feized at Manchefter, it is faid that a paper has been found [illegible], containing [illegible] to the [illegible] their landing, [illegible] the Coaft, and [illegible] which they were [illegible].

In the prefent [illegible] interefting bufinefs, we deem it improper to publifh the circumftances that have come to our knowledge. The difcovery has been providential, and we doubt not but the confequences will lead to the future fecurity and tranquillity of the Country. The detection, as we have been informed, was made by a [illegible] formed one of a Party which was marching from Manchefter to [illegible]. This man had been intrufted by the [illegible] Hundred Guineas, [illegible] Corruption to the Military [illegible].

The man got drunk [illegible], and whether from a remorfe of confcience, or in the wantonnefs of intoxication, we know not, he made a confeffion of the bufinefs in which he was engaged, and thus fome of the perfons implicated were difcovered.

The Privy Council met yefterday at the Duke of Portland's Office, and were occupied moft part of the day in examining and hearing the evidence againft the perfons brought from Manchefter, charged with treafonable practices. James Dixon, the only Prifoner examined, was remanded to prifon.

A Proclamation, it is underftood, is about to be iffued, calling upon every good Subject to difclofe whatever he may know refpecting the dangerous Confpiracy formed at Manchefter and other places. A Reward will be offered for the apprehenfion of the Confpirators, and a promife of pardon to all thofe who fhall make difcoveries.

Modefty!—"I can write," (fays Thomas Paine, in a late publication,) "a better book than the Bible myfelf!"—On which declaration the monthly reviewers make this neat remark:—"This may be Mr. Paine's opinion: but there is one part of the Bible which furely could not be improved even by him; we mean that in which it is faid, 'Seeft thou a man wife in his own conceit, there is more hope of a *fool* than of *him.*'"

Monday afternoon a petition was prefented to the King at Windfor, by fome very refpectable Quakers, in behalf of a perfon of that [illegible] under fentence of death, praying that his [illegible] might be changed [illegible].

[illegible] underftand that [illegible] to avail himfelf of Mr. Erfkine's evidence to this point,—that previous to his attempting to efcape to France, he confulted him relative to his [illegible] as Proprietor of the [illegible] in Ireland: and that his object was not to act treafonably againft his country, but to evade the fentence of the law, in regard to the profecutions againft him in the above capacity.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer cruizing off the Texel, April 16, 1798.

"I have been off this Port from the 4th inft. and have had an opportunity of watching it very clofe, during which time no Man of War has come out, or gone in. The following is the ftate of the Enemy's Fleet: there is no Admiral or Captain on board the Fleet; they are fuppofed to be at Amfterdam: the fhips are not manned and report fays, they prefs every Seaman they can get hold of, and fend them to Dunkirk. The Dutch have engaged to furnifh the French with 1000 large boats, for the intended Invafion of England.

"Lift of Ships in the Texel, in the Outer Road, or Mars Deep:

Wafhington	74	Cerberus	64
Lyon	64	Bodifare	58

Two other Line of Battle Ships, rigged, but no fails bent; Haerlem, 68 guns, under jury mafts; Frigates, Fury 36, Helden 34, and Sea-Horfe 24; and nine others, Frigates, Sloops, &c. with Pendants, making in all 19 Sail.

"In the Low Deeps, or Inner Road, 3 Line of Battle Ships and one armed *en flute*, and 2 Frigates not manned.

"In the Mafe, 2 Sail of the Line, 2 Frigates, 1 Cutter Brig, ready for Sea."

PLYMOUTH,

APRIL 16.

Arrived a Schooner and three French [illegible] Privateers, from Falmouth, which have been captured and carried in thither by the Weftern Squadron.

Arrived the Maria Chriftina, a Swedifh Veffel, laden with fundries, detained by L'Impetueux, of 78 guns, Captain J. W. Payne. Alfo the Danifh Brig Society, Captain Peterfen, from Barcelona, bound to Hamburgh, laden with brandy, detained by La Suffifante Sloop of War.

Two Frigates are juft anchored in Cawfand Bay from the Weftward, one of which is fuppofed to be the Indefatigable, Captain Sir Edward Pellew.

Arrived alfo the Sylph Sloop of War, from Falmouth.

Sailed the Revolutionaire and Mermaid Frigates, on a cruize to the Weftward.

CORK: Printed by JOHN CONNOR, (for the Proprietor.)—— This Paper is publifhed at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-ftreet, oppofite the Poft-Office, where Advertifements, Effays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.

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The Cork Herald:

Or, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.——*No* 23.] *SATURDAY*, April 28, 1798. [*Price, Four-Pence.*

ARRIVED THIS DAY,

Per the Brittania,

AT MAGUIRE's,

[illegible] and [illegible] Manufactory, and [illegible]

[illegible], Grand-Parade,

A new Assortment of the newest Fashioned STRAW HATS and BONNETS, as they are now Worn in LONDON. April 25.

A Protestant School-Master,

Wanted for the Sunday and Daily Schools, apply to A. Edwards, Printer and Bookseller, Castle-Street.

Auction of *Sugar* and *Hops*,

On *Tuesday next* the 1st May, at ROBERT BURKE's Stores, Sand-quay;

197 { *Bags East India* SUGAR, chiefly *with [illegible]*.

50 { *Pockets of new* Green *and Brewers* HOPS.

Terms made pleasing. Cork, April 25.

City Treasurer's-Office.

☞ PAYMENT of all proper Demands on this Office, will begin on *Monday*, the 30th Instant, from Nine 'till Three o'Clock, and continue for Eight Days, if necessary, whereof all Persons concerned are to take Notice.

CORK, *April* 23, 1798. } WM. PHILLIPS, *Treasurer.*

County of Cork, Treasurer's-Office. } ☞ PAYMENT of all proper Demands on this Office, will commence on *Monday next*, the thirtieth Day of *April* Instant, and continue for Eight Days, if necessary, *and no longer.*

[illegible] of April 1798. } J. W. DE-LA-COUR, *Treasurer.*

J. KING,

No. 10, *Grand-Parade*,

IS now landing out of the Active, from *London*, NEW TEAS, from last Month's Sale; as also a very large parcel of fine EAST INDIA SUGAR, in Bags: he has likewise received, in addition to his extensive and well-assorted Stock of Groceries, 500 Jars of the much-approved *London Patent Mustard*, and *Burgess's* Original and Superior *Essence of Anchovies*; *Japan Soy*; *Bengal Curry Powder*; *Cayenne Pepper*, *&c. &c.*

April 18.

FINE SCALE SUGAR, in Bags,
Kent and Brewers Hops,
NEW SWEDISH HERRINGS,
Double Mats,
WOOD HOOPS,
For Sale, on moderate Terms,
At ROBERT BURKE's Stores,
SAND-QUAY.

April 14.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen.

8th Nov. 1797.

THERE being a want of Surgeons' Mates to serve in his Majesty's ships, the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, do hereby give notice to such Gentlemen as may be willing to serve therein, that they may, on application to Doctor William Gray, of Dublin, or Doctor Wm. Meade, of Cork, receive letters for examination before the Royal College of Surgeons at Dublin, and afterwards on presenting the certificates of such examination to the said Commissioners, will receive warrants according to their qualification.

The Commissioners do further give notice to such Gentlemen as may prefer being examined by the Surgeons Company of London, that they may receive letters for that purpose by applying at the Sick and Wounded Office in London.

Particulars of the allowances to Surgeons Mates and Surgeons in his Majesty's Navy, may be known by applying at the Office of the Commissioners, to Doctor Gray, of Dublin, or Doctor Meade, of Cork.

EDWARD DWYER

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Stores in PRINCE's-STREET,

Opposite the Bush Tavern,

ENGLISH AND IRISH PORTER,
AND SPRUCE BEER,
HIGHLY UP IN BOTTLE.

The Purchaser of 10 Dozen will be allowed 5 per cent. Discount.

April 14.

WANTS AN EMPLOY,

A Young Man of unexceptionable Character and genteel Connections, that has been used to Business; writes a good hand and understands Accounts—wishes to be employed in a Distillery, [illegible], or Merchant's Office. [illegible] to [illegible] at Mr. [illegible], on the Parade, will particularly be attended to.

April 21.

NOTICE.

ANY Person inclined to Contract for the Foraging of the ARTILLERY HORSES, at *Cork*, *Bandon* and *Cloyne*, will please to signify their Proposals to COLONEL BLAQUIERE, who will close with them at once, if on reasonable Terms. And such as may have *Hay*, *Oats* and *Straw* to Dispose of, he will Buy and pay Cash for it, in small Quantities, and if otherwise by Bills payable in *Dublin.*——CORK, 23rd of *April*, 1798.

N. B. The *Dung* of 106 Horses to be disposed of Weekly—application to be made at the Widow CONYERS's, *Patrick-Street.* April 25.

TO BE LET FOR SIX MONTHS,

From the First of May.

A COMPLETE fashionable furnished HOUSE, with a Coach-House, Four Horse Stable, and a neat Flower Garden: situate at the South Parade. Apply to Mr. SWETE, *South-Parade.*

April 18.

WE, the principal Inhabitants of the Neighbourhood of CASTLEMARTYR and KILLEIGH, feel ourselves impelled by a sense of gratitude, to present our sincere Thanks to CAPT. WALLER and LIEUT. MORONY, of the City of Limerick Militia, and to CAPTAINS JAMES and JOHN DUDGEON and LIEUTENANTS YOUNG and CAMPBELL, of the Rothsay and Caithness Regiment of Fencibles, for their zealous exertions towards maintaining the Peace of this Country, and for that exemplary conduct on all occasions, which for six months past has distinguished their intercourse amongst us. And we request they will be so obliging as to communicate to the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of their respective Companies, that we hold in the highest estimation, the Regularity and Propriety of their Conduct, in every instance—by which they have ensured our good wishes, and raised the utmost confidence of their success in the hour of danger, amongst all their loyal fellow subjects in this neighbourhood.

April 17.

James Uniacke.	SHANNON.
James Uniacke.	BOYLE.
Bartholomew Uniacke.	Geo. S. Cotter.
Thomas Garde.	Wallace Adams.
Henry Garde.	Croston Uniacke.
John Garde.	George Smith.
John Garde.	Abraham Forster.
John Courtney.	Michael G. Adams.
Hugh Lumley.	Warham Durdin.
Hugh Power.	Thomas Going.
James Pratt.	Wm. Davis.
Richard Pratt.	Richard Davis.
Robt. Boles.	James Taylor.
Richard Fitzgerald.	Carleton Webb.
John Boles.	Robt. Austen.
Wm. Kenah.	Wm. Wigmore.
Wm. Gard.	Henry Wigmore.

WE, the Officers of the different Companies quartered at CASTLEMARTYR and KILLEIGH, feel and acknowledge, with the utmost pride and gratitude, the distinguished mark of Approbation which our conduct has received from the respectable Inhabitants of this Neighbourhood.

We beg to assure them, that whatever may be the result, in our own judgment, as the Merit, and in our feelings as the Reward of good intentions, and of loyal zeal in the service of our King and Country; it is, principally, in their applause we experience the most ample and heartfelt confirmation of that merit and reward.

We have not failed to communicate to the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of our respective Companies, the liberal Commendation which has been conferred upon them. They equally profess and feel the highest sense of gratitude—while we *all* unanimously anticipate additional energy "in the hour of danger," from the animating good wishes of our generous Friends.

April 17.

John Waller, Capt.
Exham Morony, Lieut. } C. L. Militia.

James Dudgeon,
John Dudgeon, } Captains.
James Young,
D. Campbell, } Lieutenants. } R. & C. F.

For Sale by Auction at Cork,

On WEDNESDAY, May 2, 1798,
At PEDDER and COTTER's Stores,
ABOUT
10,000 Buenos Ayres Buffallo Hides,
20,000 *Horse Hides*,
450 *Skins of Tallow*,
254 Casks of Beef,
And some other small Articles.

Being the entire Cargo of the Spanish Ship *Aposta*, from Buenos Ayres - prize to his Majesty's Ships Greyhound and Mugnanime. Terms at Sale.

Immediately after the Sale of the Cargo, the said Ship APOSTA, with all her Stores and Materials as she arrived from Sea.

Her Dimensions as folllows:

Length Aloft, 99 Feet—Breadth of Beam, 28 Feet—Depth in Pump-well, 17 Feet, 8 Inches—Height between Decks, 5 Feet, and Admeasures about 308 Tons.——Is a stout well-built Ship, double decked—suited either for the *African* or *West-India* Trade.

Inventory and other particulars to be had of JOHN ROCHE, Junr. *Cove*, and at PEDDER and COTTER's Office. April 14.

Hall and Hardy Auctioniers.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March next,

FOR Three Lives, or Thirty-one Years, the HOUSE and DEMESNE of DROMBEG; situate in *East Carbery.* The Demesne containing about 80 Acres good Ground, handsomely laid down, and commanding an extensive view of the Ocean. The House is fit for the immediate reception of a Family; the Offices are large and in thorough repair, with an excellent Garden, protected by a Wall fourteen feet high, and the entire calculated for the residence of a Gentleman, wishing to reside in a sporting Country. Application to be made to the Rev. H. JONES, *Kinsale*, or I. T. JONES. Feb. 14.

N. B. The House, with 27 Acres, will be set if more pleasing.

☞ THE COMMON COUNCIL of this City, in addition to the Rewards already offered, have made an Order for Payment of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, out of the Corporation Revenues, for apprehending and prosecuting to Conviction, the Author, or Authors, of the infamous *Hand-Bill*, published with intent to Seduce the Troops of this Garrison from their Duty and Allegiance; and also for Payment of TWENTY GUINEAS, for apprehending and prosecuting to Conviction, the Printer or Publisher thereof; and the further Sum of TWENTY GUINEAS to any Person giving private Information, so that the Author, or Authors, Printer or Publisher, may be apprehended and brought to Justice, within Six Calendar Months: which Order is referred to a Court of Doyer Hundred.

Council Chamber, April 2, 1798.

COLES and WOOD have for Sale at their Stores,

Prime Virginia Wrapper Tobacco,
Gallipoli Oil in Hhds. and Qr. Casks,
Sallad Oil in Cases,
Jamaica Scale Sugar in Hhds.
East India Ditto in Bags,
Lisbon Vinegar,
Dutch Flax and Flax-Seed,
Cordage and Ship Timber.

Terms made pleasing April 4.

To be Let, or the Interest sold,

THE House and Concerns on the Coal-Quay, for a considerable time, in the possession of the late Firm of *KIFT* and *CLUTTERBUCK*, and are now in the occupation of Mr. CLUTTERBUCK, immediate possession can be given, and may be viewed from 8 in the morning till 6 at night. April 11.

☞ The Commissioners named and authorized in and by a Commission of Bankrupt, awarded and issued and now in prosecution against SAMUEL PENROSE, of Glanmire, in the County of Cork, Miller, Dealer, and Chapman, intend to meet on Saturday the 5th day of May next, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Tholsel in the City of Cork, in order to make a Dividend of the Estate and Effects of the said Bonkrupt, when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, under the said Commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said Dividend. April 28, 1798.

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majesty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and THADY LAWLER, [illegible] in the Clare Light Company attached to the said Regiment, stand charged on oath with having forcibly and violently committed a [illegible] FYNN, a prisoner in charge of the guard whereof the said LAWLER was officer.

WE, the undersigned Officers of the 89th Regiment at Head-Quarters, desirous of testifying to the Country our abhorrence and detestation of such inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the said WILLIAM VENNILL to justice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any person or persons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majesty's goals within the space of Six Months from the date hereoff, which Reward shall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of said Regiment.

Said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, ruddy complexion, fair hair, and rather innkneed.

William Steward Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
William Hilliard, Captain.
Bernard Stawell, Captain.
William N. Long, Captain.
John T. Perry, Captain.
John L. Mesurier, Captain Lieutenant.
Jordan Roche, Surgeon.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant.
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
John Macdonald, Lieutenant,
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Richard Butler, Lieutenant.
Robert M'Keaud, Lieutenant.
William Percivall, Lieutenant.
Charles Pm. Roddy, Ensign.
William Cowell, Ensign.
John Grant, Ensign.
Henry Eyre Evans, Ensign.
John Campbell, A Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18. 1798.

County of Cork. } ☞ The next General Sessions of the Peace, and Civil Bill Court, for the Division of Cork, will be held at the King's Old Castle, in and for said Division and County, on Monday the 14th day of May next—and for the Division of Middleton, at Macromp, in the Division of Middleton and County aforesaid, on Monday, 21st day of May, aforesaid. The Justices appointed to attend with the Assistant Barrister, are

At Cork Sessions.	*At Macromp Sessions.*
Wm. W. Newenham,	Robert Hedges,
W. H. Moore Hodder,	Augustus Warren,
John Swete,	Samuel Swete,
Wm. Crooke—and	John Browne—and
Thomas Smith, Esqrs,	John Hawkes, Esqrs.

The Chief and Sub-Constables of the District of East Muskerry, are directed to attend at Cork; and of West Muskerry, at Macroom.

JAMES CHATTERTON, Jun.
Clerk of the Peace.

The Barrymore Committee,

AND the several Persons whose names are hereto Subscribed, being strongly impressed with a due sense of the horrid and outrageous attempt lately made against the life of Sir HENRY MANNIX, Bart. a Magistrate of this County, do hereby pledge themselves to pay the sums annexed to their respective names for the apprehending and Prosecuting to Conviction within the space of Six Months from the date hereof, the Persons concerned in said outrage.

March 27, 1798.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
J Chatterton jr.	11	7	6	Barrymore Committee	113	15	0
Nob. Mannix	56	17	6				
Thos. Dorman	22	15	0	Silver Oliver	56	17	6
R. Rowland	22	15	0	Robert Dring	22	15	0
K. Lane	11	7	6	Simon Dring	22	15	0
J. Webb, clk.	5	13	9	Henry Wallis	22	15	0
T. Rowland	22	15	0	Henry Puxley	50	0	
J. M'Call jun.	22	15	0	Robert Martin	11	7	6
Wm. Baker	11	7	6	Samuel M'Call	22	15	0
T. Harding	11	7	6	Hugh Lawton	11	7	6
Jas. Connor	11	7	6	J. Chetwood	22	15	0
M. Rogers	11	7	6	John R. Parker	50	0	0
Hugh Millerd	11	7	6	W. O. Hamilton	11	7	6
R R Aldworth	11	7	6	W. Mannix	56	17	6
Dean Hore	11	7	6	Thos. Mannix	56	17	6
T. Martin sen	11	7	6	John Bennett	11	7	6
T. Martin jun	11	7	6	John Rowland	22	15	0

☞ In addition to the above Reward TWO HUNDRED POUNDS will be paid by HENRY MANNIX.

IRISH HOUSE OF LORDS,

MONDAY, APRIL 23.

The order of the day for taking into conſideration the proclamation by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, dated the 30th of March, 1798, having been read, and the proclamation having been read at the table—

The Earl of *Glandore* roſe to move an addreſs of thanks to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant for a meaſure, the neceſſity of which, no man in the country lamented more than he did. His Lordſhip ſaid he would not trouble the Houſe with a detail of that conſpiracy which was ſo well known to exiſt in the country. It had been fully and ably expoſed in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſion by a Noble Earl who appeared in his place. He could not, in ſpeaking of the ſubject, but expreſs his concern that the conſpiracy had extended itſelf even to the Univerſity.—Within thoſe walls, conſecrated to ſcience and philoſophy, it had been lately found to have exiſtance; happily its progreſs had been arreſted by the vigilance and exertions of its guardians. He was confident the country poſſeſſed loyalty and ſtrength ſufficient to overcome its foreign and domeſtic enemies; but it was obvious to the moſt common obſerver, that its ſecurity at this day required the adoption of ſtrong and decided meaſures; and though no man regretted more heartily than he did the neceſſity of ſuch meaſures, yet no man was more ready to approve them, when convinced as he was of their propriety.—He truſted their Lordſhips would excuſe the vanity of mentioning the country in which he himſelf reſided, as an exception from the general contamination; the contagion had not ſpread itſelf among the inhabitants of that county; that county had not been diſgraced by outrage or rebellion; and he was confident, from the good diſpoſition of the people, that its peace and loyalty would remain undiſturbed and untainted. His Lordſhip then moved, "That an addreſs be preſented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, expreſſing the thanks of the Houſe for the proclamation iſſued by his Excellency and the Council on the 30th of March, and the full conviction of the Houſe, from the ſtate of the kingdom, of the neceſſity for ſtrong and decided meaſures."

The *Lord Chancellor* ſaid, he would not have treſpaſſed on their Lordſhip's time, but for an obſervation which had been made by the Noble Earl who ſpoke laſt, relative to the Univerſity. The Emiſſaries of Treaſon had, it was true, been ſent into the College for the manifeſt purpoſe of corrupting the youth of the nation; they ſucceeded in the ſeduction of a few credulous youths; but it was with pride he informed their Lordſhips, that a few only had been ſeduced, and that the Students who remain in College have proved themſelves ſuperior to every art of ſedition; have evinced the moſt generous feeling—the moſt ardent loyalty. He could not but ſpeak in terms of warmth of that invincible honor and integrity which he found to prevail ſo generally in the College, and which afforded the happieſt and moſt infallible preſage that that venerable inſtitution would contribute as illuſtriouſly to the ſecurity and loyalty, as to the literature and ſcience of the country.

Marquis of *Waterford* ſaid, that being abſent from town when the proclamation was iſſued, he conſidered it his duty to riſe in his place and expreſs his moſt perfect concurrence in the meaſure.

Lord *Longford* ſpoke in warm terms of approbation, of the meaſures adopted by Government for the ſafety of the country.

The *Lord Chancellor* then put the queſtion upon the Earl of Glandore's motion. Upon which the Houſe divided.

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Teller for the contents the Earl of Weſtmeath—for the non-contents the Earl of Mountcaſhell.

The *Lord Chancellor* delivered a meſſage from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, ſtating, that he had it in command from his Majeſty to inform their Lordſhips, that his Majeſty, for the better ſecurity of this country, had thought fit to ſend over two regiments of foreign troops employed in his Majeſty's ſervice, which two regiments had already arrived at Cork.

Ordered, That the meſſage of his Excellency be taken into conſideration to-morrow. Houſe adjourned.

IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS,

MONDAY, APRIL 23.

This day the Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

Seven new members were introduced, and took the uſual oaths and their ſeats.

The Right Honorable Lord *Caſtlereagh* laid before the Houſe a meſſage from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, which he read in his place; and in which his Excellency acquainted the Houſe by his Majeſty's orders—"that in conſequence of the formidable preparations making by the enemy, for the threatened invaſion of this kingdom, his Majeſty, in order to encreaſe the ſtrength of this country, had ordered two foreign regiments to be added to the public force, expreſſed his confidence that his faithful Commons would provide for the ſame, and that he had ordered the proper eſtimates to be laid before them."

Ordered that his Excellency's meſſage be taken into conſideration to-morrow.

Ordered that the Committee of Supply do ſit to-morrow, and the Committee of Ways and Means on Wedneſday.

Mr. *Vandeleur* moved the order of the day that the Houſe be now called over, preparatory to the bringing forward his purpoſed queſtion.

Sir *Hercules Langriſhe* appealed to the good ſenſe of the Honorable Member, how far it would be wiſe to preſs ſuch a meaſure at the preſent moment, or ſubject gentlemen to cuſtody fees for non-attendance, when their preſence was indiſpenſibly required in different parts of the country, upon affairs of the moſt arduous importance to the nation.

Mr. *Vandeleur*, acceding to his ſuggeſtion, agreed to poſtpone his motion for the call of the Houſe to this day ſen'night. He ſhould, however, not poſtpone his intention of bringing forward on this night his promiſed queſtion, on the ſubject of a Noble Lord's acceptance of the place of Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, which as a place of profit under the Crown, vacated his ſeat in Parliament under the proviſions of the place bill. Mr. Vandeleur then entered at ſome length into the queſtion, commencing with a recapitulation of the circumſtances which called for, and finally induced the adoption of the place bill in this country. In the year 1782 the independence of the Parliament of Ireland was eſtabliſhed by the renunciation of all external right on the part of Great Britain to Legiſlate for Ireland—notwithſtanding this ſuppoſed eſtabliſhment of Parliamentary independence, the influence of the Crown was found to operate in that Houſe, in a degree to do away in effect the independence, which had been attained for Ireland—the patronage of places and penſions, effectually reduced the independence of Parliament within the influence of Miniſterial corruption, and this influence had been avowed within theſe walls by an Officer of the Crown, and threatened againſt the honeſt ſtruggles of men in that Houſe, who ſtood forward to reſcue the honour and dignity of Parliament, and the intereſts of this country, from the corrupt influence of a Britiſh Cabinet—they were emphatically told by that officer of the Crown, that it had already coſt the country half a million of money to put down one oppoſition, and that it muſt coſt an additional half million to put down another. To ſtem the progreſs of ſo miſchievous a ſyſtem, and to ſecure to the people of Ireland a fair Repreſentation in the Commons Houſe, by ſending back to a new election any member, who became the placeman or the penſioner of the Crown, and enabling the Conſtituents to chooſe a new Repreſentative, if they ſhould think proper, was the direct object of the place bill. On this ground it was repeatedly brought forward by an Honorable Friend of his, now no more, (Mr. Forbes) and urged with the whole force of his talents ſeſſion after ſeſſion, againſt the obſtinate reſiſtance of Miniſters, who at length thought proper to adopt it. The ground on which his Honorable Friend had all along ſupported his bill, was that of aſſimilation to the place bill of England, under which any member of the Britiſh Houſe, who accepted a place of profit under the Crown, inſtantly vacated his ſeat, ſave only a few officers of no conſiderable emolument, which were ſpecifically excepted in the bill; but he appealed to the Iriſh bill whether there was any exception whatſoever in favour of the place of Lord Lieutenant's Chief Secretary—and to the honour and candid ſenſe of the Houſe, whether they could for a moment give any conſtruction to the place bill paſſed by this Houſe, tending to any ſuch exception in favour of the Noble Lord who now filled that ſtation?—Upon what precedent or pretence it was, that the Committee appointed to inveſtigate this ſubject, could have founded their report, that the Noble Lord, by accepting the place, had not vacated his ſeat, he was at a loſs to comprehend; but ſo far as precedents, recent in the practice of that Houſe, and in the memory of every man, ſerved the ſubject, they were directly againſt the deciſion. In 1795, there were many inſtances directly in point—Colonel Doyle, by accepting the Under-Secretaryſhip in the War Department, was deemed by the deciſion of the Houſe to have vacated his ſeat—Afterwards Mr. Cooke, by accepting the office of Under Secretary in the Civil Department, vacated his ſeat under the ſame proviſion of the bill. But what is ſtill ſtronger in point—a number of gentlemen who had accepted the nomination of King's Counſels, an office, of which the profits were utterly unaſcertained, and merely ſuppoſitions, were, after a ſolemn debate upon the queſtion, deemed to have vacated their ſeats, and were accordingly ſent back to a new election, and the privilege of choice or rejection reſtored to their Conſtituents. Was it then to be preſumed for a moment, that the Secretaries in the Under Departments, Civil and Military, vacated their ſeats; that King's Counſels, whoſe emoluments might not eventually amount to 40*l.* a year, had vacated their ſeats under the proviſions of the penſion bill—and yet, that a Member of that Houſe, who accepted the place of Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, which was in fact the Secretaryſhip of State in Ireland, the principal Secretaryſhip of both Civil and Military Departments, whoſe office was conferred upon him by the expreſs direction of the Crown, and whoſe ſalary did not depend upon the private diſcretion of the Lord Lieutenant, but was expreſsly provided for under the Civil Liſt Act, at 4000*l.* a-year, and which might be encreaſed by other emoluments to more than four times that ſum, did not vacate his ſeat, by accepting ſuch an office? In ſuch a concluſion he was convinced the Houſe could not deliberately agree. It was contrary to every principle and ſpirit of the law of the land, as it ſtood under the Place Bill, and would amount to the open violation of a right, obtained by the ſucceſſive ſtruggles of the friends of the people, and by them regarded with jealous tenacity. It was contrary as well to the ſpirit and practice of the Engliſh as the Iriſh bill; and though the Houſe on a former night in a thin meeting of 41 Members, had agreed to the report of the committee, in favour of which violation he truſted that in the fuller attendance and fuller diſcuſſion of the ſubject this night, they would reſcind their former deciſion. The Noble Lord who was the ſubject of the diſcuſſion, and towards whom he totally diſclaimed any perſonality on the ſubject, had ſaid on a former night, in ſupport of the deciſion of the committee, that no man of conſequence in England would accept the place of Iriſh Chief Secretary, if he were thereby to forfeit his ſeat and conſequence in the Engliſh Parliament. To this he would anſwer, it was not a Miniſter of faſhion, who preferred his conſequence in England to his duty in Ireland, this country wanted or wiſhed as the ſuperintendant of their Government, or the guardian of their peace or their proſperity. The accompliſhments of the dancing-ſchool, the politeſſe of the Court Levee, the etiquite of the Drawing room, or the winning affability of ſmiling on this favourite Member, or cordially ſqueezing the hand of the other, were not the qualifications wanted by this country in the talents of a Prime Miniſter. The knowledge of intereſts in agriculture, manufactures and commerce, and the diſpoſition and the talents to promote their proſperity in in thoſe reſpects, were the true qualifications required. But was it conſiſtent with their objects to be anxious for the ſuperintendance of men, whoſe ideas of conſequence in another country, callen off their attention from their important duties in this?—Men who, the moment the buſineſs of a ſeſſion of Parliament was over, concluded the buſineſs of Government completed—detached their attention from public concerns to their private affairs.—Mr. Vandeleur concluded by moving, 1ſt "That the Speaker do iſſue his writ for the election of a new Member for the county of Down, in the room of Lord Caſtlereagh, who had accepted the place of Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant."—But immediately afterwards he withdrew his motion, and moved, "that the reſolution of the Houſe, approving the Report of the Committee which declared that Lord Caſtlereagh had not vacated his, ſeat be reſcinded."

Rt. Hon. *M. Maſon* appealed to the Chair, whether the Houſe could in point of order, reſcind a motion which had been carried in the negative.

Sir H. Cavendiſh obſerved, that the Honourable Member himſelf ſeemed to have diſcovered the informality of the firſt motion, and that he therefore changed his ground to the ſecond: but for his part he did not ſee how the Houſe could entertain a motion againſt the meaſure ſo recently adopted by themſelves after a pretty full diſcuſſion.

On the call of *Chair! Chair!* Mr. Speaker roſe and ſaid there could be no doubt that the Houſe had the privilege of reſcinding any of its own reſolutions which appeared to be prematurely adopted; he was of opinion it was not ſtrictly conformable with Parliamentary uſage to call upon the Houſe ſuddenly to reſcend a reſolution which had been adopted ſo recently, without due deliberation on the ſubject. He thonght then the proper way would be for the Hon. Member to ſubmit his motion for a future day to the conſideration of the Houſe, and for that purpoſe move that the Houſe do on a future day—(to-morrow for inſtance if he choſe it)—reſolve into a committee of the whole Houſe to take his motion into conſideration.

Mr. Vandeleur immediately acceded, and moved accordingly. His motion was agreed to.

LIBEL ON THE HOUSE.

Col. Maxwell now roſe to call the attention of the Houſe to a ſubject he had mentioned on the laſt night of meeting—it was the libel which appeared in the Engliſh Newſpaper called *The Sun*, upon the loyalty of ſome of the Militia rigiments of Ireland. He had not heard any opinion ſince againſt the mode of proceeding he ſuggeſted on the former night for proſecuting the Editor of that print; and he was the more convinced of the neceſſity of this proceeding from his firm perſuaſion, that nothing was attended with more ſerious miſchief to the kingdom than the manner in which Iriſh politics was treated in Engliſh Newſpapers. For inſtance, the arguments of Gentlemen, without property or conſequence in the country, delivered in popular aſſemblies, or ſent forth by clubs adopting the political principles of the United Iriſhmen, were bandied through Engliſh Newſpapers as the ſentiments of the people of Ireland, and the men of moſt conſequence and beſt information in the country. An Hon. Baronet whom he did not now ſee in his place, (Sir W. G. Newcomen) had ſaid, that in conſequence of the particular libel alluded to, the price of Iriſh funds had fallen 3 per cent, in the Engliſh market; but that Hon, Baronet had ſince told him he underſtated the depreſſion, for they had fallen 4 per cent. He had ſeen in the print alluded to, a kind of an apology for the libel he complained of—but it was not ſatisfactory for the offence. As to a motion for having the Paper alluded to burned by the hands of the common hangman, he thought it would not be felt by the Editor of the *Sun* as any great injury to his print. He for his own part, wiſhed a more ſolid and exemplary puniſhment, to deter ſuch libels in future, and then he ſhould move that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, humbly beſeeching him to lay before his Majeſty the requeſt of this Houſe, that his Majeſty would be pleaſed to order his Attorney General to proſecute the Editor of the Paper called *The Sun*, for the ſaid falſe, ſcandalous and malicious libel.—The motion was carried *nem. con.*

The Right Hon. *Mr. Bereſford* moved to withdraw the Malahide Road Bill, now before the Houſe in order to preſent one in a more proper form.—Ordered.—Adjourned to next day.

DUBLIN,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

Sunday, in conſequence of an information which had been received by the Hon. Capt. Anneſley, that a Committee of United Iriſhmen were to ſit on board a wherry off the Pidgeon-houſe, a party of Revenue Officers under the direction of Mr. Jenkins, was ordered out to examine the wherry, which appeared at the place and time mentioned. On examination there were found on board thirteen perſons; all *cloſely cropped.* "The floating Republic" was accordingly taken into cuſtody, and the Priſoners having been ſearched by Mr. Juſtice Swan, there were found on their perſons papers of apparently a treaſonable tendency. Notice of their arreſt, with their names and additions, having been immediately ſent to Town-Major Sirr, accompanied by Captain Ryan, who examined their reſpective places of abode, in the greater part of which were found papers of a ſeditious nature, and in one of them three long ſhafts newly made and ſuppoſed to be pike handles. The Priſoners were yeſterday examined before the Cabinet Council, and committed under the Secretary's warrant to priſon. Their names are:

Jeremiah Hickey,
John Halligan, Clerk to Mr. Chambers, Printer, Abbey-ſtreet,
Timothy Byrne, Printer,
John Bligh, Printer,
Thomas Gallagher, Victualler,
John Dunn, Shoe-maker,
James Wilſon, Gun-maker,
James White, Taylor,
John Clotworthy, Gun-maker,
James Cannon, Poulterer,
William Beggs, Gun-maker,
John Council, Gun-maker,
John Mathews, Hatter. *(Telegraph.)*

Early on Sunday night an Officer was aſſaulted and ſeverely wounded by a Mob in Townſhend-ſtreet. A Yeoman (Mr. Reed) of the Barrack Corps, being in the neighbourhood, and hearing that an Officer had been aſſaulted, ran to his aſſiſtance; he was alſo aſſaulted by the ſame band of ruffians, and, we are concerned to hear, ſo dangerouſly wounded in his head and body, that his life is in the utmoſt danger. This is the Pariſh that calumniated the military, and ſpoke of a Pariſh Patrole, (an armed mob) to prevent the miſconduct of military bodies. The plan, we perceive, has not been totally abandoned, and it is therefore incumbent on the Yeomanry Patroles to attend to the peace of that Pariſh in particular.—*(Ibid.)*

Laſt Monday, being Quarter-Day of the Guild of Merchants, the Freedom of that reſpectable Guild was unanimouſly voted to Edward Cooke, Eſq. principal Secretary for the Civil Department.—*(Ibid.)*

Early on Saturday morning, Major Sirr detected near the Canal Harbour, a perſon of the name of Edward Hearn, ſon to a widow of that name, who keeps a Tavern in Lamb-alley, reading aloud a new publication of the "Union Star," under the title of "*The Storm*," in which the names of ſeveral perſons, ſome of the higheſt reſpectability, are inſerted, to point them out to the Executive Committee of United Iriſhmen as objects of aſſaſſination. Major Sirr, on ſeizing and examining the Patriot, found one or two other copies of this infamous paper on his perſon.—He has been committed for three months to priſon; and, as we underſtand, that the Gentlemen whoſe names are ſet forth, intend to inſtitute private actions againſt him, it is more than probable that he will continue a priſoner for a much longer perod.

In the papers found on the Engliſh Conſpirators, we hear that Mr. Erſkine was noted as one of the Ariſtocrats to be taken off, and that his refuſal to be the advocate of Mr. O'Connor proceeded from this extraordinary diſcovery.—*(Ibid.)*

APRIL 26

Tueſday evening Mr. ROGER O'CONNOR, who was diſcharged at the laſt Aſſizes of Cork for want of proſecution, arrived from England in cuſtody of a King's Meſſenger, and was lodged in the Caſtle as a State Priſoner. He had been arreſted in London on a Warrant ſigned by the Duke of Portland, and ſhortly after his arreſt, had been ſerved with a Subpœna to appear as a witneſs at Maidſtone (in Kent,) on the trial of Arthur O'Connor, his brother. The perſon who ſerved the Subpœna called upon the Meſſenger to witneſs the ſervice—the Meſſenger, in ſtrict obedience to the letter of his warrant, brought the priſoner to this country: but as it might furniſh a pretence for putting off the Trial of Arthur O'Connor and his Accomplices if he was detained, an order was iſſued for his immediate tranſmiſſion; and we underſtand that he ſailed laſt night for Holyhead in charge of a King's Meſſenger, who is to accompany him to Maidſtone, and from thence to Ireland.

[*Dublin Journal.*

THE CORK HERALD.

This Day arrived One British Packet. (via Dublin.)

LONDON,

APRIL 23.

Saturday noon some dispatches were received at the Admiralty-Office, Whitehall, from the Isles of Marcou; by which the report of their having been retaken by the French, proves to be premature.

The Duke of Berry arrived on Saturday from Edinburgh, charged by Monsieur, brother to Louis XVIII. to tender to his Majesty his his own services, as well as those of all the emigrated French Noblemen in this country, who, both from a sense of honour, as well as gratitude, are ready to concur in the defence of a country, which is now become almost the only asylum of the unfortunate victims of the French Revolution.

The West London Regiment of Militia is to be quartered immediately in St. Paul's Cathedaal.

Posse Comitatus.—The account of the preparations for raising the Posse Comitatus, in case of the landing of an enemy, has excited the curiosity of many who are unacquainted with the precise nature of the forces to have it accurately defined. This cannot be better done than in the words of Sir Wm. Blackstone, in his Commentories, where after mentioning that the high-sheriff, as the keeper of the King's peace, is the first man in the country, and superior in rank to any Nobleman therein, during his office: that he is to pursue all Traitors, &c. he goes on to say, "he is also to defend his country against any of the King's enemies when they come into the land; and for this purpose, as well as for keeping the peace, and pursuing felons, he may command all the people of his county to attend him, which is called the *Posse Comitatus*, (or power of the country,) and this summons every person above 15 years old, and under the degree of a Peer, is bound to attend upon warning, under pain of fine and imprisonment.

PLYMOUTH,

APRIL 21.

Arrived La Suffilante sloyp of war, Captain Wittman, from a cruize, with the Danish Brig Vigilantie, Captain Peterson, from Vilia Nova, laden with wine and cork, bound to Hambro', which she detained in the channel.

Arrived also, the American ship Providentia, Captain Gardner, from New-York, bound to Hambro'. laden with coffee, &c. put in by contrary winds.

DUBLIN,

THURSDAY, APRIL 26.

We stated in our last paper, than an assault had been wantonly committed by a Mob in Mark's Parish on an Officer of the Garrison, and a Yeoman who flew to his assistance: we have since learned, that such was the ardor of the Yeomanry to bring the assailants to punishment, that if it had not been for the indefatigable exertions of our excellent Chief Magistrate, who, with a party of the army, patroled the streets for several hours during the night, and prevented any intemperate acts of resentment, that very serious consequences would have ensued. Two of the assailants, taken into custody by Captain Carleton and a party of his Corps (Stephen's Green Cavalry) have been identified and sworn against.

The Committee of the Corresponding Society, apprehended in Wych-street, were yesterday brought up to be examined by the Privy Council. The accused persons, after severally undergoing interrogatories, which lasted from one in the afternoon till five, were remanded back to the prisons of Coldbath-fields and Tothill-fields.

On Friday Mr. Pitt submitted to the monied Men his plan for a Loan of Seventeen Millions; two millions of which are intended for this country, and 300,000l. for Jamaica.

The French Papers have asserted that St. Marcou was captured by the Flotilla under the command of General Muskin, on the 13th. We are happy to state, on the authority of letters from the Islands of a subsequent date, that the account is wholly unfounded.

The French Papers also state, that the Ottomans have agreed to join them against Britain. Such an event would, if it were possible to happen, precipitate the fall of that tottering Empire.

The House of Lords have appointed Thursday the 17th of May for the trial of the Earl of Kingston, respecting the death of the late Colonel Fitzgerald the Earl appeared yesterday in custody at the bar of the House of Peers.

An Address was agreed to be presented to his Excellency by the House, requesting that his Excellency would order a place to be prepared for the above trial, as the apartments attached to the House of Peers are not adequate to that business. The record-room of the House of Commons has been spoken of, where the latter Assembly some time ago sat, while their House was rebuilding.

The Address to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, moved in the House of Lords on Monday, was on Tuesday last agreed to *nem dis.* and ordered to be presented.

Lieutenant General Abercromby will sail for England early in the ensuing week.

The Staff and Field Officers in Dublin were yesterday entertained at dinner, at the Royal Hospital, by Lieutenant General Abercromby.

The following orders have been issued by Major General Sir Charles Asgill, to the inhabitants of the Queen's County.

"The ten days notice being expired, the people are called upon to follow the example of the counties of Tipperary, Kildare, and the King's county, and give up all their concealed arms, pikes, and ammunition.

"The troops have already began to act, and will continue to do so every day with encreased vigour, until they have enforced obedience and accomplished their object.

"The plans of the insurgents are discovered—their chiefs are apprehended; and in most parts of the country the disaffected have given evident tokens of submission and repentance.

"Those who immediately comply with this last and earnest request may be assured of protection. Farther perseverance and obstinacy will cause the entire ruin of themselves and their families."

CORK.

It is with the utmost satisfaction, we learn, that the plan of fitting out, with guns, the boats of the merchant vessels in the different ports of *England* and *Scotland*, as proposed and recommended by Captain SCHANK, is now most universally adopted. Nearly *Four Thousand Gun Boats*, now fitted or fitting out, will thus be added to the strength of the country, and furnish a force of incalculable utility.

We have no doubt but this admirable plan will very speedily be adopted in the ports of *Ireland*.

We think it necessary to remark that the late dreadful fire which did so much injury in the Town of Tipperary, as related in our last, was not occasioned by Mr. Thomas Rafter, of that Town, but, as it is supposed, by the carelessness of some other person of that name.

Extract of a Letter from Skibbereen, April 24.

Yesterday morning, in consequence of a private information, four of our Yeomanry went to the lands of Ardraly, in the parish of Aghadown, where they apprehended two Principals of the gang of house-breakers, which have for some time infested this Neighbourhood. About thirty guineas were found upon them, and a brace of pistols which had been taken from Mr. Charles Green and which he has fully identified. It is almost certain that this gang were the plunderers of the Rev. Mr. Wright, Mr. John Evans, Mr Green, —— Shea, and others. Too much praise cannot be given to our Yeomen on this and every other occasion which requires their interference, the smallest party of them never scrupling to undertake the most hazardous expedition, whenever they hope to find either arms or traitors. We have already experienced some good effects from this last spirited sally, some of the plunder'd arms being last night deposited at Mr. Evans's door, and many of the people shewing a desire to clear themselves from suspicion of being concerned with the deluded United men, by pressing to take the oath of allegiance.

This morning Hompesch's Dragoons marched from this City to Clonmell, &c.

The preparations for a Descent, are continued in all the Ports of *France* with unremitted activity. The undivided application of their exhausted Finance to this favourite service, and species of troops which they have destined for it, are a sufficient proof that the Directory have something more in view than an idle scheme of terrifying this country, or acquiring a momentary popularity in their own. Their situation at this moment is that of a Bankrupt who employs his last resources in the purchase of a Lottery Ticket: there is at least a prospect of success, and if it fails them, they will be ruined a little sooner, but not with greater certainty, than they would have been if they had never attempted so impracticable a project.

We are told, that in addition to the immense Armament collected at Flushing, Gun-boats and Rafts of a peculiar construction, are building in all the Ports opposite to the Eastern Coast of England. As the mouths of all these Harbours are too narrow to admit of the passage of a square Raft of the larger size, it is intended that these new ones shall be constructed in an oblong form, and that they shall be grappled and lashed together as soon as they are out of the Harbour.

This may be very absurd; but it is an absurdity upon which our enemies have set their hearts; to which they sacrifice all the plunder of *Rome*, and their other favourite, but, as it appears, subordinate, project of amassing at *Paris* all the Miracles of Ancient Art:—For this project they are preparing to sacrifice their best troops, the army of Italy, and their most distinguished Officers, who have been all selected, and devoted to this desperate enterprize.—If, indeed, that can be called a sacrifice, on the part of a Government who would feel themselves disencumbered of a set of dangerous and importunate claimants upon the Bankrupt Finance of a Government, whose every principle and rule of policy is grounded on an indifference to human suffering, and a contempt for human life.

DIED,

Yesterday, Attiwell Hayes, Esq. of this City, much beloved and regretted.

THE HOUSE, No. 10, GRATTAN-STREET, with a Lease of one life, to be let, or the Intereft sold: It is large, airy, roomy, and in excellent repair, with every necessary convenience for a Genteel Family.—Two Shops belong to the House, which may be let separate.

April 28.

FROM my Character being impeached by Malice, and Satisfaction being refused me by the Cowardice of an Idividual, I find myself obliged to lay before the Public the following Transaction:—

Some time within this Fortnight past a Report having been industriously circulated, that I and my Brothers had been Instigaters of Rebellion and Leaders of Defenders, and having traced the Report to JOHN MAHONY, of DROMORE, Esq. Captain of the KENMARE YEOMANRY.

EDWARD SYNGE TOWNSEND, of *Bridgemount*, Esq. waited on Mr. MAHONY as friend from my Brother HORATIO, demanding an Explenation; Mr. MAHONY denied having said any thing Injurious to mine, or my Brothers' Characters, or that he believed we acted as *Defenders*, but refused signing a Declaration to that purpose; upon which Mr. TOWNSEND demanded a Meeting, which after Twenty-Four Hours Consideration was refused, upon the grounds that he had not made use of my Brother HORATIO's name, but acknowledged having used mine. —— Mr. TOWNSEND then waited on him from me, when he refused either to Meet me or Sign a Declaration, to the purport of that demanded on my Brother HORATIO's part.

As the Laws of Honor are only made for the Cognizance of Offences beyond the reach of Civil or Criminal Law, and as Mr. MAHONY's Conduct cannot be punished by the latter, and he refuses me Satisfaction according to the usage of the former, I have only to hold him forth to the Public as a Coward, who has refused that Satisfaction a Gentleman is intitled to, and which a Gentleman or a Man of Honor would give.

ARDTULLY, *April* 24, 1798. } HENRY ORPEN.

WHEREAS,

FALSE and Malicious reports have been propagated by some evil minded Person or Persons, Insidiously and Maliciously intending to take away the goood Fame, Characters and Reputation of HORARTIO TOWNSEND ORPEN, SAMUEL ORPEN, and HENRY ORPEN, Gentlemen, by alledging that they frequently attempted to have the *United Irishman's Oath* administered to the People of KILGARVAN PARISH, and to disturb the Peace and good Order of the Country.

NOW, We the undernamed principal Inhabitants and Landholders in the said Parish of Kilgarvan, feeling a just indignation at so false a Charge, and being perfectly well acquainted with the aforesaid Gentlemen, and their characters from their infancy, do verily believe the above Assertion to be false, ungrounded, and done through Malice, as it would be impossible to have said Oath or any Oaths administered without the knowledge of us or some of us; and that we have found them always ready and willing to preserve the Peace of the Country, and firm supporters to the present Government and Constitution of this Kingdom, which we are ready and willing to testify:—And further, we pledge ourselves that we will do all in our power to bring the Propigators of so unwarrantable a Libel under the penalties of the Law. —— Given under our Hands, this 15th Day of April, 1798.

Rev. Denis O'Sullivan, *Pastor of Kilgarvan and Kenmare, &c. &c.*

Rev Bat. Sullivan,	Daniel Healy,
Andrew Sullivan,	Wm. Mansfield,
John Gehan,	Bat. Hegarty,
Timothy Sullivan,	Morto O'Sullivan,
James Sullivan,	Wm. Griffin,
Denis M'Carthy,	Daniel Sullivan,
Cornelius Callaghan,	Cornelius Sullivan,
Florence Mahony,	John Sullivan,
James Mahony,	Patrick Sullivan,
Richard Read,	Jerry Lynch,
Daniel Shine,	Daniel Sullivan,
James Sullivan,	John Twomy,
Jerry M'Carthy,	Daniel Sullivan, sen.
Thomas Herlihy,	Bat. Downing,
Denis M'Carthy,	Tim. Sullivan
Roger Donoghue,	Owen Sullivan,
Cornelius Buckley,	Darby Healy,
Humphry Donoghue,	John Sullivan,
Denis M'Carthy,	Daniel Healy, jun.
Florence M'Carthy,	Philip O'Sullivan,
Charles M'Carthy,	Darby Dinneen,
Daniel M'Carthy,	James Sullivan, jun.
Florence Sullivan,	Owen Mooney.
Daniel Sullivan,	Tim. Sullivan,
Cornelius Godfrey,	Tim. Healy,
Jeremiah Healy,	Tim. Sullivan, jun.
Timothy Donoghue,	Florence Sullivan,
Tim. M'Carthy,	Wm. Connell,
John Donoghue,	John Connell,
Timothy Sullivan,	Cornelius Sullivan,
Thomas Ready,	Maurice Healy.

I Certify, that I do not believe that Mr. H. T. ORPEN, or any of his Brothers had Administered any Unlawful Oaths to any of the Inhabitants of the Parish of Kilgarvan.

TIMOTHY M'CARTHY,

I certify the same, ROBERT SHAW.

☞ The *Sale of Sugars, &c.* as inserted in the First Page of this Paper, at the *Stores of Robert Burke*, is postponed from the 1st to FRIDAY the 4th of May.

☞ The Principal CORK KNOT are requested to Meet at the Knot Room, on Tuesday next, the First of May, at the Hour of Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, to install Officers, and to proceed to St. Peter's Church, in Friendly Order, and after to do the business of the day, and Dine. Signed by Order,

April 28. W. F. L. S. P. C. K

Dinner on the Table at 5 o'Clock.

Bandon Principal Knot.

THE FRIENDLY BROTHERS of ST. PATRICK, are requested to attend at their *Knot-Room*, on *Tuesday* the First of *May* at Twelve o'Clock, to do the Rites of the Day, and to celebrate their Anniversary.

BANDON, 25th of *April*, 1798. } R. P. L. S. B. K.

☞ THE adjourned Annual General Meeting of the *DISPENSARY & HUMANE SOCIETY*, for the purpose of Electing the different Committees, Annual Officers, &c. &c. will be held at the Dispensary, on Friday May the Fourth, at Two o'Clock. April 25.

WHEREAS,

IT is thought necessary that the Magistrates should be informed of the different Arms in the several Parishes within the City of Cork, and Liberties thereof, except such Arms as are in the possession of the Army or Yeomanry.

Now I KINGSMILL BERRY, Mayor of said City, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament authorising me thereto, do hereby require all and every Person and Persons within this City and Liberties, having in their possession Arms, whether registered or not, forthwith to deliver into me an exact list of all such Arms, to be verified upon oath—and all Persons refusing or neglecting so to do, after this public Notice, will be subject to such Penalties as the Law directs.

MANSION-HOUSE, APRIL 7.

IMPORTS,

From the 21st to the 26th inclusive.

11,000 bundles of hoops; 1722 bundles wood hoops; 10,000 bricks; 1 gig, 31 boxes tobacco pipes; 12 pipes yeast; 3 hhds. 5 tierces redwood, 5 tierces fustic; 52,200 staves; 29 hhds. tobacco; 30 casks cakeing; 2 tierces logwood; 1 tierce woad; 2 bundles weld; 15 firkins mustard; 5 barrels blue; 5 do. fig blue; 6 cast iron pins; 7344 glass bottles; 13 bundles leather; 42 sides glass; 21 do. crown do. 5 casks, 1 hhd. 1 tierce, 1 case, 97 bundles wrought iron; 808 bundles, 470 bars iron; 5 casks wick-yarn; 9 bales dyed short cloths; 2 hhds. allum; 13 do. Muscavado sugar; 1 box-goat's hair; 18 tons oak bark; 2 seroons indigo; 6 bags spanish wool; 1 cask, 1 case brass manufactory; 4 crates, 1 case turnery ware.

EXPORTS.

1442 barrels oats; 20,000 staves; 1 hhd. 1 tierce, 37 bundles dry and salted calf-skins; 329 raw hides; 310 firkins, and 30 kegs butter; 6 bags feathers; 9 do. bread; 6 barrels velves, 1 box candles, 1 cask spirits.

PORT NEWS.

COVE, APRIL 21, 1798.

Wind N. E.—Arrived, Sophia, 43 tons, captain Weeks, Bristol, merchants goods; Enterprize, 204 tons, Sheal, Greenock, goods for Grenada; Thomas, 43 tons, Edwards, Youghall, barley; Wm. and Mary, 58 tons, Sinnot, Lannelly, coal; Summer, 89 tons, Tomas, do. do. Whitworth, 109 tons, Lucas, Swansea, do. Rose 134 tans, Murdy, do. do. Cleopatra, 129 tons, Hewett, do. do. Nancy, 95 tons, Douglass, do. do. Brothers, 262 tons, Wylie, Glasgow, goods for Grenada; Hope, 71 tons, Gaskin, Waterford, beef, pork, &c. for London; Industry, 150 tons, Davis, Liverpool, coal.

No ship sailed.

APRIL 22.

Wind N. E.—Arrived, Charlotte, 85 tons, captain Bebell, Waterford provisions for London.

Sailed, Telegraph, Forthman, Charleston, ballast; Success, King, Newfoundland, salt; Brothers, Wylie, Jamaica dry goods.

APRIL 23.

Wind E.—Arrived, Sally, 348 tons, Holbrook, from Baltimore, tobacco, staves, &c. for Cork and Liverpool; Cadiz Packet, 77 tons, Sinnott, Dublin ballast for Oporto; Beresford Revenue Cruiser, 16 guns, Mr Whelan from a cruise.

Sailsd, Alligator, Harris, Liverpool goods as per invoice; Mary, Reid, do. ballast; Recovery, Wright, Youghall, ballast; Prince Wm. Henry, Donovan, Bristol, raw hides; Geliy, Thomas, Liverpool, pork and oats; Active, Carr, do. do. John and Sarah, Maxwell, Workington, ballast.

APRIL 25.

Wind E.—Arrived, Lady Fitzgerald, 56 tons, captain Coppleston, Bristol, merchants goods; Laurel, 120 tons, captain Carson, Workington coal; Sovereign, 230 tons, captain Flanagin, Liverpool, goods for St. Vincents.

Sailed, Betty and Nancy, captain Langwell, West Port, flaxseed; Prince of Wales, captain Stradly, Galway, ballast.

POETRY.

A BLUSH.

Erubuit, fallax res eſt!——TERENCE.

MYSTIC ſign of magic power,
Say from whence thy virtues ſpring?
Born of a *Roſe* in VENUS' bower,
And cradled on the Zephyr's wing.

On lily cheeks thy mantling charms
With treach'rous frankneſs truth betray;
In vain, againſt thee Prudence arms—
In vain the ſaun'ring Maid ſays *Nay*.

The ſinful Wiſh, the crime conceal'd,
Shown all confeſs'd, in conſcious fears;
And midnight *murder* ſtands reveal'd—
The maſk falls off, and guilt appears.

And meek-eyed Pity, tender Love,
To thy ſoft ſpells their being owe;
And *fear*, which no big threats could move,
Wake at thy birth, and at thy bidding flow!

IRONUS.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Sheridan's Speech on an Addreſs to his Majeſty continued from our laſt.

Mr. *Sheridan* obſerved, (ſpeaking of the French Directory.) ——They call you a nation of merchants; well, they ſtile you ſo by deriſion; but, at least, in dealing with them for their commodity I ſhould deal as merchants indeed: as merchants give no truſt to the mere name of a commodity, but are apt to enquire into the merits of the article. No, I would have our political merchants juſt aſk, whether the liberty they have to ſell for exportation is or is not different from what they keep for their own *home* conſumption; on this ground alone the bargain muſt proceed.—*(Loud cries of hear! hear! hear!)*—I would aſk whether they would let us have more liberty in England than they poſſeſs in France? Would they reſtore us, unpaired, the important right of the trial by Jury? Would they—in ſhort, Sir, would they leave this country to be a contraſt to the violence practiſed in France, and to be an eternal and marked reproach to the conduct of the Directory? No, they would be madmen if they did. Without aſking any perſon to lay aſide animoſities to Government, who I ſhould truſt, have too much ſpirit to ſteal an indemnity from thoſe who may arraign their conduct, I think it ſhould be manifeſted throughout the country, that upon this point of reſiſting the enemy, there is but one heart and one opinion. If I ſhould hear perſons ſay, we would do every thing to oppoſe the French, but how can we do it without ſupporting Miniſters? I would ſay, I cannot ſtop to diſcuſs that point now—I will oppoſe the French firſt, and then I will talk with you upon it. If there are perſons who aſſert, that they who brought us into this ſituation ought to bring us out of it, I ſhould reply, that I do not object to their logic; but I object a good deal to their prudence. Becauſe, if they ſay that our preſent ſituation is owing to the incapacity of his Majeſty's Miniſters, and if they wiſh to reſiſt the French, they muſt be ſure that the French will be foiled, and in that caſe they do not believe in the incapacity of Miniſters; or, if they do believe in their incapacity, they are not ſincere in wiſhing the French to be reſiſted. There are gentlemen who are decidedly adverſe to the French, yet they will not come with their whole zeal againſt them. They meaſure off ſo much of their enmity to Miniſters. They ſay they feel great grievances againſt the preſent Government, and yet that they think a French invaſion the firſt of all evils that can befall the country; if ſuch men do not think it neceſſary to do their utmoſt to reſiſt that evil, they have no more common ſenſe than they who think the preſent to be the beſt of all poſſible Governments. Sir, it is childiſh in any perſon to ſay that they will wait till the French have effected a landing. In God's name, if the enemy are to be reſiſted, let us do it *effectually*. Is it no part of effectual reſiſtance that the mind of the country ſhould be manifeſted and the preparations be prompt? Sir, to ſay that we will not pledge ourſelves but in the laſt extremity, is pledging ourſelves only to a modified oppoſition, and to a diluted ſpirit; it is lending the *left arm* to our country, but ſaying that we reſerve the *right*—it is taking the field with a piſtol, but declaring to go to the length of a muſquet. On theſe grounds it is, that I wiſh to behold a higher zeal manifeſted than at preſent ſeems to pervade the country, though I confeſs I ſee ſuch a zeal riſing. And at the ſame time, when I wiſh to ſee a private party give way to public duty, I muſt alſo hope, that the ſame principle will influence the conduct of Government, and that whoever offers his ſervices, in whatever rank or ſituation he may offer them, they ſhall be joyfully accepted. Services from the higheſt ſtation have been offered, and from the moſt gallant and approved officers. Without making large maſſes of idle men, there are great bodies, who might produce a conſiderable force. To theſe the attention of Government ſhould be immediately directed. It is idle to ſee perſons aſking "what will become of us," with two hulking fellows behind their coaches! There is, Sir, another deſcription of perſons who I am conſcious do not want ſpirit, but the idea has not yet occurred to them, whom I ſhould be glad to ſee employed in another way.—I mean thoſe young Gentlemen of high rank, who paſs their time in foraging in fruit ſhops, in patrolling Bond-ſtreet and Piccadilly, previous to their taking the field in Rotten-Row. Sir, I am not ſaying that indulgence in theſe luxuries is to be condemned, nor will any one ſuſpect me, I believe, of being a too rigid cenſor. No man is more diſpoſed to give credit to thoſe perſons; and ſure I am, that in the hour of peril, they will be ſeen at their poſts, and not found to be dependant emigrants. And now, Sir, with every deſire to ſee the moſt vigorous preparations made to reſiſt the enemy, I muſt yet hope, that the enemy not being landed, undoubtedly, the deſire for peace, ſo far from being checked, will be more manifeſt and eager. Sir, I have no heſitation in ſaying, though it looks, but in reality, does not detract from our means, that the real death-blow to this country, will not come from the arms of France, but from the utter impoſſibility, if the preſent ſcale of expence is to be perſerved in, of collecting the burthens from the people. Yet if it be neceſſary, we muſt ſhew the enemy, (for their ruin, whatever they may boaſt to the contrary, would infallibly follow ours) that we can, if they deſtroy our reſources, be as deſperate as they. But the real fire and ſword which, I fear, will alone, lay waſte to the Britiſh Empire, is to be found in the pen and tongue of the Britiſh Chancellor of the Exchequer; in that pen and tongue, whoſe eloquence, great as undoubtedly it is, furniſhes pretexts to the Houſe to adopt all his meaſures. I have ſaid thus much, in order that no preparations, however vigorous, no confidence, however great, in his reſources, may deter his Majeſty's Miniſter from concluding peace, excepting only in one ſituation; and in that one, much as I wiſh for peace, yet I would have any Miniſter, unleſs under circumſtances which I will not allude, to beware how he treats for peace with a French army landed in this country, and in arms. That would indeed break the ſpirit and heart of the country. We might get rid of the enemy for a week or two; but the wound would be mortal; WE SHOULD BREAK THE HEART OF THE NAVY FOR EVER—*(Loud cries of hear! hear! from every part of the Houſe.)*—I am glad to ſee that I need not preſs the point more. With regard to the principles upon which I would recommend unanimity, I hope and truſt no man will underſtand that I mean to recommend a jobbing, ſhifting union with the preſent Adminiſtration,—No, Sir, no.—There are ſins on this ſubject which I will not now reproach, but which I never ſhall forget. The unanimity I wiſh is again the French, and it is the only unanimity which can be ſucceſsful.—When I ſpeak of union, I mean prompt and vigorous union againſt the French—eternal ſeparation from his Majeſty's Miniſters. We muſt have no more coalitions. The country is tired of, and abhors them. Men talk of the miſchief of party diſputes; but I ſay, Sir, that late party reconciliations have done more to break the ſpirit of the people, than all the party enmity that ever exiſted. I think, at the ſame time, that it is not neceſſary, if the people are properly rouzed to a ſenſe of their ſituation, that they ſhould look to the lead which this or that man may give them. Some there are who may think the Right Honorable Gentleman oppoſite to me, others my Right Honorable Friend, and ſome that a Noble Earl, for whom certainly I have a high reſpect, are the fitteſt perſons to ſave the country; but will any man tell me that there are only two or three men who can do it? I ſay if they do tell me ſo, I repeat, that it is not worth being ſaved, and cannot be ſaved. Sir, refer it to the people themſelves. Aſk them what they will do? I do not want a return of legs and arms, but give me a return of the heart and ſpirit of the country, and I will tell you then whether it can be conquered. Nay, if all the great men were baniſhed from the country, I do not believe that it could be huſtled out of its ſtation and importance. There would then, I have no doubt, be found men capable of preſerving it I muſt ſay that I ſhould think myſelf the meaneſt of mankind, if, from preference to party praiſe, from enmity to the Right Honorable Gentleman, from prejudice to friends, and above all, if from a baſe and unmanly fear of bringing myſelf into a ſituation of peril, I ſhould refrain from doing every thing, with my whole heart and ſoul, to reſiſt the worſt calamity that could befall the country.—Sir, upon this ground I think it right to call upon all perſons; upon thoſe who have profited by the war, for what in others would be patriotiſm, in them is duty; I call upon the perſonal friends of the Right Honorable Gentleman, who value his ſafety; I call upon thoſe who are friends to Parliamentary Reform, and of whom it has been ſaid that they uſed it only as a pretence and ſtalking-horſe for treaſon, I call upon them to ſhew that they have been libelled. I call upon thoſe who have pledged themſelves to bring his Majeſty's Miniſters to account, to prove that they are worthy of that important office. Sir, I truſt I need not ſay that this and every meaſure which tends to provide reſiſtance againſt the enemy, and a remedy to the danger which ſurrounds us, ſhall have my warmeſt and moſt cordial ſupport. At the ſame time I muſt ſay one word on what I have heard ſince I have been in the Houſe. Part of the addreſs which I diſlike relates to the aid which the enemy expect to receive from traitorous and diſaffected ſocieties. Sir, his Majeſty's Miniſters may have ſeparate information upon that ſubject, but they muſt not upon mere aſſertion demand credit from me. I cannot give my aſſent to the aſſertion of the exiſtence of treaſonable ſocieties, when I recollect the declarations that were made upon a former occaſion, the diſcredit we threw upon them, and that the verdicts of Juries bore us out in it.—What other reaſons there may be, I know not, but to that declaration I cannot give my prompt aſſent. A few words, before I ſit down, with reſpect to Ireland. Sir, it is my intention upon ſome future day to bring forward a diſcuſſion upon that ſubject. I only mention the caſe of Ireland now, to ſhew that the main ſcrew of the country is in part gone. I will merely ſay, that no government ever yet loſt the hearts of the majority of a people without miſrule and miſconduct. How far thoſe in Ireland may feel differently from what I do upon this ſide of the water, I will not ſay. That I only mention the ſubject to prove that Ireland is now a part of our weakneſs and not of our ſtrength, that that is a tenfold reaſon for rouſing the zeal and animating the ſpirit of the country againſt the enemy."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, however I may differ on particular topics brought forward by the Hon. Gentleman, yet ſo much ſatisfaction do I feel at the eloquent and impreſſive manner in which he has delivered his ſentiments on the main queſtion, ſo happy am I in having heard him deliver a ſpeech which breathes a ſpirit worthy of every Engliſh heart, a ſpeech which is congenial to the breaſt of every one who deſires the good of his country, that I ſhall not, by alluding to the ſubjects on which I cannot agree with him, do any thing which may ſeem to deſtroy that unanimity I feel ſo valuable and eſſential at this moment. But although I abſtain from recurring to thoſe topics on which I differ from the Hon. Gent. I truſt it will be underſtood, I do ſo, becauſe I am only more anxious to expreſs my ſatisfaction at his preſent opinion on the main queſtion. Whatever grounds he may have had for the change in his opinion, I had rather expreſs my approbation of thoſe ſentiments by which he has ſhewn he agrees with us on the neceſſity of reſiſting with the utmoſt vigour and effects the arms of France, and of calling on every man to join in ſuch reſiſtance. I will not, however, ſuffer myſelf to follow the Hon. Gent. through all the obſervations which he has made in order to manifeſt his reaſons for the part he has taken: from the diſintereſtedneſs of his motives, I do not detract, nay, I have no power to detract from them, becauſe, as he has ſtated, nothing has been done to induce him to form his preſent ſentiments, nor had he a wiſh to gain a ſituation with the preſent Government by adopting them. The Hon. Gent. has little reaſon to ſuppoſe we are more deſirous of his aſſiſtance in the Government, than he is of joining us. But I am contented to receive, as a public man, with thankfulneſs and pleaſure, that teſtimony of the true Britiſh ſpirit which actuates the Hon. Gentleman's conduct in this meaſure. I may be allowed to feel a ſatisfaction at that ſpirit which actuates, and that zeal for the country which has called forth his exertions: at that zeal which has induced him to place the conduct of France in ſuch a point of view, that the mind of no one can balance as to their object. This conduct of France, however, inſtead of being the reſult of circumſtances new to him, or to any man in this country, are nothing more than the conſequence of that ſpirit and ſyſtem which have been the characteriſtic of France, even in the early ſtage of the revolution, when it had the approbation of the Hon. Gent. and is nothing more than the accompliſhment of the predictions made with reſpect to the probable effects of that ſyſtem, which, though at the time contrary to the ſentiments of the Hon. Gent. was in uniſon with the feelings of this Houſe. It was the early conviction of the tendency of ſuch a ſyſtem, that produced on the part of this country, a reſiſtance which if not made and perſevered in, though at a time when the bulk of the nation were leſs warm than at preſent, and when the majority, though great, was leſs deciſive, would have made our unanimity too late, and the zeal of the Hon. Gentleman without an object to work upon, or on which to have diſplayed his abilities and eloquence. While I add my welcome to the ſentiments offered by the Hon. Gentleman, I muſt be allowed to obſerve, it is not this unanimity that can give zeal to the country. It may add to it; but the Hon. Gentlemon will not think it is depreciating the merits of his ſentiments, becauſe I aſſert the preſent unanimity adds little to a nation which was nearly unanimous before, and is only become more ſo from the conſciouſneſs that it is contending for its religion, its independence, its glory, and its very exiſtence. Let us therefore rejoice, that the few exceptions which before exiſted to the unanimity of the country are this day narrowed.—Let us give that praiſe to the Honorable Gentleman, which is due to him, who has ſet the firſt example; let us join liberally in that praiſe; but let us not do ſuch injuſtice to the firm determination of the country, as to ſuppoſe that England has ever been otherwiſe than unanimous in reſiſting its enemies; and as it has been ſo on all former occaſions, I truſt it will be ſo in future. There are two other points in the Honorable Gentleman's ſpeech, to which I will advert: the firſt is the ſituation of Ireland. He ſays he will make ſome motion upon the ſubject: what that will be I know not, but whenever the ſubject comes to be diſcuſſed, he will find that if Ireland forms a part of the weakneſs and not of the ſtrength of the country, it is only becauſe thoſe very French principles, the fatal and ruinous effects of which he has ſtated with a degree of eloquence which I will not efface by an inadequate repetition of, have been more propagated there; it is becauſe they have taken deeper root in that kingdom, and have been chaneled with leſs adequate means of reſiſtance; it is becauſe, in many inſtances the means of reſiſtance have been too long delayed; it is becauſe the arts and deceptions of thoſe diſſeminating ſuch principles have been too ſucceſsful. If the Honorable Gentleman ſuppoſes a ſyſtem of conciliation with Ireland is practicable, I muſt tell him, that to imagine a peace with Ireland, is to imagine a peace with a party that is ſold to France. It would be a peace as dangerous as a capitulation with that enemy, whoſe attempts the Honorable Gentleman has ſo earneſtly adviſed us to guard againſt. You might as well think of treating for peace with France armed and in your country, as to offer terms of conciliation to the diſaffected of Ireland. As to the conſequences of the French ever landing in this country, I agree with him; but there is no neceſſity which can juſtify a nation of freemen making a treaty under circumſtances, where no qualification can make it any thing but a capitulation of our independence to our inveterate enemy. I hope there would not be found a diſſenting voice in this Houſe, to make it treaſon for any man who ſhall liſten to a treaty with France, while a ſingle regiment remains on the iſland. I might apply the ſame feelings with reſpect to Ireland; but to make it the ſame caſe, I hope he will give me credit for more information as to the ſtate of the diſaffected of that country than he can poſſibly be acquainted with. Now as to the ſecond point, reſpecting the ſtate of the conſpiracies in this country; the Honorable Gentleman has ſaid they are not known to him. I admit the truth of the aſſertion, that circumſtances may be known to him, and which ought not to be made known while the accuſed parties are confined for trial; but I think enough is known to the country at large to ſatisfy it, that though they may be ſmall to the maſs of the nation, yet that there are a conſiderable number of men who are diſpoſed to go the moſt daring and direct lengths in correſpondence with France, for the avowed purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a Republic in this country, under the auſpices of a foreign force. If we had no evidence of this fact in this country, ſufficient for Parliament to act on, we have at leaſt ſufficient to prove it in the conduct of the French. We can hear of no ſpeech being made, we can read of no Proclamations to induce the people to embark in their ſquadrons, none to perſuade their ſcanty marines reluctantly to go on board their fleets, that are not founded on their correſpondence with this country, and their hopes of aſſiſtance from the people. I aſk no more proof than this; but in a moment of ſuch peril, when the Crown has ſtated expreſſly, by a Meſſage to the Houſe, that diſtinct and poſitive information is received of ſuch a correſpondence, when we know that the enemy is at this hour menacing invaſion, when we know too that in former time, even on ſuſpicion of invaſion, without inveſtigation, without inquiry, on a mere intimation from the Throne, the Houſe had enabled his Majeſty to detain thoſe whom his Majeſty has ſuſpected conſpiring againſt his perſon and Government, we ſhould be wanting in our duty, if we heſitated to adopt that which the Honourable Gentleman has mentioned as having heard rumoured, but which is intended to be carried into effect, and I truſt will be before the Houſe parts this night. We may moſt likely know in a few minutes, that this very meaſure has received the ſanction of another branch of the Legiſlature. I ſhall detain the Houſe no longer; I am glad that on the main queſtion there is no difference of opinion in the Houſe; I wiſh to avoid interrupting that unanimity, profeſſing only againſt thoſe topics on which I differ from the Honourable Gentleman.

The Addreſs was then moved, agreed to *nem. con.* and ordered to be preſented to his Majeſty by ſuch Members as were of his Majeſty's Privy Council.

DUBLIN,

APRIL 25.

General Abercromby, we underſtand, is no longer to be continued in his command as Chief of his Majeſty's forces in this kingdom. He returns to England, and it is underſtood that there are parts of the Empire in which his military talents can be called into action more to the public advantage—and which he is himſelf ſolicitous to be employed.

The title of Commander in Chief we further hear, is to be aboliſhed altogether. The department, civil and military, are to have one common head in future in the perſon of his Majeſty's Repreſentative, aſſiſted by his uſual Cabinet Counſellors. Military operations are to be directed, under this new arrangement, by General Lake, who hereafter takes the appellation of firſt General in command—which is to be the title of his ſucceſſors in the ſame capacity.

There was ſomething very abſurd in the idea of having a military Commander in a kingdom like Ireland, during an actual rebellion and the apprehenſion of immediate invaſion, independent of the King's Lord Lieutenant. In the nature of things, a General at the head of his forces could not attend to the main ſprings of government upon which the beneficial direction of military ſtrength muſt ever depend, and muſt therefore accept of his information from thoſe whoſe ſituation enables them to weigh, combine and digeſt the complicated circumſtances, which at all times compoſe the ſtate of a nation.

CORK: Printed by JOHN CONNOR, (for the Proprietor.)——☞ This Paper is publiſhed at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-ſtreet, oppoſite the Poſt-Office, where Advertiſements, Eſſays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.

THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The Cork Herald:

OR, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.——No. 24.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1798. [Price, Four-Pence.

*** The *Treasurer* of the *Sunday* and *Daily Schools*, acknowledges to have received from the Principal Cork Knot, the Sum of Twenty-two Pounds, Seventeen Shillings and Eight-pence Halfpenny, for which timely Donation, the Governors of that Charity return their thanks.

Cork, 1st May, 1798.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On Monday the 7th May next, at 12 o'clock,

For account of the Underwriters,

The Brig *Chateau Margo* of London,

Burthen about 100 Tons—as she now lies on the *Custom House Quay.*

☞ After the sale of the *Hull*, her *Materials* and *Stores* will be Sold by Auction; Inventories, of which may be seen at the Office of DENNIS LYONS, Jun.

Limerick, 29th April, 1798.

To be Sold by Auction,

ON WEDNESDAY, the 9th of MAY next, at the Stores of DOMNICK WATERS, SONS and CO. near the Play-House,

100 Pipes, 52 Hhds. } PORT WINE.

Now landing from the *Favorite*, from *Oporto*. Terms at Sale.——They have also for Sale, remarkable fine HOPS in Pockets; EAST INDIA SUGAR in Bags, and a few Barrels of MARTINIQUE COFFEE. May 2.

VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION,

For the Service of the Country.

	£.	s.	d.
Dean and Chapter of St. Finbarry's, *Cork*,	200	0	0
Rev. John Kenney, *Vicar General*,	56	17	6
Hon. and Rev. Thomas St. Lawrance, *Dean*,	50	0	0
Rev. Henry Sandiford, *Chantor*,	50	0	0
..... John Forteſcue, *Chancellor*,	22	15	0
..... Verney Lovett, *Treaſurer*,	50	0	0
..... Alex. Lamillierre, *Archdeacon*,	50	0	0
..... John Chetwood,	30	0	0
..... Edward Kenney, *Sen.*	40	0	0
..... James Pratt,	50	0	0
..... Horatio Townſhend,	50	0	0
..... Richard Webb,	40	0	0
..... George Berkley,	11	7	6
..... Thomas Briveter,	45	10	0
..... A. Hyde,	10	0	0
..... Robert Meade,	20	0	0
..... Henry Hewitt,	50	0	0
..... Edward Kenney, *Jun.*	20	0	0
..... Thomas Kenney,	20	0	0
..... John Meade, *Ballymartle*,	34	2	6
..... Richard Meade, *Ballymartle*,	34	2	6
..... Richard Meade, *Inishannon*,	22	15	0
..... William Noble,	20	0	0
..... Richard Gibbings,	22	15	0
..... Charles Smith,	22	15	0
..... David Freeman,	22	15	0
..... Thomas Hore,	22	15	0
..... A. Hickey,	22	15	0
..... Giles Lee, *Diocesan School-Maſter, Cork*,	11	7	6
..... George Armſtrong, *Diocesan School-Maſter, Roſs*,	5	13	9
..... Arthur Herbert,	50	0	0
..... Broderick Tuckey,	17	1	3
..... Robert Warner,	11	7	6
..... William Thompſon,	5	13	9
..... Edward Warren,	5	13	9
..... Edward Carleton,	5	13	9
..... John Hingſton,	10	0	0
..... William Beaufort,	11	7	6
..... William Stewart,	22	15	0
..... Henry Stewart,	5	13	9
..... William Saunders,	5	13	9
..... John Forſayeth,	5	13	9
..... Morgan Donovan,	5	13	9
..... John Webb,	5	13	9
..... Wm. Silletoe,	5	13	9
..... Arthur Browne,	5	13	9
..... John O'Connor,	5	13	9
..... Thomas Cole,	5	13	9
..... Arthur Kenneny,	5	13	9
..... Boyle Davis,	5	13	9
..... P. H. Hamilton,	5	13	9
..... Wm. Gorman,	5	13	9
..... Hugh Reynolds,	5	13	9
..... F. Hewitt,	5	13	9
..... J. H. Madraſs,	5	13	9
..... Henry Jones, *Kinſale*,	20	0	0
..... Mr. Hincks, *Miniſter of the Diſſenting Congregation, Cork*, per ann.	9	2	0

A Proteſtant School-Maſter,

Wanted for the Sunday and Daily Schools, apply to A. Edwards, Printer and Bookſeller, Caſtle-Street.

GENERAL ORDERS,

Cork, 1st of May, 1798.

THE following Letter from the Magiſtrates at *Newport*, in the *Iſle of Wight*, having been officially tranſmitted to the Government of Ireland, and tranſmitted from thence to me, I think it too honorable a Teſtimonial of the good Conduct and Deſcipline of the two *German Regiments*, lately landed at *Cork*, and now ſtationed in the Southern Diſtrict under my Command, not to make it Public.

JAMES STEWART,
D. L. General.

Newport, Iſle of Wight, 13th of April, 1798

"THE Magiſtrates of Newport, regretting that the Service of the King commands the Regiment of *Hompeſch*, and the Infantry lately attached thereto, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel *Rottenburg*, to Embark for Ireland, think they ſhould ill diſcharge their Duty, did not they expreſs their ſincere Thanks for, and give their perfect Teſtimony to the unvaried good Diſcipline and exemplary Conduct, of both Officers and Privates of both thoſe Corps, during their Continuance in the *Iſle of Wight*: at the ſame time they feel aſſured, that the loyal Inhabitants of the Kingdom, to which they are ordered, will ſhew to them that Attention and Reſpect, to which the general Behaviour of thoſe Corps ſo juſtly entitle them to receive, from this Iſland,

We have the Honor to be,
With much Reſpect, Sir,
Your moſt obedient Servants,
JOHN D'ELGARNO, *Mayor.*
E. RUSHWORTH, *Recorder.*
H. WORTHLEY.
..... HOLMES."

To Colonel Baron FERDENAND HOMPESCH.

Auction of *Sugar* and *Hops*,

On FRIDAY *next* the 4th May, at ROBERT BURKE's Stores, Sand-quay;

197 { *Bags Eaſt India* SUGAR, chiefly *white Radnagores.*
50 { *Pockets of new* Green *and Brewers* HOPS.

Terms made pleaſing. Cork, April 25.

City Treaſurer's-Office.

☞ PAYMENT of all proper Demands on this Office, will begin on *Monday*, the 30th Inſtant, from Nine 'till Three o'Clock, and continue for Eight Days, if neceſſary, whereof all Perſons concerned are to take Notice.

CORK, *April 23*, 1798. } WM. PHILLIPS, *Treaſurer.*

EDWARD DWYER
HAS FOR SALE,
At his Stores in PRINCE'S-STREET,
Oppoſite the Buſh Tavern,
ENGLISH AND IRISH PORTER,
AND SPRUCE BEER,
HIGHLY UP IN BOTTLE.
The Purchaſer of 10 Dozen will be allowed 5 per cent. Diſcount.

April 14.

WANTS AN EMPLOY,

A Young Man of unexceptionable Character and genteel Connections, that has been uſed to Buſineſs; writes a good hand and underſtands Accounts—wiſhes to be employed in a Diſtillery, Brewery, or Merchant's Office.

A line addreſſed to Mr. S. at Mr. Davis's, on the Parade, will particularly be attended to.

April 21.

TO BE LET FOR SIX MONTHS,

From the Firſt of May.

A COMPLETE faſhionable furniſhed HOUSE, with a Coach-Houſe, Four Horſe Stable, and a neat Flower Garden: ſituate at the South Parade. Apply to Mr. SWEIE, *South-Parade.*

April 18.

To be Let, or the Intereſt ſold,

THE Houſe and Concerns on the Coal-Quay, for a conſiderable time, in the poſſeſſion of the late Firm of *KIFT* and *CLUTTERBUCK*, and are now in the occupation of Mr. CLUTTERBUCK, immediate poſſeſſion can be given, and may be viewed from 8 in the morning till 6 at night.

April 11.

WHEREAS,

IT is thought neceſſary that the Magiſtrates ſhould be informed of the different Arms in the ſeveral Pariſhes within the City of Cork, and Liberties thereof, except ſuch Arms as are in the poſſeſſion of the Army or Yeomanry.

Now I KINGSMILL BERRY, Mayor of ſaid City, in purſuance of the Act of Parliament authoriſing me thereto, do hereby require all and every Perſon and Perſons within this City and Liberties, having in their poſſeſſion Arms, whether regiſtered or not, forthwith to deliver into me an exact liſt of all ſuch Arms, to be verified upon oath—and all Perſons refuſing or neglecting ſo to do, after this public Notice, will be ſubject to ſuch Penalties as the Law directs.

MANSION-HOUSE, APRIL 7.

THE HOUSE, No. 10, GRATTAN-STREET, with a Leaſe of one life, to be let, or the Intereſt ſold: It is large, airy, roomy, and in excellent repair, with every neceſſary convenience for a Genteel Family.—Two Shops belong to the Houſe, which may be let ſeparate.

April 28.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March next,

FOR Three Lives, or Thirty-one Years, the HOUSE and DEMESNE of DROMBEG; ſituate in *Eaſt Carbery*. The Demeſne containing about 80 Acres good Ground, handſomely laid down, and commanding an extenſive view of the Ocean. The Houſe is fit for the immediate reception of a Family; the Offices are large and in thorough repair, with an excellent Garden, protected by a Wall fourteen feet high, and the entire calculated for the reſidence of a Gentleman, wiſhing to reſide in a ſporting Country. Application to be made to the Rev. H. JONES' *Kinſale*, or I. T. JONES. Feb. 14.

N. B. The Houſe, with 27 Acres, will be ſet if more pleaſing.

County of Cork. } ☞ The next General Seſſions of the Peace, and Civil Bill Court, for the Diviſion of Cork, will be held at the King's Old Caſtle, in and for ſaid Diviſion and County, on Monday the 14th day of May next—and for the Diviſion of Middleton, at Macromp, in the Diviſion of Middleton and County aforeſaid, on Monday, 21ſt day of May, aforeſaid. The Juſtices appointed to attend with the Aſſiſtant Barriſter, are

At Cork Seſſions.	*At Macromp Seſſions.*
Wm. W. Newenham,	Robert Hedges,
W. H. Moore Hodder,	Auguſtus Warren,
John Swete,	Samuel Swete,
Wm. Crooke—and	John Browne—and
Thomas Smith, Eſqrs.	John Hawkes, Eſqrs.

The Chief and Sub-Conſtables of the Diſtrict of Eaſt Muſkerry, are directed to attend at Cork; and of Weſt Muſkerry, at Macroom.

JAMES CHATTERTON, Jun.
Clerk of the Peace.

The Barrymore Committee,

AND the ſeveral Perſons whoſe names are hereto Subſcribed, being ſtrongly impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the horrid and outrageous attempt lately made againſt the life of Sir HENRY MANNIX, Bart. a Magiſtrate of this County, do hereby pledge themſelves to pay the ſums annexed to their reſpective names for the apprehending and Proſecuting to Conviction within the ſpace of Six Months from the date hereof, the Perſons concerned in ſaid outrage.

March 27, 1798.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
J Chatterton jr.	11	7	6	Barrymore Committee }	113	15	0
Nob. Mannix	56	17	6				
Thos. Dorman	22	15	0	Silver Oliver	56	17	6
R. Rowland	22	15	0	Robert Dring	22	15	0
K. Lane	11	7	6	Simon Dring	22	15	0
J. Webb, clk.	5	13	9	Henry Wallis	22	15	0
T. Rowland	22	15	0	Henry Puxley	50	0	
J. M'Call jun.	22	15	0	Robert Martin	11	7	6
Wm. Baker	11	7	6	Samuel M'Call	22	15	0
T. Harding	11	7	6	Hugh Lawton	11	7	6
Jas. Connor	11	7	6	J. Chetwood	22	15	0
M. Rogers	11	7	6	John R. Parker	50	0	0
Hugh Millerd	11	7	6	W. O. Hamilton	11	7	6
R R Aldworth	11	7	6	W. Mannix	56	17	6
Dean Hore	11	7	6	Thos. Mannix	56	17	6
T. Martin ſen	11	7	6	John Bennett	11	7	6
T. Martin jun	11	7	6	John Rowland	22	15	0

☞ In addition to the above Reward TWO HUNDRED POUNDS will be paid by HENRY MANNIX.

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majeſty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and THADY LAWLER, Lieutenant in the Clare Light Company attached to the ſaid Regiment, ſtand charged on oath with having forcibly and violently committed a rape on CATHERINE FYNN, a priſoner in charge of the guard where of the ſaid LAWLER was officer.

WE, the underſigned Officers of the 89th Regiment at Head-Quarters, deſirous of teſtifying to the Country our abhorrence and deteſtation of ſuch inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the ſaid WILLIAM VENNILL to juſtice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any perſon or perſons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majeſty's goals within the ſpace of Six Months from the date hereoff, which Reward ſhall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of ſaid Regiment.

Said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, ruddy complexion, fair hair, and rather inkneed.

William Steward Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
William Hilliard, Captain.
Bernard Stawell, Captain.
William N. Long, Captain.
John T. Perry, Captain.
John L. Meſurier, Captain Lieutenant.
Jordan Roche, Surgeon.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant.
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
John Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Richard Butler, Lieutenant.
Robert M'Keaud, Lieutenant.
William Percivall, Lieutenant.
Charles Pm. Roddy, Enſign.
William Cowell, Enſign.
John Grant, Enſign.
Henry Eyre Evans, Enſign.
John Campbell, A Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18. 1798.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF

The Rt. Worſhipful KINGSMILL BERRY, Eſq. MAYOR.

The middle Price of Wheat 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per Quarter; with an allowance to the Baker of 10*s.* on the White and Wheaten, and 12*s.* on the Houſehold.

Cork, April 29, 1798.

WHITE.	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	WHEATEN.	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	HOUSEHOLD.	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*
1 *pen.*	0	5	4	1 *pen.*	0	8	3	1 *pen.*	0	10	6
2 *per.*	0	11	2	2 *pen.*	1	0	6	2 *pen.*	1	5	5
3 *per.*	1	0	6	3 *pen.*	1	9	1	3 *pen.*	2	0	4
4 *pen.*	1	6	3	4 *pen.*	2	1	4	4 *pen.*	2	11	3
6 *pen.*	2	1	5	6 *pen.*	3	2	2	6 *pen.*	4	1	0

KINGSMILL BERRY, MAYOR.

IMPORTS,

From the 27th to the 30th of April inclusive.

310 moys ſalt, in bulk.——April 28, imports none.——1,200 buſhels rockſalt; 10 barrels coffee; 17 loads earthenware; 1 bale fuſtians; 16 whole 7 half crates earthenware; 323 bars iron; 48 bundles hoop iron; 150 barrels tar; 75 do. pitch. 340 barrels and 40 half-barrels herrings; 27 bundles ſteel; 40 dozen deals.

EXPORTS.

3 bales linen; 452 raw hides; 10 bundles ſalted veal ſkins; 120 cow hides; 60 bundles ſalted calf ſkins; 20 pigs alive; 476 barrels oats; 15 barrels velves; 3 bales linen; 15 pieces old iron.

PORT NEWS.

COVE, APRIL 27.

Wind E.—Arrived His Majeſty's ſloop Kangaroo, of 18 guns, capt. Brice, from a cruiſe.

Sailed, Elizabeth and Mary, capt. Thomas, Youghall, ballaſt.

APRIL 28.

Wind S. E. - No ſhip arrived.

Sailed, Beresford Revenue Cruiſer, Mr. Whelan, on a cruiſe; Jane and Ann, capt. Colefax, Liverpool, pork and butter; Maria, capt. Lewis, Youghall, ballaſt.

APRIL 29.

Wind E.—Arrived, Cliſden revenue cutter, of 8 guns, captain Owens, Dublin; Aleanſen, 82 tons, captain Anderſon, Uddevalla, herrings, iron, tar, &c. No ſhip ſailed.

APRIL 30.

Wind N. E.—Arrived, Linnet, 38 tons, captain Evans, Liverpool, rockſalt, earthenware, &c.

Sailed, His Majeſty's frigate Dryad, Lord Beauclerk, on a cruiſe; Duration, Price, Dublin, flaxſeed; Mont Blanc, Duncan, Rothſay ſtaves.

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the *English Mails* to the *28th* inst. inclusive—from which we select the following intelligence.

LONDON,

APRIL 26, 27 AND 28.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

In addition to our account yesterday of the capture of L'Hercule French ship of war, by the Mars, we are enabled to state the following particulars—Last Saturday, the Mars and Ramilies being detached from the fleet under the command of Lord Bridport, for the purpose of looking into Brest, fell in with L'Hercule French ship of 80 guns, which they chased for five hours. The Ramilies having carried away her foretop mast during the chace, which prevented her from getting up in time, the Mars engaged the enemy alone, yard-arm and yard-arm, from eight o'clock in the evening till half past ten. The latter then ceased firing, but as she did not haul down her colours, the Revolutionaire then came up and gave her a broadside, upon which she immediately struck. The French had 300 men killed and wounded; the Mars about 50 or 60; among the former were, as we already stated, Capt. Alexander Hood, and Captain White of the marines. Mr. Bligh, a midshipman, also fell early in the action. L'Hercule is quite a new ship, built at L'Orient; was bound to Brest, and had on board 700 men. Neither of the ships was much disabled in the rigging, but they are both greatly shattered in their hulls. It is reported that the Ramilies had come up with several sail of transports full of troops, which were under convoy of l'Hercule; should that be the case, some of them no doubt must be captured.

Captain Hood was married, and has left a widow and five children. He was severely wounded by a musket-ball, about twenty minutes after the commencement of the engagement, but survived long enough to be told that the enemy's ship had struck. His dying words were an exhortation to his men, to remember the character, which as Britons they had to support. The command of the Mars, during the remaining part of the action, devolved on the first lieutenant Thomas Hall.

The French Captain proved an experienced Commander, and fought his ship very gallantly. He is reported to have commanded the Amerique of 74 guns, on the glorious 1st of June. L'Hercule had never been at sea before, having been launched at l'Orient only about six weeks since.

For some time past the ships which the enemy have been preparing in the ports of l'Orient, Rochefort, &c. have been sent round by stealth to Brest. There, it appears, is the rendezvous of the naval force destined to act in the expedition against this country. The present action proves the advantage of watching, with the utmost vigilance, the movements of the enemy's Navy; and keeping not only a powerful force off Brest, but likewise employing some ships of force to cruize on the coast of France.

Captain Alexander Hood, whose memory is sanctioned by the regret that now mingles with the general congratulation on his triumph, is the brother of Capt. Samuel Hood, of the Audacious, and the nephew of Lords Hood and Bridport, and is the remainder of the former title. Their father was a country Clergyman. Both these Officers were brought very early into the navy; the former under the protection of Lord Bridport, the latter that of Lord Hood, the Christian [illegible] Noblemen they bear.

The surviving brother is the gallant officer, who, having by mistake carried the Juno frigate into Toulon, after the abandonment of the place, brought her out again, notwithstanding the fire of the batteries.

A letter from Bruffels, dated April 12, says, "Paris, ninety-six feet in length, are constructing on the canal. Some of these will be lashed together by strong chains. Breast-works, with artillery, will be constructed on board of them; and each of them will contain 1000 men. Engineers, appointed by Buonaparte, will have the inspection of the whole."

Yesterday, as a fisherman in an open boat, off Lowestoft, was casting his nets, he was taken by a French privateer: the Captain of the privateer, after taking out the crew of the boat, sunk her, but told the people that he would put them on shore the first opportunity. In a little time he fell in with a cod smack; the crew of which he took on board also; and then told the first crew, that as soon as he had finished a letter to Mr. Pitt, he should set them at liberty. He accordingly brought up a letter directed to Mr. Pitt and desired the fisherman to put it into the Post Office, which the latter did on his arrival at Lowestoft. The time he was on board the privateer, the Captain asked him several questions about the depth of water in creeks and harbours upon this coast, but the fisherman pleaded ignorance, saying, that he was a poor fisherman from Lowestoft, and always beached his boat.

This morning dispatches were received at the Admiralty, announcing the arrival at Plymouth, last Thursday afternoon, of the Arrogant French brig gun boat, mounting six 24 pounders, taken on the 19th inst. within two miles and a half of Brest, by his Majesty's ship Jason, of 38 guns, Captain Stirling. She had under her convoy two brigs from l'Orient bound to Brest, but being so near the shore they both escaped. This capture was made in sight of five sail of the line, and three frigates of the enemy, which thought fit to remain quiet spectators, and made no effort whatever to prevent it.

The name of the First Lieutenant of the Mars, upon whom the command of the ship devolved, after the Captain was wounded, is Butterfield, not Hall: the latter, we understand, is the second Lieutenant of the ship.—Lieutenant Butterfield is coming into port with the prize. As a reward for his meritorious services, he was yesterday promoted to the rank of Master and Commander by the Lords of the Admiralty. The First Lieutenant of the Royal George, Lord Bridport's flag ship, has the command of the Mars, *pro tempore*, which is also on her return to port, to repair her damages: two of her Lieutenants were wounded in the action, but not dangerously.

Lord Bridport derived the account of the destination of l'Hercule from a French paper, which stated, that on a given day, that ship would sail from L'Orient, to join the armament at Brest; his Lordship therefore detached Captain Alexander Hood, his nephew, in the Mars, in hopes that he might have the honour of intercepting this ship of the enemy, and bringing her into port.

The French ship l'Hercule being unable to gain Brest harbour, from the skilful intervention of the Mars, brought up: the Mars immediately let go her anchor alongside her, within pistol-shot; and in this position the action commenced, and was desperately continued till the enemy struck.

L'Hercule was one of three ships which have lately been fitted out at L'Orient. One has got into Brest, and the third is hourly expected out. Lord Bridport has of course made the necessary dispositions to intercept her.

This morning arrived a mail from Lisbon, brought to Falmouth by the King George packet, in 12 days.

The Admiralty, we understand, mean to send an immediate reinforcement to Lord St. Vincent, the better to enable the heroic Admiral to frustrate the objects of the armaments in Cadiz and Toulon.

The English privateer the Eagle, Captain Collona commander, has taken, in the Mediterranean, a French ship called la Republicane, after having beaten off three French privateers, a few days before.

This day dispatches were received at the Secretary of State's Office, from Lord Elgin, at Berlin, brought over by Mr. Cox the Messenger, in the Diana packet, Captain Dean, which arrived yesterday at Yarmouth.

By the same conveyance arrived the Hamburgh Mail, due on Wednesday.

Florence, March 30.

The new Roman Republic appears to intend to enlarge its limits: claims have been set up to the castle of Otterie, and a neighbouring part of the Tuscan territory, which have according been taken possession of.

Milan, April 2.

The Government of the Roman Republic, in consequence of dispatches received from Paris, has required all foreign Ministers to leave Rome within twenty-four hours, the territory of the Republic within a week, and not to return until their respective Sovereigns shall have acknowledged the Roman Republic.

Immediately after the departure of these Ministers, General d'Allemrgne caused all the moveable and immoveable property of the House of Farnese, (Court of Naples) to be sequestered.

General Berthier, who is now here, only waits the arrival of General Brune, to resign to him the command of the Italian army; after which he will set out for Paris.

Our Directory has obtained from the Legislative Body a grant of the following sums: 48,000 lire (livres) for the repairs of the barraks;—2,000,000 for the fortifications on the frontiers, 324,600 for the school of the engineers and artillery; 1,155,000 for the repairs of the arsenal, and providing of cannon, baggage-waggons, powder-magazines, &c. &c. and 864,000 for the transport of artillery.

It is now said, that some of the Cardinals at present at Civita Vecchia, will be transported to Corfu,

The most effectual measures will be taken immediately, to suppress the commotions and disturbances which, as our Directory has represented to the Legislative Body, still prevail in several of the Cisalpine departments.

April 4.

On the 28th of last month some disturbances happened at Genoa, The Minister of Police, Assaretto, had caused two officers to be arrested, who had shouted in the street, "Long live the sovereign people, and destruction to tyrants"—This Minister having forbidden such conduct by a Proclamation. The soldiers of the legion to which these officers belong, assembled before the prison, and demanded their liberation. The Legislative Body condemned the conduct of the Minister of Police, and requested the Directory to to annul the proclamation, and set the prisoners at liberty.

The Minister, in consequence, solicited his dismission, which he obtained, and Citizen Rossi was appointed to succeed him.

Basle, April 11.

The Deputies from Lucerne, Freyburg, Berne, and Basle, are assembled at Arau, and others are daily expected. Schaffhausen accepted the new Constitution on the 3d, and the new canton of Arau on the 4th, and elected Deputies. The cantons of Schweitz, Zug, Underwalden, Glorus, and Appenzel, which made so great an opposition to the new Constitution, have now yielded.—On the 2d inst. the Clergy and several Capuchins assembled at Zug, and declared, unanimously, that nothing was contained in this constitution detrimental: this declaration, when published, made a great impression.

It is expected, that the Legislative Body will have opened their sittings, and constituted themselves either yesterday or this day. As soon as this shall be done, it will proceed to the organization of the different cantons. It is supposed that Arau will be the seat of the principal Authorities of Helvetia.—Citizen Ochs is there with our deputies.

Bruffels, April 12.

The head quarters of the division of General Grenier are now at Boulogne; those of General Desaix at Dunkirk. The division from Italy will come to Calais, and another from Holland to St. Omer's. They work day and night in all the ports, in building gun boats and other flat bottomed vessels.

General Buonaparte has sent some officers, in whom he can confide, to each division, to regulate the operations of the army of England. These will receive and execute his immediate orders, which, it is expected, will produce uniformity in the operations. The English, however, block up the greater part of the ports between Havre and Ostend.

Vienna, April 11.

The new organization of Venice is now made public. The Central Government, and all the deputations dependant on it, the civil and criminal tribunals and chambers are abolished. The town and territory of Venice, will, till further directions, be represented by the noble patricians.

Offers have been made, it is said, to several of the Cardinals, that they should be set at liberty if they would renounce their dignity, and send back the Cardinal's hat to the Pope: this, however, they have refused.

According to the accounts from Turkey, the Turkish army has begun its effective operations against the rebel Paswan Oglou. Orsowa, which was in the possession of his partizans, has been taken by the Pacha of Belgrade. Paswan Oglou is now at Widdin, which he has provisioned for a year. That city is blockaded by 30,000 Turks, which are to be joined by 15,000 fresh troops from Walachia.

Rastadt, April 13.

The day before yesterday, late in the evening, the last French note was communicated to the deputation of the Empire by the Austrian Plenipotentiary; and yesterday a sitting, being the fortieth, was held on the subject; it is evident that the French Minister do not mean to proceed very hastily. Some persons imagine that the peace will be entirely concluded by the end of the ensuing month, or at farthest by the middle of June; but others, with more probability are of opinion, that the settling of the indemnifications with the conferences, reclamations, &c. will require a much longer time.

Frankfort, April 14.

Not only have the French troops before Ehrenbreitstein received a considerable reinforcement, but the corps between the Lahn and the Nidda has been greatly augmented. It is now certain, that the French troops will not remove from the right Bank of the Rhine, before the final conclusion of peace.

We have received the Paris Journals up to the 25th inst. inclusive. One of them confirms in some degree a rumour that was in circulation yesterday, on the authority of private letters by the Hamburgh Mail, that some insult had been given to the French Ambassador at Vienna, General Bernadotte, who, in consequence of a popular tumult, had been obliged to quit that capital.—We cannot judge of the nature of this affair from any thing that has yet reached us. There are many circumstances, however, which would lead us to conclude that the Court of Vienna and the French Directory have not for some time been on the best understanding.—Accounts lately received from the Continent, have announced active military preparation throughout the Imperial territories. In the heriditary dominions of the Emperor, considerable levies have been going on; in the Tyrol, along the banks of the Odige, and the whole of the Italian frontier, great bodies of troops have been assembling. It is worthy of remark, likewise, that though the French Ambassador has been some time at Vienna, no Imperial Ambassador has been sent to Paris. This circumstance has given rise to considerable animadversion in the French Papers. That the conduct of the Court of Vienna was not quite agreeable to the French Government, is proved by the oblique insinuations, in which the disturbances and opposition which have prevailed in the Cisalpine Republic were ascribed to the intrigues of the enemies of France; while the Redacteur expressly stated some time ago that Austria was implicated in the disturbances which lately took place at Rome. The Court of Vienna is likewise said to have intimated to the French Ambassador, that his Imperial Majesty was determined to oppose by force of arms, any attempt which might be made against the King of Naples. The French, on the other hand, have been making powerful reinforcements to their armies on the Rhine, and in this quarter the prospect of affairs has been very hostile.

It is not improbable that the alarm which the Court of Vienna must naturally have conceived at the progress of the French in revolutionizing Switzerland and Rome, and the farther changes which they seem to meditate may have caused the adoption of these as pecuniary measures; we cannot think however that they will end in a renewal of hostilities; for, in the present crippled state of Germany, they would most probably end in revolutionizing the whole Empire.

According to letters received in town yesterday, we learn, that General Argenteau, who was at Perpignan, had made a demand of corn and forage from the Court of Spain, for the subsistence of his army destined for Portugal; but was informed, that it was not in their power to grant his request, till after the harvest was got in.

We are informed that the French have made a requisition of 20,000 Swiss, to assist them in the invasion of this country.

Lord Castlereagh, who is still Mr. Pelham's *locum tenens* in the Irish Secretaryship, is the eldest son of Earl Londonderry, a young man of considerable talents, and political enterprize: he became possessed of 6000l. per annum, on coming of age, by the will of his grandfather, who made this charge on the paternal estate in his favour.

We fear the Chancellor of the Exchequer is not perfectly accurate in his calculation of the duty on salt, which each small family will incur. The consumption may be no more than half a bushel; but the poor father of a family who buys it, in small quantities, at one halfpenny and a penny per time, will pay much more than half-a-crown of addition; and it is to be remembered that it will cost him this sum for the quick salt which he consumes, without taking into consideration the necessary advance upon pickled pork, bacon, butter, and every article into the curing of which salt enters.

FROM THE PARIS PAPERS.

Admirals Blanquet, Ducharla and Villeneuve have set out from Paris for Toulon.

A letter from Bourdeaux of the 12th instant states that 2500 seamen have voluntarily engaged to serve on board the fleet destined to act against England.

All the vessels in the port of Civita Vecchia, capable of being converted into transports, have been put into a state of requisition by the French General.

Transports are preparing, and troops embarking at Genoa.

It is said that Buonaparte quitted Paris on the night of the 3d and 4th (23d and 24th). He is accompanied by Citizen Darnaud, a man of letters. The general opinion is, that he is gone to Toulon. Madame Buonaparte is preparing to follow him. A great number, both of naval and military officers, have arrived at Toulon. It is asserted, that the squadron at that port received orders to sail the 1st of this month. The squadron from Corfu is still performing quarantine, and preparing for a new expedition. Every day numbers of transports arrive at Toulon.

The Spanish squadron at Trieste, under the command of the Marquis of Spinalo, has sailed for Spain.

An article from Cadiz, dated the 3d inst. says, "The English fleet, which for some time past has blocked up this port, to the number of nine ships of the line and two or three frigates, have been reinforced by several ships of the line, detached from the squadron under the command of Lord St. Vincent, which amounted to 12 sail of the line, of which two have gone to the Mediterranean, and four are going to England to convoy thither 7000 English and Emigrant troops, who have been for some time past at Lisbon. This news is confirmed by a courier. The fleet before this port now consists of sixteen ships of the line, besides which, there are three frigates constantly cruizing from east to south."

The Invasion.—General Dumourier has lately published a pamphlet, entitled "*Tableau Speculatif de l'Europe*," which contaids a number of interesting passages respecting the invasion of England.

"There are two ways, says he, of executing the descent upon England. The one consists in embarking a complete army on board of merchant vessels, to be convoyed by a numerous fleet of the line. This armament must strive to gain by main force the coast of England, must engage the squadrons that may oppose its passage, and repel the attack of the troops which may make head against the landing of the French army. It will be necessary for it to protect the establishment of that army, until it shall no longer require maritime assistance, with respect to its settlement or its subsistence. This mode is not physically impossible, but the superiority of the English by sea is so very great, that the success of such an attempt militates against every kind of probability. There is no port in the Channel in which so vast an armament can be collected; and as the project must be previously known, the English cruizers will of course prevent the junction of the various kinds of naval force intended to complete it. The other way of attempting a descent upon England is partial, and may be executed at different points at the same time, or successively. It does not stand in need of large transports, or of strong squadrons of men of war to carry it into execution; and the preparations necessary to be made from Holland as far as Brest, would be less expensive and more easy. Gun-boats and bomb-vessels, with some frigates and corvettes, constitute all the naval force sufficient to act against the batteries on the coast. Chassemarees and deck-boats may convey the troops with facility, with their artillery in ballast, and provisions for eight days. There are more than 1500 of these chasse-marees in the French ports of the channel from Brest to Dunkirk, and nearly as many from Dunkirk to East Friesland. Each of these boats, after a passage of 24 hours, can land in England 100 men with one field piece, and carry

ammunition as ballaft. They run on fhore without danger, and the landing may be eafily effected. In the courfe of three days, 200 of thefe veffels may be collected at any particular point of the coaft. The embarkation of the difmounted artillery, of fome horfes with forage, ammunition, dry provifions, &c. may take place in three hours; a landing on the coaft of England may be effected in as fhort a time, and the defcent may be covered by 40 gun-boats, carrying two 12-pounders, which would protect the embarkation. Such a number of chaffe-marees may carry with eafe 10,000 infantry and 500 cavalry, & this corps may form entrenchments fufficient to defend it againft very fuperior forces. Thus this mode of effecting a defcent can be multiplied on feveral points of the coaft of England with equal fecrecy & difpatch, & even with fuccefs. It may be objected that fuch an handful of men cannot refift a large army which the Engliih would bring againft them; but it ought to be remembered that the entrenchments of earth, thrown up at Kehl, kept a numerous and victorious Auftrian army in check for two months, though commanded by the moft experienced engineers, and the fineft artillery. Suppofing the event to be the moft favourable to the Engliih, and the French, fhould be repulfed in the firft attempt; a fecond will be tried—for what is the lofs of 10,000 men to France?" Dumourier is perfuaded that partial defcents upon England are the moft practicable and moft likely to be fuccefsful." It is the intereft of all the maritime powers of Europe, that the projected defcent upon England fhould prove unfuccefsful. The continental powers are actuated by the fame motives. The univerfal bankruptcy which muft follow the fuccefs of that meafure and the fpecie of Europe in the hands of a rapacious and unbridled nation, in poffeffion alfo of every poffible ftrength by land and fea, would leave no bounds to her ambition, which has always increafed in proportion to her fucceis. The fubverfion of every throne and the annihilation of every political, civil, and religious Conftitution, would be the fatal refult. Democracy would devour Europe, and terminate by devouring itfelf."

PLYMOUTH,

THURSDAY, APRIL 26.

Yefterday evening failed on a cruize, his Majefty's fhips POMONE, of 44 guns, Captain REYNOLDS; AMELIA, of 44 guns, Captain Herbert: and Spider cutter, of 14 guns, Lieut. Richardfon.

This morning a large fleet paffed the Sound to the Weftward, faid to be the Latona frigate, with the Newfoundland trade under her convoy.

We are hourly expecting the arrival of l'Hercule, of 84 guns, captured by the Mars of 74 guns, as it is faid fhe is ordered here; fhe is reported to be a very fine fhip, only fix weeks from the ftocks, and well equipped.

APRIL 27.

Arrived the Apollo frigate, Captain Halket, and the Jalouse brig, from a cruize off the Texel: alfo feven fchutz and hoys. The Cobourg is arrived here, after having undergone a thorough repair. Wind S. W.

PORTSMOUTH,

APRIL 27.

The firft, and only account of the action between the Mars and l'Hercule men of war was received here from the London papers; and (9 o'clock, P. M.) though the wind is fair, there is no appearance of thefe fhips coming at this port. But as from the number of killed and wounded, they muft be greatly crippled in their hulls and rigging, the probability is, that the neareft naval arfenal, Plymouth will have the honour to receive the gallant conquerors, with the brave vanquifhed foe.

Captain Hood was univerfally refpected thro'out the navy, as a humane good officer, and his courage or fkill in naval tactics were never difputed.

Mr. GIFFORD's ADDRESS,

To the Members of the Loyal Aſſociations; on the preſent ſtate of Public Affairs.

THE following are the moft intereiting parts of this truly important Addrefs, to which we alluded in our laft.

"If I be not miftaken, the defign of deftroying the Britifh Monarchy originated with Briffot, and was conceived at a period antecedent to the declaration of war. I have alfo reafon to believe that it was immediately imparted to a perfon in this country, whofe fentiments on the fubject it is not for me to divine. It was the intention of Briffot and his affociates to form one united federative Republic of Great-Britain and Ireland. But their plan was altered by the Committee of Public Safety, which, in purfuance of certain Hibernian patriots, determined to make Ireland a feparate ftate. The Directory, in their turn, have improved upon the fcheme of their predeceffors, and have politively *decreed*, that England, Scotland, and Ireland, fhall form three diftinct and Independent Republicks.

"The intimation which I now give of the views, the defigns, and the proceedings of the French Directory, I have derived from a fource which never yet has deceived me; whatever degree of credit, therefore, others may be difpofed to give it, I muft believe it to be authentic: it certainly corresponds with their paft conduct, and with their recent declarations; and is, at leaft, entitled to your moft ferious attention.

"As the five tyrants of France have anticipated the conqueft of thefe countries, it is but natural that, after providing them with a government fimilar to their own, they fhould, by a difplay of the fame kindnefs which they have evince towards other fubjugated ftates, furnifh them with a Directory and a complete fet of miniiters.—A lift of thefe, fuch as I have received it, and I firmly believe it to be a faithful copy, as far as it goes, of the original prepared by the French government, I here fubjoin:

THE ENGLISH DIRECTORY.

Paine, Tooke, Sharpe, Thelwall, Lanfdowne—a-la-Serbelloni*.
Eafte, Miniiter for the Foreign department.
Waithman, Miniiter of Finance.
Cooper, Miniiter for the Home department.
Tierney, Miniiter of Juftice.
Tarleton, Miniiter of War.
Hardy, Miniiter of Police.
J. B. Ruffel, —— James, Miniiters of the Marine department.
Coombe, Firft Mayor of the Commonalty.
Stanhope, Ambaffador to Paris.

THE IRISH DIRECTORY.

Napper Tandy, Roger O'Connor, Edward Fitzgerald, Hamilton Rowan.

("I omit, *for the preſent*, the fifth name, from motives which even the rankeft Jacobin in the country muft refpect.')

"Two-and-twenty names were propofed as miniiters, but none had been fixed upon. Probably the number of candidates increafed the difficulty of decifion.

THE SCOTCH DIRECTORY.

Muir, Sinclair, Cameron, Lauderdale, Semple—*pro tempore*—a-la-Serbelloni.
Ferguion, Miniiter for the Foreign department.
Macleod, Miniiter of War.
Campbell, Miniiter of the Marine department.

"The other Miniiters for Scotland were appointed, but their names I have not received.

"This lift, as I before ftated, has been in my poffeffion feveral weeks; I did not receive it from any perfon connected with the Britifh government; but immediately from the continent; and I might poffibly not have publifhed it now, but for the kind of defiance lately thrown out by a paper in the pay of Oppofition, the Conductor of which having heard of its circulation 'in the upper circles,' modeftly ftated it to be 'fo abfurd a fabrication, and of fo calumnious a tendency, that the particulars would be too libellous for the prefs to admit, and too ridiculous for any credulity to endure." The proper comment on this declaration has been already made, but if it be meant to be maintained that the lift in queftion is an Engliih fabrication, I take upon myfelf to affirm that fuch an aiTertion is a direct falfehood.

"The wifh to create a general diibelief of the authenticity of fuch a paper can only arife from one of two caufes—from a defire to ferve the French by inducing the people of England to believe that they have no intention of deftroying their liberties and their laws, and thereby to lull them into a falfe fecurity; or elfe from an apprehenfion that the perfons, whofe names it has pleafed the Directory to inicribe on the lift, will be fuppofed by the public to have been privy to their defigns, and confequently to have maintained a traiterous correfpondence with the enemy. The firft motive to action, bafe as it is, has been fo manifeftly diiplayed by the party writers, during the whole progrefs of the French Revolution, that any apology for the imputation would probably be conidered as an infult by thofe to whom it may be addreffed. But as to the apprehenfion which I have noticed, they may make themfelves perfectly eafy on that head, for no fuch inference can be drawn from a perufal of the lifts. In order, however, to prevent all mifrepreientations on the fubject, I openly diiclaim the moft diftant intention of imputing to the parties concerned, that is, to fuch of them as are refident in this country, the fmalleft intention of the honour intended them by the Gallic Directory. Several of the names are wholly unknown to me; and fuch of them, as I, in common with the reft of the public, am acquainted with, are, from their know loyalty, from their zealous attachment to the laws and government of their country, from their anxious efforts to repel the threatened invafion of the common enemy, and from their inexhauftible fund of true Britifh patriotifm, fo far above all fufpicions of diiaffection, that no view, no project, no wifh hoftile to the real intereits of the Britifh Empire can poiibly be imputed to them.

* *Serbelloni is the name of a Milanese Nobleman, who, imitating the conduct, & unwarned by the example, of ſome perſons of the ſame rank in France, favoured the plan of the French to revolutioniſe his country; and, as a reward for his ſervices, was appointed Ambaſſador from the Ciſalpine Republic to the French Directory. But when Buonaparte began to mould the new Italian Conſtitution a la Francaiſe, ſtanding in need of Serbelloni's aſſiſtance, he made him one of the Directory; but not finding him ſo pliant in that ſituation, nor quite ſo devoted to the will of the French as he could wiſh, and having, moreover, derived what aſſiſtance he had expected from him, he ordered him to reſign his newly-acquired dignity, and to repair his former ſtation at Paris. He found, however, the ſituation already occupied by a man, who gave ſuch ſatisfaction to the prevailing faction, that they would not conſent to loſe him: and il povero Serbelloni was, in conſequence, ſent, in honourable exile, to Ruſſadi. His next removal may poſſibly be to Cayenne, which ſeems to be the general receptacle for Patriots in diſgrace. The fate of this man, and the ſtill more deplorable fate of many Noblemen in France, who, forgetful at once of their duty and their intereſt, adopted revolutionary principles, may ſerve as an uſeful leſſon to men of rank, in other countries.*

(To be concluded in our next.)

CORK.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received X. Y. *from Kinſale. The ſubject which he has in vain endeavoured to qualify for a Newſpaper, is of too private a nature to be given to the pages of* The Herald. *Our numerous Readers, in the extenſive Circulation of this Paper, would find little Intereſt, and leſs Entertainment, in the* Story of—"MY GRAND-MOTHER." *We ſhall be happy to hear from our Friend,* "SOPHOS," as ſoon as poſſible.

Some fay the French are *out of their ſenſes*; others, that they are *intoxicated* with fuccefs—our Tars who, as they are not eafily *flaggered* are not averfe to good-fellowfhip, would have no objection to meet them when *half ſeas over*, and have a *bout* with them.

One object, one caufe, and one heart feem to animate all ages and conditions of people in England. Every Parifh has its meeting, and its conſequent declaration to march againft the common enemy. The Clergy exempted from the diicipline of opinion, court the diicipline of the field, and have with a noble and laudable zeal lent their perfonal vigour to fight the battle of Religion and the caufe of their King and Country, againft the atheiftic plunderers of Europe.—Shall Ireland ceafe to emulate an example qualified by every intereiting confideration under heaven? Shall we ftill go on with a dogged common place ftep?—contrarieties of opinion, all fhades of difference in fentiment, are in Eng and mutually compromifed; and to beat the enemy is alone what moves the heart and animates the mind: Yet, we in this country are ftanding ftill, and to do the miferable fervice of a Parade day or two in the week, with the Yeomanry Corps, feems to fill the meafure of our zeal. Have we a leis intereft in the iffue of the conflict than our Britifh brethern? Are Iriihmen leis prone to court the poft of honor and of danger? Are the many inftances of diiintereiiedneis and fpirit in our Yeomanry fo faded as to move imitation, when we moft want them? Why has every little Corps of Volunteers and Yeomanry in England contended with each other for the honour (or more juftly fpeaking) for the *glory* of being the firft to give a pledge of what they would do if any enemy dared to land on their fhores; and, why have not thefe inftances of manlineis and virtue been emulated in a larger extent in Ireland? It is not becaufe we want fpirit or courage, for in thefe refpects, we rank as high as any people on the Earth.—GENTLEMEN OF RANK, and FORTUNE, you muft move and give the impulfe: GENTLEMEN of TALENTS, you muft inftruct, direct, animate and guide: GENTLEMEN OF THE ARMED CORPS, you muft not trifle with your Country; her deftiny repofes on your *virtue*, your *courage*, your *ſelf-denial*, your *loyalty*, and your INEXTINGUISHABLE ZEAL.—You muft forego fomething of that pampered life which may be enjoyed in the lap of peace, but which every exalted fentiment in the human heart has now *ſtamp with diſhonour*: Acting in this way, Ireland will lift her head with her Sifter Iiland, and fhare with her that glory, which commands the admiration of the world, and is the only fafe way left to PEACE, HONOUR, INDEPENDENCE, and PROSPERITY.

We congratulate our Readers on the improved afpect of our domeftic concerns: the mifguided Peafantry are begining to fhew a diipofition to return to the fober and orderly line of conduct by bringing in the arms which they poffeffed themfelves of at the expence of crimes, which we fhudder to think of.—In the diftrict of Rathcormuck particularly, their good effects are in a high degree attributable to the exertions of Mr. MORGAN, of *Bridefown*, and the Magiftrates of that neighbourhood, who humanely wifhing to delay (if not avert) the well-earned punifhment of the diiaffected in that quarter, have been particularly active in holding out the dreadful conſequences of the Military being ſent among them, more for chaftifement than protection. To fuch as voluntarily come forward (and we are happy in ftating the number has been conſiderable) and take the Oath of Allegiance, the following additional form is tendered:—"*And I further ſwear* "*that I have not in my poſſeſſion or cuſtody, nor* "*have any perſon, or perſons, in care for me any* "PIKE, PIKE-HEADS, *or any* FIRE-ARMS *of* "*what kind ſoever, nor do I know where any arms* "*or ammunition are concealed.*"—Though it may be alledged that the *philoſophy* of the preſent day, has diveiled AN OATH of much of its *binding qualities*, a number of the Peafantry evinced the ſerioufneis of their future intentions by delivering in, as we before remarked, their arms, &c. and which, perhaps, is the fureft bond for their future good conduct.

It may, perhaps, have paffed the obfervation of thofe who make a practice of *hoarding*, (and fuch is certainly the pur blind policy of the preſent day) that *fi'ver* particularly fuffers a conſiderable depreciation, (in a ratio of not leis than one-fifth) from lying together in any conſiderable quantity, for even a fhort period of time. If the concealment is made in the earth the waite is ſtill greater, as the humid dews of the ground conſiderably diminiih the quantity.

Yefterday morning a Man was obferved to wait for the Mail-Coach, on Kilworth Mountain, who, when he perceived it approaching, depofited on the ground a Blunderbufs and one Piftol, taken from the Guard fome time ago.—A Letter from *Captain Doe* was attached to the Blunderbufs, which demanded the reftoration of the Guard, who was diicharged for negligence, and promiiing to make an enquiry for the other Piftol, which ſhould likewiſe be returned.

Circular Letters have been ſent to the Officers of the Yeomanry Corps, requiring their acceptance of permanent pay, if they approve of doing permanent duty within *their reſpective diſtricts*. This has alfo been explained by a fecond Official Letter, which leaves every thing to the *voluntary choice* of the Yeomanry, to afcertain the *meaſure* as well as the *duration* of the ſervice, and which utterly defeats the malignant conſtruction which the enemies of the Yeomanry, as well as of the Conſtitution, artfully endeavoured to give the propoſal. This is not a moment for ſmall forms, for a little cold, narrow, perſonal policy. Every Man's cauſe is compounded in the common intereft, and he cannot ſerve himſelf more effectually, than by making ſmall ſacrifices now, that he might not be obliged to make greater hereafter. If every loyal Man would ſtep forward we have nothing to apprehend; *but if men will continue to think the evils of this day common place, that they are to be ſurmounted by leaving them to their own progreſs*, that we ſhould limit our attention to our perſonal avocations, and rate the public intereft as ſecondary—in this caſe nothing ſhort of Omnipotence can ſave us. It will be too late to regret a ſtupid languor when labour ſhall loſe its incentive of profit, and induftry ſhall ceaſe to be productive.—The Engliih Lion is at laft roufed, and diidaining the ignoble purſuit *of rats and mice*, has now taken his antient attitude, and looks in all his former terror on the enemies of the world. The virtue of a nation riſing in proportion to its calamities, is one of the nobleft conſiderations we can contemplate.

TOBACCO AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, 17th of MAY, at Twelve o'Clock, will be Sold by AUCTION, at ANDERSON AND CO's. Stores, *for whatever it will bring*, 36 Hhds. of TOBACCO, per Jeffie, from GLASGOW, *for Account of whom it may concern.* Terms at Sale.—ROBERT HALE, Auctioneer. May 2.

NOTICE.

SUCH Perſons as were Indebted to the late ATTIWELL HAYES, Eſq. are requeſted to Pay in the Debts due of them, to BENJAMIN HAYES, Eſq. *South-Mall*; and ſuch Perſons as have any Demands on his Eſtate, are requeſted to furniſh their Accounts. May 2.

The Maſter of the Ceremonies,

INFORMS the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of this CITY and its Environs, that HIS BALL is fixed for the 4th of next JUNE. May 2.

FOR SALE,

At LEYCESTER, M'CALLS, & CO's Store,

LAPP'S-ISLAND,

50 Caſks RAISINS,
A few Hhds. Briſtol LUMP SUGAR,
And a Parcel of Twice-laid CORDAGE and Knotting-Stuff. May 2.

NOTICE

To Proſecutors and Traverſers, and to Suitors of the Civil Bill Court for the Diviſion of Middleton:

☞ THEY are hereby deſired to take notice, that in conſequence of an Act of Parliament, paſſed on the 4th day of April, in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, the Seſſions of the Peace adverti'ed to ſit at Macromp on Monday the 21ſt day of May, inſt. cannot be held, there being no legal authority for holding the ſame. And the Suitors of the Civil Bill Court for the Diviſion of Middleton are deſired to take notice, that no Court for that Diviſion can be held before July, of which due Notice will be given.

May 2.

In the Matter of Michael Brunſkill and Thomas Hutchinſon, Bankrupts. } TO be Sold by Auction, by Order of the Aſſignees, on Tueſday the 8th of May inſt. at the Exchange, Waterford, at 1 o'clock in the Afternoon, all the ſaid Michael Brunſkill's Intereſt in a Piece of Ground, with a Dwelling-houſe, Stable-yard, and Gateway, at Ferry-bank; alſo, a Dwelling-houſe, with Yard and Concerns, on Ferry-ſlip, at Ferry-bank; alſo, one other Dwelling-houſe and Premiſes at Ferry-bank, on which upwards of 800l. have been expended in Improvements; alſo, a Piece of Ground in Trinity Pariſh; alſo, part of the Abbey Lands, called Duck-iſland; alſo, another part of ſaid Abbey-Lands, with the Fixtures in the Houſe lately built thereon, on which upwards of 800l. have been expended in Improvements; alſo, a Piece of Ground, containing in Front to Bridge-ſtreet 70 feet, and in Depth from Eaſt to Weſt, at the ſouth ſide, 102 feet 10 inches; alſo, one other Piece of Ground, containing in Front to Bridge ſtreet 148 feet, at the Rere thereof, from North to South, 227 feet in Depth, from Eaſt to Weſt, at the South ſide, 270 feet, and in Depth, from Eaſt to Weſt, at the North ſide, 308 feet, 6 inches; alſo, a Lot of Ground, in the poſſeſſion of John Hurley, ſituate in Great-Bridge-ſtreet, formerly Love-lane; alſo, part of the Town and Lands of Chriſtendom: all which ſaid Premiſes are ſituate in the City and Liberties of Waterford. Alſo, a Piece of Ground Eaſt of St. Patrick's bridge, with the Corn Stores and other Buildings in the North ſuburbs of the City of Cork; alſo, the Stores and Concerns, with the big Orchard, near Affan Church-yard.

For particulars, as to the Title and Rents, &c. Application to be made to Meſſrs. Roberts and D'Arcy, Waterford, or No 23, Greek-ſtreet, Dublin.

*** A Rental, deſcribing more particularly ſaid Premiſes, poſted at the ſeveral Coffee-houſes in the Cities of Dublin, Waterford, and Cork.

Dated April 28, 1798.

☞ Letters, poſt paid, will be duly anſwered.

THE CORK HERALD.

PACKETS OF SUNDAY AND MONDAY.

FRANCE.

PARIS, APRIL 18.

It appears that General Deſſaix will have a part in the Expedition, the object of which is to eſtabliſh a Colony in Egypt. He is at preſent at Toulon, and General Kilmaine commands the Army of England proviſionally.

General Brun has publiſhed an order at Berne, that no perſon is to diſcuſs political ſubjects.

We are informed, by a letter from Mentz, that the Commiſſary of the Government has prohibited the circulation of the Frankfort Papers on the left bank of the Rhine.

The famous Regnault, formerly a Chief of the Chouans, among whom he had acquired a high reputation by his boldneſs, his ſtrength, and his ferocity, has been arreſted, and taken to priſon of Rennes.

APRIL 19.

An extraordinary Courier has arrived from Raſtadt, and brought the happy intelligence, that the Deputation of the Empire has accepted the propoſitions of the French Miniſters. It is ſaid that henceforth our Miniſters will only act as Mediators to arrange the indemnities between the different Princes

Citizen Meyer, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Batavian Republic to the French Republic, is going to Spain in the ſame capacity, in conſequence of Citizen Valkennaar having ſolicited and obtained his recall.

BASLE, APRIL 8.—For the two laſt days we have been alarmed here. We are informed that to-morrow we are to expect a body of French troops in this city. Yeſterday the Preſident of our Aſſembly, alluding to this report, at the opening of the ſitting, ſaid, that until this moment, he was totally unacquainted whether the report was founded or not; that if he heard any thing certain upon the ſubject, he would not fail to call the National Aſſembly, and announce it to the citizens; that, in conſequence, the citizens ought to calm themſelves, and not, by diſunion or improper conduct, bring miſchiefs upon the country.

We learn from Lauſanne of the date of the 4th of April, that Geneva has voted her Reunion to the French Republic. General Poujet having left Lauſanne, there is no longer any French troops there. There are ſome diſturbances in the Province of Vaud, and a troop of Vaudois are ſtationed at Lauſanne, for the purpoſe of reſtraining public tumult, upon the occaſion of clearing the church of St. Laurent, where the friends of Liberty aſſembled, and where they only left the Statue of William Tell, and that of the Goddeſs of Liberty.

The Helvetic Legiſlative Body ought to have commenced its ſittings on the 7th of April, at Arau. The country of Saint-Gall, Thurgau, the Canton of Appenzel, as alſo ſeveral petty Cantons, perſiſt in rejecting the new Conſtitution.—Citizens Erlacher, Steihlin, and Fœſch, having arrived at St. Gall, as Deputies from Baſle, were very badly received, and much inſulted by the inhabitants, and by the peaſantry of Appenzel, who ſurrounded their Inn. They were obliged to return without having obtained an audience, and it was not without difficulty that they eſcaped; one of the cizens who eſcorted them received two blows from ſtones, on the head.

The Canton of Schaffouſe does not evince ſo much repugnance, but neither does it evence much deſire to accept the new Conſtitution.—The Aſſembly of the Democratic Cantons at Brunnen is terminated, recommending to their Conſtituents, in the ſtrongeſt manner, to accept the new Conſtitution.—The Canton of Underwald has already accepted it.

In the Arſenal at Soleure were found ſeveral colours taken from Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, at the battles of Morat and Nancy. Two hundred pieces of cannon had been alſo carried into France, which were taken at Friberg, Soleure, and Berne.

HAMBURGH, April 2.—Thoſe who wiſh to injure us have propagated a report, that large ſums of money have arrived in our port, deſtined [illegible]. The truth is diametrically oppoſite; [illegible] money is paſſing from Vienna to London. [illegible] without foundation, that France ha[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be [illegible] with a Loan of [illegible] Millio[illegible] [illegible] the French Miniſter here [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] a very [illegible] paper, called [illegible]

[illegible] APRIL [illegible]—We are [illegible] that they are working [illegible] in theſe ports, to equip the [illegible]. It is certain that the ſhips now in [illegible] will ſail under the convoy of a powerful [illegible] Fleet, which is expected ſpeedily to ſail from the Dutch Ports.

The formation of a formidable army between the Lhan and Nidda has attracted the public attention. The French troops are in march there from all parts.

APRIL 20.

The Executive Directory have prohibited the Journal entitled *L'Obſervateur de la Dordgne.*

CAEN, APRIL 16.—The Flotilla commanded by Citizen Muſkein are ſtill at anchor in the river of Caen, except the four gun-boats which ſet ſail on the evening of the 13th for La Hogue, where they arrived ſafely, and anchored on the 14th. at four in the morning. The Engliſh ſquadron is ſtill cruizing off here, and has been reinforced by a cut-down ſhip, a lugger, and a gun-boat, ſo that it now conſiſts of three frigates, two ſeventy-fours, one of them cut-down, a lugger, and a gun-boat.

The Directory have publiſhed an order by which they prohibit the *Perſeverant*, the continuation of the *Journal des Hommes Libres.*

APRIL 21.

The Indemnity which Pruſſia requires in favour of the Stadtholder, will be one of the objects which will occaſion moſt difficulty at the Congreſs of Raſtadt, becauſe the Empire is not willing to grant Indemnities to any but to thoſe who ſhall have ſuſtained loſſes in quality of Co-Eſtates of the Empire. It is nevertheleſs probable, that the influence of Pruſſia will be able to ſurmount difficulties of that nature, and that it will be ſeconded in this particular by France.

Letters from Havre, of the 15th of April, mention that the enemy occaſioned no uneaſineſs, as they could not approach the coaſt. The French Flotilla, which had left that port, was before Sallenelles, excepting only four gun-boats, which had gone to Grandchamp, in view of the Iſles Marcou.

It is ſaid, that an agreement ſubſiſts between the French Republic and the Grand Signior, by which the latter conſents to the eſtabliſhment of the French in part of Egypt, on condition of the former ſurrendering them ſome of the Venetian Iſlands in exchange.

Letters from Baſle, of the 9th inſtant, mention, that the Duputies of ſeveral Cantons were ſtill at Arau, and that a new diviſion of Switzerland was meditated. The leſſer Cantons had held a new Aſſembly at Brunen, in which it was reſolved repeatedly, to oppoſe all innovaſion by force. It was alſo made a queſtion, as to ſending two Deputies to Paris. We are aſſured that there has been an engagement in the environs of Thun, between the French and the Peaſantry of Oberland—It is certain that ſeveral wounded perſons were carried to Huninguen. Some troubles have broken out in the Pays-de-Vaud, on account of ſhutting up ſome Conſtitutional Clubs.

LONDON,

APRIL 24 *and* 25.

The Loan was taken yeſterday by Meſſrs. Curtis, Boyd, Solomons, Goldſmid and Ward the terms, we are happy to ſtate, are the moſt advantageous that have ever been obtained by the Public. They are as follow:

150l.—3 per Cent. Conſols. at 48½	£.72	11	3
50l.—Reduced - - 47½	23	15	0
Long Ann. 4s. 11d. at 13⅛ years purchaſe	3	4	6½
	£.99	10	9½

The bonus is only to be found in the diſcount on prompt payment, and the above very beneficial terms were obtained, from the benefit which is likely to reſult to the Stockholder, from the meaſure now in its progreſs through Parliament, of the Sale of the Land Tax.

At a late hour laſt night we received by expreſs Paris Papers to the 22d inſt. Their contents are very ininteresting, relating chiefly to the return of Members by the Electoral Aſſemblies.

All intelligence reſpecting the Expedition againſt England ſeems to be carefully avoided.

An Extraordinary Courier is ſtated to have arrived at Paris on the 18th inſt. with intelligence of the Depution of the Empire at Raſtadt having aſſented to all the propoſition made to them by the French Miniſters, ſo that in future the French Plenipotentiaries would have no other buſineſs to tranſact than that of mediating between the powers of Germany.

From Baſle we learn, that the affairs of Switzerland are yet far from decided, and that ſome of the Oberlandiſh peaſantry had attacked ſeveral of the French troops.

The Hamburgh Mail due on Sunday laſt arrived this morning. The article which it brings from Raſtadt is dated on the 9th inſt. and contains the reply of the French Plenipotentiaries in detail, the heads of which are received by the French papers. There is a variation in the date of the Notes, though the ſubſtance is the ſame.

[illegible]ſterday Sir Richard Strachan, in the Diamond Frigate, arrived at Spithead, from his Station [illegible] [illegible]uth of the Seine. He has left [illegible] a force ſufficient to watch the mo[illegible] but we underſtand that the [illegible] [illegible]ll hauled up, as they cannot act againſt Marcou during the nip-tides.

We have the ſatisfaction to acquaint the Public, that Colonel Dawſon yeſterday morning voluntarily ſurrendered himſelf at the Old Bailey, and after a very ſhort trial, was fully acquitted.

There was a moſt reſpectable appearance of his friends and brother Officers in ſupport of his character, which Lord Keynon thought it unneſſary for him to call.

At a late hour laſt night we received the Paris Journals up to the 21ſt. incluſive. They contain but little reſpecting the preparations making for the invaſion of England. Buonaparte, who was ſome time ago appointed Commander in Chief of this expedition, is, it is now ſaid, to be employed in the expedition againſt Egypt, and the command of the army of England to be given to General Kilmaine. If this ſhould turn out to be true, it will ſtrengthen the opinion, that Ireland is the real object; perhaps, however, the report of Buonaparte's being employed on a new expedition is falſe.

The *Redacteur* contradicts the report of any hoſtile deſigns being entertained againſt Naples.

Lord Hugh Seymour, in the Sans Pareil, with three ſail of the line and two frigates, ſailed from Portſmouth on Sunday evening to join Lord Bridport's fleet, cruiſing off the coaſt of France; this reinforcement was thought neceſſary in conſequence of a report that the French fleet was on the point of ſailing from Breſt.

On Saturday arrived at the Nore the Sirius frigate, captain King, from Elſinore. They fell in with commodore M'Douall, commander of his Majeſty's ſhip the Ganges, and, taking a peep into the Texel, ſtood in ſo cloſely as plainly to ſee Real Admiral De Storey's blue flag at the mizen. There were eleven ſail of the line, ſome frigates, and a number of ſmaller ſhips, all ready for ſea. When the Dutchmen ſaw them, they ſhewed their colours, but durſt not venture out, although many of their fiſhermen had been taken off the harbour. The ſhips cruizing off the Texel are the Ganges, Director, Lancaſter, Ardent and Veteran.

The Privy Council met laſt nigt at eight o'clock at the Duke of Portland's Office.

Three and twenty of the accuſed perſons apprehended in Wych-ſtreet and Compton-ſtreet, including Mr. Bone, of Holborn, and Mr. Thomas Spence, were brought up for examination.

Charles Williams, an Articled Clerk to an Attorney, was called in and interrogated reſpecting his belonging to the Society in Compton-ſtreet: the youth having declared his innocence as to the object of their meeting, and his father appearing in his behalf, he was diſcharged.

Six perſons belonging to the above Society were fully committed to the priſon in Cold Bath Fields for trial; among whom were the names of Charles Clay, Charles Parnel, Edwards and Webb.

The Council terminated at half paſt twelve; and at one the reſt of the priſoners were remanded for further examination.

Evans, who was examined on Monday, is fully committed for trial.

On Monday orders were very unexpectedly iſſued by the Duke of York, for the Guards to be ready to march at a moment's notice; and yeſterday it was given out in general orders that a detachment ſhould be ready to march on Thurſday morning, ſuppoſed to be for Maidſtone.

The Biſhop of Wincheſter, on application through the Rev. Mr. Poulter, has ſanctioned the wiſh of the Clergy of the County, and eſpecially of the Iſle of Wight, to take up arms in the preſent criſis; and alſo to do whatever they may think beſt for the ſervice of their country.

PORTSMOUTH,

APRIL 24.

Yeſterday arrived the Diamond frigate, Sir R. Strachan, from a cruize. Sir Richard boarded a neutral veſſel, coming out of Havre De Grace, the Maſter of which informed him that he (Sir Richard Strachan) had put himſelf and a number of other gentlemen to the route, for that a ball came into a coffee-houſe, where they were regaling themſelves, which quickly made them ſeek for more ſecure quarters.

By the Diamond frigate, we have information, which may be depended on, that the number of gun-boats at Cape La Hogue and Havre De Grace, ready for ſea, amount to 80, and that all other warlike preparations in that quarter are extremely formidable. So far, however, from the gun-boats lying againſt a man of war, Sir Richard Strachan has publicly declared, that he would, in the open ſea, *ſingly* in *the Diamond*, have no heſitation in engaging a *hundred* of them. He has left a force ſufficient to watch the motions of the enemy; but we underſtand that the French gun-boats are all hauled up, as they cannot act againſt Marcou during the neap-tide.

EDINBURGH,

APRIL 23.

The Earl of Glaſgow is appointed Colonel, and Richard Alexander Oſwald, Eſq. Lieutenant Colonel of the Ayrſhire militia.

The Earl of Aboyne is to have the command of the Aberneen and Banff-ſhire regiment of militia.

Friday, a boy about ſix years of age fell from the roof of a houſe three ſtories high in Stirling-ſtreet, Glaſgow. He was ſo little injured by the fall, that, when carried home, he eagerly enquired of the maid ſervant, whether the potatoes were boiled, which he had ſeen her preparing for his dinner before he went out to play.

On Thurſday night as Mr. John Wright, ſtaymaker in Glaſgow, was conducting an acquaintance from his houſe at Cowcaddens, through the fields to the high road, he fell into a pool of water in an old ſtone quarry, and was unfortunately drowned.

Friday afternoon, while William Burrell, a collier at one of the Sandyhill coal pits, was deſcending the pit, the bucket unfortunately ſtruck the ſide of the pit, by which he was thrown to the bottom and killed.

On Wedneſday laſt, a travelling Quack Doctor was taken into cuſtody by ſome of the ſoldiers at Durham, on a charge of having read a ſeditious ſong in a public-houſe. He underwent an examination before ſome of the Juſtices aſſembled at the Seſſions, and was committed for a further hearing. This curious morſel of poetry, at firſt view, appeared highly loyal, and the cloven foot was only to be diſcovered by a tranſpoſition of the lines. An itinerant muſtard dealer, who was in the Doctor's company, was alſo committed.

A few days ago a perſon was apprehended at Sunderland, in the act of meaſuring ſome of the fortifications at that place. A plan of the town and harbour, and various particulars of the ſame nature, we underſtand, were found upon him. He is committed to Durham gaol as a ſpy.

DUBLIN.

VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The public are now gratified, by authority, with "a liſt of the patriotic voluntary ſubſcriptions that have been made at the Treaſury towards the Defence of the country at this important criſis."—The liſt is long, but as it is not made in the ſeveral claſſes or denominations of the ſubſcribers, it does not at firſt ſight give a clear view of how much has been offered, or paid by any ſet of perſons. To aſſiſt our readers in making a proper diſcrimination, we have taken the trouble to divide the ſubſcribers into different claſſes, and to give the ſum total from each.

FIRST CLASS.

The Eccleſiaſtical Department.

	SUBSCRIBED. £.	s.	d.	ADVANCED. £.	s.	d.
The four Archbiſhops	2,500	0	0	2,125	0	0
Twelve of the Biſhops	4,500	0	0	2,125	0	0
Sundry of the Clergy	2,917	0	6	3,317	17	9
Total Clergy	9.917	0	6	7,567	17	9

SECOND CLASS.

The Civil Department.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. Thirty-three Peers	21,950	0	0	4,253	0	0
Six Peers who did not ſubſcribe have advanced				4,855	0	0
Peereſſes and other Ladies	2,022	15	0	1,477	8	2
Total Peerage (and Ladies)	23.972	15	0	10,585	8	2½
2. Judges, (not included in the Peers) and ſundry other gentlemen of the law	2,950	0	0	825	0	0
The ſociety of King's Inns				4.754	3	11
Total of the Law	2,950	0	0	5,579	3	11
3. Gentlemen under the degree of Peers	14,854	3	0	12461	5	10½
4. Corporated Societies and Banks	2,856	17	6	32,156	17	6
Total Civil depart.	44,663	16	6	60,782	15	6

THIRD CLASS.

The Military Department.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. Officers and Privates of the Regulars, - -	5,762	1	4½	747	2	6
2. Do. of fencibles	1,644	0	2½	2,355	6	11
3. Do. of militia,	4,546	3	7	2,752	11	5½
4. Do. of yeomanry corps, - -	2,400	4	0	1,394	11	3
5. Individual officers	1,604	9	7	2,282	1	1
Total of the Military,	15,956	18	9	9,531	13	2½

Recapitulation.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1 Eccleſiaſ. Dept.	9,917	0	6	7,567	17	9
2. Civil Depart.	44,663	16	6	60,782	15	6
3. Military Dept.	15,956	18	9	9,531	13	2½
Total ſubſcribed,	70,537	15	9	77,882	6	5½

REMARKS.

1. The greateſt part of the ſubſcriptions are per annum, until the end of the war.

2. Although we may be correct as to the money advanced, yet we cannot be certain as to the ſums ſubſcribed in the military department; the above account of which muſt be far ſhort of the reality, as many of the ſubſcriptions are for a number of months, weeks, or days pay of the regiments, without aſcertaining the preciſe ſums, to which that pay amounts: namely of the following regiments, or corps, viz. the 41ſt, 51ſt, and 64th regiments.—The Downſhire, Galway, Kilkenny, Limerick City, Weſt-Meath, and Wicklow militia.—The Officers of the Manx Fencibles; and the Adſtrachan, Ballyleck, Barrymore, Caſtle M'Adam, Clanricarde, Corran, Liney and Coolaven, Ennis, Kinnegad, Kildare, Knocktopher, Lillan, Loughrea, and North Naas yeomanry cavalry and infantry—from all which the ſubſcriptions muſt amount to a conſiderable ſum.

Died in January laſt, at New London, Connecticut, Mr. John Weeks, aged 114. He married his tenth wife when 106—ſhe was only 16. His grey hairs had fallen off, and had been lately replaced by a dark head of hair; a new ſet of teeth had made their appearance, and a few hours previous to his death, he ate 3 lb. of pork, 3 lb. of bread, and drank nearly a pint of wine.

CORK: Printed by JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)*—☞ *This Paper is publiſhed at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-ſtreet, oppoſite the Poſt-Office, where Advertiſements, Eſſays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

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The Cork Herald:

OR, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.——No. 25.] SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1798. [Price, Four-Pence.

TOBACCO AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, 17th of MAY, at Twelve o'Clock, will be Sold by AUCTION, at ANDERSON AND CO's. Stores, *for whatever it will bring*, 36 Hhds. of TOBACCO, per Jessie, from GLASGOW, *for Account of whom it may concern.* Terms at Sale. —— ROBERT HALL, Auctionier. May 2.

NOTICE.

SUCH Persons as were Indebted to the late ATTIWELL HAYES, Esq. are requested to Pay in the Debts due of them, to BENJAMIN HAYES, Esq. *South-Mall*; and such Persons as have any Demands on his Estate, are requested to furnish their Accounts. May 2.

FOR SALE,

At LEYCESTER, M'CALLS, & CO's Stores,

LAPP'S-ISLAND,

50 Casks RAISINS,
A few Hhds. Bristol LUMP SUGAR,
And a Parcel of Twice-laid CORDAGE and Knotting-Stuff. May 2.

To be Sold by Auction,

ON WEDNESDAY, the 9th of MAY next, at the Stores of DOMNICK WATERS, SONS and CO. near the Play-House,

100 Pipes, } PORT WINE.
52 Hhds. }

Now landing from the *Favorite*, from *Oporto.* Terms at Sale.——They have also for Sale, remarkable fine HOPS in Pockets; EAST INDIA SUGAR in Bags, and a few Barrels of MARTINIQUE COFFEE. May 2.

VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION,

For the Service of the Country.

	£.	s.	d.
Dean and Chapter of St. Finbarry's, *Cork*,	200	0	0
Rev. John Kenney, *Vicar General*,	56	17	6
Hon. and Rev. Thomas St. Lawrance, *Dean*,	50	0	0
Rev. Henry Sandiford, *Chanter*,	50	0	0
.... John Fortescue, *Chancellor*,	22	15	0
.... Verney Lovett, *Treasurer*,	50	0	0
.... Alex. Lamillierre, *Archdeacon*,	50	0	0
.... John Chetwood,	30	0	0
.... Edward Kenney, *Sen.*	40	0	0
.... James Pratt,	50	0	0
.... Horatio Townshend,	50	0	0
.... Richard Webb,	40	0	0
.... George Berkley,	11	7	6
.... Thomas Briveter,	45	10	0
.... A. Hyde,	10	0	0
.... Robert Meade,	20	0	0
.... Henry Hewitt,	50	0	0
.... Edward Kenney, *Jun.*	20	0	0
.... Thomas Kenney,	20	0	0
.... John Meade, *Ballymartle*,	34	2	0
.... Richard Meade, *Ballymartle*,	34	2	6
.... Richard Meade, *Inishannon*,	22	15	0
.... William Noble,	20	0	0
.... Richard Gibbings,	22	15	0
.... Charles Smith,	22	15	0
.... David Freeman,	22	15	0
.... Thomas Hore,	22	15	0
.... A. Hickey,	22	15	0
.... Giles Lee, *Diocesan School Master, Cork*,	11	7	6
.... George Armstrong, *Diocesan School-Master, Ross*,	5	13	9
.... Arthur Herbert,	50	0	0
.... Broderick Tuckey,	17	1	3
.... Robert Warren,	21	7	6
.... William Thompson,	5	13	9
.... Edward W[illegible],	[illegible]		
.... Edward Car[illegible],	5	13	9
.... John Hingston,	10	0	0
.... William Beaufort,	11	7	6
.... William Stewart,	22	15	0
.... Henry Stewart,	5	13	9
.... William Saunders,	5	13	9
.... John Forsayeth,	5	13	9
.... Morgan Donovan,	5	13	9
.... John Webb,	5	13	9
.... Wm. Silletoe,	5	13	9
.... Arthur Browne,	5	13	9
.... John O'Connor,	5	13	9
.... Thomas Cole,	5	13	9
.... Arthur Kennedy,	5	13	9
.... Boyle Davis,	5	13	9
.... P. H. Hamilton,	5	13	9
.... Wm. Gorman,	5	13	9
.... Hugh Reynolds,	5	13	9
.... F. Hewitt,	5	13	9
.... J. H. Madrass,	5	13	9
.... Henry Jones, *Kinsale*,	20	0	0
.... Mr. Hincks, *Minister of the Dissenting Congregation, Cork*, per ann.	9	2	0

NOTICE

To Prosecutors and Traversers, and to Suitors of the Civil Bill Court for the Division of Middleton.

☞ THEY are hereby desired to take notice, that in consequence of an Act of Parliament, passed on the 4th day of April, in the present Session of Parliament, the Sessions of the Peace advertised to sit at Macromp on Monday the 21st day of May, inst. cannot be held, there being no legal authority for holding the same. And the Suitors of the Civil Bill Court for the Division of Middleton are desired to take notice, that no Court for that Division can be held before July, of which due Notice will be given.

May 2.

In the Matter of Michael Brunskill and Thomas Hutchinson, Bankrupts. } TO be Sold by Auction, by Order of the Assignees, on Tuesday the 8th of May inst. at the Exchange, Waterford, at 1 o'clock in the Afternoon, all the said Michael Brunskill's Interest in a Piece of Ground, with a Dwelling-house, Stable-yard, and Gateway, at Ferry-bank; also, a Dwelling-house, with Yard and Concerns, on Ferry-slip, at Ferry-bank; also, one other Dwelling-house and Premises at Ferry-bank, on which upwards of 800l. have been expended in Improvements; also, a Piece of Ground in Trinity Parish; also, part of the Abbey Lands, called Duck-island; also, another part of said Abbey Lands, with the Fixtures in the House lately built thereon, on which upwards of 800l. have been expended in Improvements; also, a Piece of Ground, containing in Front to Bridge-street 70 feet, and in Depth from East to West, at the South side, 102 feet 10 inches; also, one other Piece of Ground, containing in Front to Bridge-street 140 feet, at the Rere thereof, from North to South, 227 feet in Depth, from East to West, at the South side, 270 feet, and in Depth, from East to West, at the North side, 308 feet, 6 inches; also, a Lot of Ground, in the possession of John Hurley, [illegible] in Great Bridge-street, [illegible] Town and Lands of Christendom: all which said Premises are situate in the City and Liberties of Waterford. Also, a Piece of Ground East of St. Patrick's-bridge, with the Corn Stores and other Buildings in the North suburbs of the City of Cork; also, the Stores and Concerns, with the big Orchard, near Affan Church-yard.

For particulars, as to the Title and Rents, &c. Application to be made to Messrs. Roberts and D'Arcy Waterford; or No 23, Greek-street, Dublin.

*** A Rental, describing more particularly said Premises, posted at the several Coffee houses in the Cities of Dublin, Waterford, and Cork.

Dated April 28, 1798.

☞ Letters, post paid, will be duly answered.

J. KING,

No. 10, Grand-Parade,

IS now landing out of the Active, from *London*, NEW TEAS, from last Month's Sale; as also a very large parcel of fine EAST INDIA SUGAR, in Bags: he has likewise received, in addition to his extensive and well-assorted Stock of Groceries, 500 Jars of the much approved *London Patent Mustard*, and *Burgess's* Original and Superior *Essence of Anchovies*; *Japan Soy*; *Bengal Curry Powder*; *Cayenne Pepper*, &c. &c.

April 18.

TO BE LET FOR SIX MONTHS,

From the First of May.

A COMPLETE fashionable furnished HOUSE, with a Coach House, Four Horse Stable, and a neat Flower Garden: situate at the [illegible] Parade. Apply to Mr. SWETE, [illegible]

April 10.

To be Let, or the Interest sold,

THE House and Concerns on the Coal-Quay, for a considerable time, in the possession of the late Firm of *KIFT* and *CLUTTERBUCK*, and are now in the occupation of Mr. CLUTTERBUCK, immediate possession can be given, and may be viewed from 8 in the morning till 6 at night.

April 11.

City Treasurer's-Office.

☞ PAYMENT of all proper Demands on this Office, will begin on *Monday*, the 30th Instant, from Nine 'till Three o'Clock, and continue for Eight Days, if necessary, whereof all Persons concerned are to take Notice.

CORK, *April* 23, 1798. } WM. PHILLIPS, *Treasurer.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

Cork, 1st of May, 1798.

THE following Letter from the Magistrates at *Newport*, in the *Isle of Wight*, having been officially transmitted to the Government of Ireland, and transmitted from thence to me, I think it too honorable a Testimonial of the good Conduct and Descipline of the two *German Regiments*, lately landed at *Cork*, and now stationed in the Southern District under my Command, not to make it Public.

JAMES STEWART,
D. L. General.

Newport, Isle of Wight, 13th of April, 1798

"THE Magistrates of Newport, regretting that the Service of the King commands the Regiment of *Hompesch*, and the Infantry lately attached thereto, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel *Rottemburg*, to Embark for Ireland, think they should ill discharge their Duty, did not they express their sincere Thanks for, and give their perfect Testimony to the unvaried good Discipline and exemplary Conduct, of both Officers and Privates of both those Corps, during their Continuance in the *Isle of Wight*. at the same time they feel assured, that the loyal Inhabitants of the Kingdom, to which they are ordered, will shew to them that Attention and Respect. to which the general Behaviour of these Corps so justly entitle them to receive, from this Island,

We have the Honor to be,
With much Respect, Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
JOHN D'ELGARNO, *Mayor.*
E. RUSHWORTH, *Recorder.*
H. WORTHLEY.
.... HOLMES."

To Colonel Baron FERDINAND HOMPESCH.

[illegible] SCALE SUGAR, in Bags,
Kent and Brewers Hops,
NEW SWEDISH HERRINGS,
Double Mats,
WOOD HOOPS,
For Sale, on moderate Terms,
At ROBERT BURKE's Stores,
SAND-QUAY.

April 14.

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majesty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and THADY LAWLER, Lieutenant in the Clare Light Company attached to the said Regiment, stand charged on oath with having forcibly and violently committed a rape on CATHERINE FYNN, a prisoner in charge of the guard whereof the said LAWLER was officer.

WE, the undersigned Officers of the 89th Regiment at Head-Quarters, desirous of testifying to the Country our abhorrence and detestation of such inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the said WILLIAM VENNILL to justice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS to any person or persons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majesty's gaols within the space of Six Months from the date hereof, which Reward shall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of said [illegible]

The said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, ruddy complexion, fair hair, and rather inn-kneed.

William Steward Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
William Hilliard, Captain.
Bernard Stawell, Captain.
William N. Long, Captain.
John T. Perry, Captain.
John L. Mesurier, Captain Lieutenant.
Jordan Roche, Surgeon.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant.
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
John Macdonald, Lieutenant,
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Richard Butler, Lieutenant.
Robert M'Keaud, Lieutenant.
William Percivall, Lieutenant.
Charles Pm. Roddy, Ensign.
William Cowell, Ensign.
John Grant, Ensign.
Henry Eyre Evans, Ensign.
John Campbell, A. Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18. 1798.

The Master of the Ceremonies,

INFORMS the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of this CITY and its Environs, that his BALL is fixed for the 4th of next JUNE. May 2.

The Barrymore Committee,

AND the several Persons whose names are hereto Subscribed, being strongly impressed with a due sense of the horrid and outrageous attempt lately made against the life of Sir HENRY MANNIX, Bart. a Magistrate of this County, do hereby pledge themselves to pay the sums annexed to their respective names for the apprehending and Prosecuting to Conviction within the space of Six Months from the date hereof, the Persons concerned in said outrage.

March 27, 1798.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
J Chatterton jun.	11	7	6	Barrymore Committee	113	15	0
Nob. Mannix	56	17	6				
Thos. Dorman	22	15	0	Silver Oliver	56	17	6
R. Rowland	22	15	0	Robert Dring	22	15	0
K. Lane	11	7	6	Simon Dring	22	15	0
J. Webb, clk.	5	13	9	Henry Wallis	22	15	0
T. Rowland	22	15	0	Henry Puxley	50	0	
J. M'Call jun.	22	15	0	Robert Martin	11	7	6
Wm. Baker	11	7	6	Samuel M'Call	22	15	0
F. Harding	11	7	6	Hugh Lawton	11	7	6
Jas. Connor	11	7	6	J. Chetwood	22	15	0
M. Rogers	11	7	6	John R. Parker	50	0	0
Hugh Millerd	11	7	6	W. O. Hamilton	11	7	6
R R Aldworth	11	7	6	W. Mannix	56	17	6
Dean Hore	11	7	6	Thos. Mannix	56	17	6
T. Martin sen	11	7	6	John Bennett	11	7	6
T. Martin jun	11	7	6	John Rowland	22	15	0

☞ In addition to the above Reward TWO HUNDRED POUNDS will be paid by HENRY MANNIX.

W H E R E A S,

IT is thought necessary that the Magistrates should be informed of the different Arms in the several Parishes within the City of Cork, and Liberties thereof, except such Arms as are in the possession of the Army or Yeomanry.

Now I KINGSMILL BERRY, Mayor of said City, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament authorising me thereto, do hereby require all and every Person and Persons within this City and Liberties, having in their possession Arms, whether registered or not, forthwith to deliver into me an exact list of all such Arms, to be verified upon oath—and all Persons refusing or neglecting so to do, after this public Notice, will be subject to such Penalties as the Law directs.

MANSION-HOUSE, APRIL 17.

A Protestant School-Master,

Wanted for the Sunday and Daily Schools, apply to A. Edwards, Printer and Bookseller, Castle-Street.

MR. GIFFORD'S ADDRESS.

(Concluded from our Paper of Wednesday, [illegible])

"MY object, in the publication of this curious list, is to shew, in the first place, what false, yet dangerous impressions, the conduct and language of the Opposition in this country, during the war, have enabled the French Directory to make upon the minds of the wretched people over whom they are permitted to rule with a rod of iron; and secondly, to display the real designs of our enemy, in a strong, but true, point of view. To sober-minded Englishmen, who have been accustomed to consider a suitable education, a certain dignity of mind, and appropriate habits of life, as indispensable qualifications in all candidates for important employments in the State, such a list as the above, may, perhaps, appear better calculated to excite ineffectual contempt than to merit serious attention; but, from the motley mixture of personages, selected for the composition of the different administrations, no inference, unfavourable to the probability, much less to the authenticity of the lists, can be drawn, when we consider the policy invariably adopted, by the French Revolutionists during the whole progress of their systematick attacks upon the rights and happiness of mankind. It forms an essential part of their system, to destroy all ranks in society, and, in order to establish their levelling principle, it is absolutely necessary, that the *Peer* and the *Cobler*, the *Prince* and the *Peasant*, should be reduced to a perfect equality of station. This is one of the grand means which they employ for the accomplishment of their plans, and I must say, that, in so doing, their policy is as remarkable as their profligacy; they are aware that by the appropriation of characters so perfectly distinct in themselves, and so remote from each other in the scale of society, they accustom the

individuals, gradually, to forget what they *were*, and to conſider only what they *are*; thus eradicating from the minds of their inſtruments, thoſe ſentiments which are moſt hoſtile to their views. This conduct is evidently productive of another advantage, by ſecuring to them the firm attachment of the rabble whom they exalt; and who muſt be ſenſible that as they are ſolely indebted to them for their elevation, ſo muſt the return of things to their ancient order, reſtore them to the abject ſituations in which they formerly moved, and whence, from their total want of induſtry and knowledge, they could never have emerged, but in conſequence of the exploſion of a revolutionary Volcano. So that, in the ſtrange ſelection which they have made, of particles apparently heterogeneous, for the compoſition of the new adminiſtrations which they have formed for the Dominions of his Britannick Majeſty, it is manifeſt, that the French Directory have acted in ſtrict conformity with their own principles;—nor leſs ſo with their uniform *practice*.

[Of this practice, Mr. GIFFORD proceeds to give ſeveral inſtances in France and the other revolutioniſed nations.]

"From the obſervations which I have made on the ignorance of ſome of the parties concerned, in reſpect of the diſtinction alloted them by the Directory, muſt be ſpecially excepted, thoſe worthy patriots, now reſident at Paris, whoſe names are included in the liſts. Of this deſcription are, Meſſrs. *Hamilton Rowan*, *Napper Tandy*, *Thomas Paine*, and *Thomas Muir*, who preſide over the Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh Committees, now ſitting at Paris, which have daily communications with the Directory. It was, probably, after the advice of theſe men that the liſts were framed; the different revolutionary meaſures concerted; and the determination adopted never to make Peace with a Britiſh Monarch.

"Among their other Quixotick ſchemes, exulting by anticipation in the conqueſt of theſe Iſlands, they have made a diſtribution of the Britiſh Navy; after allotting to France, Holland, and Spain, a ſufficient number of our ſhips to reſtore their reſpective fleets to the ſame footing on which they were before the war, they have generouſly divided the remainder among the three new Republicks. The ſame kind of diviſion has alſo been made of our Eaſt and Weſt-India poſſeſſions, ſecuring for themſelves ſuch of thoſe ſettlements as beſt ſuit their convenience.

"Their liſts of proſcription, confiſcation, and baniſhment, are already prepared. Under the head of *Grandes Meſures* are inſcribed the names of the moſt illuſtrious perſonages in the kingdom; (with the exception only of two, who have near relatives on the Continent:) the fate reſerved for whom, by Republican *juſtice*, may eaſily be conjectured.—Among thoſe who are deſtined for *deportation*, are the principal Nobility in the kingdom, and its moſt opulent inhabitants. Proprietors of manufactories, however, are excepted, on the mere condition of transferring their induſtry and their capital to France. This laſt liſt contains the names of Mr. Fox and the Earl of Moira. As Mr. Fox had been frequently panegyriſed by ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed patriots of the French Revolution, it was probably deemed neceſſary to aſſign a reaſon for the ſentence pronounced on him. for oppoſite to his name is this memorandum:—"*Pour avoir inſulté la nation Francoiſe dans ſes diſcours en* 1786; *et comme ennemie inaltérable de la nation Francoiſe* *." As this circumſtance does honour to Mr. Fox, and corroborates ſome of his own obſervations on the ſubject, made in the courſe of debate, candour required its publication. Lord Moira's name has alſo a memorandum annexed to it which reflects great honour on his Lordſhip:—"*Pour avoir porté les armes contre deux peuples combattant pour leur liberté; et comme protecteur des emigrés.*" †

"A liſt of proſcription without its regular concomitant, a ſcale of contributions, would be ſuch a departure from the eſtabliſhed ſyſtem of revolutionary politicks as the virtuous Directory of France would bluſh to be guilty of. For the gratification, therefore, of thoſe who anticipate the promiſed diviſion of the ſpoils of the wealthy, the ſums to be exacted from individuals in England, have been fixed. And the only diſcrimination which has, in this inſtance, been made between the oppoſers and ſupporters of the war, is, that the former are merely to be robbed, whereas the latter are to be robbed and baniſhed. The Dukes of Bedford and Norfolk are rated as high as the Dukes of Marlborough and Bridgwater. Each is deſtined to pay, for the *firſt* contribution, the ſum of *four hundred thouſand guineas*.

"The French Government have ſpared neither pains nor expenſe to obtain ſuch information, with reſpect to this country, as may enable them to prepare their plans, and to direct their efforts to the greateſt advantage. But, as the contaminated channel of treaſon has been employed for this purpoſe, their intelligence may naturally be ſuppoſed to be more flattering than pure, more voluminous than correct. The Britiſh and Iriſh rebels at Paris have long maintained a conſtant correſpondence with their reſpective countries, by the way of Berlin, Bremen, Hamburgh, and Altona; and it is from this information, communicated through this medium, that the Directory have adopted this idea, that, in the event of a naval combat, the ſailors on board ſeveral of our ſhips will ſeize their officers, and join the Republican ſtandard; and that, as ſoon as they ſhall have effected a landing on Britiſh, or Iriſh ground, a great portion of the Militia will follow the example of the ſeamen. It could ſcarcely be ſuppoſed poſſible that any degree of credit could be given to a calumny ſo groſs and deteſtable, on the men who ſerve in our Fleets and Armies, if we were not certain that the French Government have been chiefly indebted for their extenſive conqueſts in other countries to the ſucceſs of ſimilar intrigues. It is this circumſtance that has induced them to yield a ready belief to all the ſcandalous miſrepreſentations of thoſe traitors who have fled from the gallows at home; to embark in the moſt dangerous and deſperate enterpriſes."

The concluſion which Mr. G. draws from the whole, is, that to render the threats of the French abortive, vigour and unanimity at home are indiſpenſably requiſite: and that it behoves the Members of the Loyal Aſſociations to aſſemble, in order to ſtrengthen the hands of Government, and to keep a vigilant eye on the motions of domeſtick enemies.

* "*For having inſulted the French nation in his ſpeeches, in* 1786," (*alluding, I ſuppoſe, to the debates on the Commercial Treaty, when Mr. Fox certainly held the language of a true-born Engliſhman,*) "*and as the unchangeable enemy of the French nation.*"

† "*For having borne arms againſt two Nations that were fighting for their Liberties—and afforded protection to the Emigrants.*"

THE INVASION.

On the threatened invaſion of England, General DUMOURIER in his work, called, "*Tableau Speculatif de l'Europe*," thus expreſſes himſelf:

"There ſtill remains (ſays Dumourier) the expedition againſt England to be attempted by France. The Directory has ſucceeded, by dint of declamations and extravagant charges, to ſtir up the nation againſt the Engliſh. Cupidity, which ſees all the gold of Europe ſtored up in England, unites with the national hatred. The plan is ready, and will be executed. Immenſe preparations continue to be made with the moſt expenſive profuſion. If the enterprize is not made, the public treaſury will be be exhauſted, and the Directory undone.

"Buonaparte, the French Scipio, (deſtined perhaps to ſhare the ſame fate) is charged with the deſtruction of modern Carthage. The habit of ſucceſs prevents us from perceiving the poſſibility of a defeat. No one in France doubts the ſucceſs of this important expedition. It is a *coup-de-main*, which they are eager to effect, becauſe they are tired of a ſeven years' war. It is, in their opinion, the pledge of an eternal peace, the baſis of the ſolidity of the democratic Republic, and the end of all the calamities which, ſince the firſt inſtant of the revolution, have overwhelmed France; it is the golden fleece, the crown-work of all the republican victories, the price of all the blood which has been ſhed, and the completion of the national glory.

"The expedition will therefore take place, moſt probably at the beginning of the ſpring.—Under the chapter of England has been detailed every circumſtanc which either facilitates or obſtructs it. Should it ſucceed, the French Republic will become the abſolute miſtreſs of all the world. All the Governments of Europe will be at her mercy; all will become her tributaries; and the French will have no other enemies but themſelves, their pride, their avidity, their luxury, their immorality, their diſſenſions, their levity, and their extravagant democracy.—The French Republic will, in a few years, have paſſed through all the gradations which the Roman Republic waded through in ſeveral centuries, to reach the ſubmit of power, and as rapidly to decline. This coloſſus, too bulky for its pedeſtal of clay, will then give way, and crumble into ruins.

"But if this expedition ſhould not ſucceed, which very poſſibly may not; if the invincible fleets of the Engliſh gain a deciſive battle over the French, Spaniſh, and Batavian fleets, combined or ſeparately; if the Engliſh nation, equally proud, equally ſpirited, and equally animated by national hatred, as the French are, repels the French army immediately on its deſcent, or deſtroys or forces it to re-embark with loſs; if its communication with the ſea is cut off; if it is weakened, haraſſed, ſtarved, and in ſhort fails in this important expedition, which can but once be attempted on a large ſcale, and which, if executed partially and in detail, may fail of ſucceſs, then France is completely undone; all her laurels will wither; her allies deſert & turn againſt her; the other powers of Europe will attack her on every ſide; ſhe will have loſt the flower of her warriors, and the reputation of her arms; ſhe will be without money, and internal feuds will complete her ruin.

"Another danger which attaches to the Members of the Directory, and the Councils, will reſult from the deſpair and revenge of the troops, who will conſider themſelves as ſacrificed to the temerity and ambition of that abhorred Oligarchy. Theſe ſoldiers, who form at preſent the only ſupport of their tyrannical power, will then turn againſt them, and be invited to do ſo by the general wiſh of the nation. It is at Paris they will then ſeek for the reward and pillage they are promiſed to obtain in England. The Generals themſelves will either become the firſt victims of the fury of the troops, which may be excuſed, or ſhare in their indignation and revolt.

"Nor is it even neceſſary that the deſcent on England ſhould terminate in a cataſtrophe diſgraceful for the French arms, to bring on that military exploſion againſt the preſent Government of France. For this purpoſe, it will ſuffice, that the expedition be long protracted, or abandoned after having been announced in ſuch emphatic ſtrains. The aſſemblage of ſo many idle ſoldiers, whom it will no longer be poſſible to pay, after the national treaſure is exhauſted by this expenſive ſhow, will likewiſe excite their indignation, and lead them to the ſame exceſſes.

The chimerical thouſand millions of livres in land, with which, very imprudently, the troops have been amuſed, have already been converted into annuities promiſed to the armies. But can it be ſuppoſed, that they will reſt ſatisfied with their commutation of real and landed property into an annuity to be diſtributed in an arbitrary manner, and which will be paid, like all the other annuities and penſions, with reductions, ſlowly, and in effects which are at a diſcount? Moreover, if the value of the thouſand millions has not been reſerved in land, what ſecurity is to be given for the enormous amount of theſe annuities. What will be the reſult, ſuppoſing even the French Government is able to fulfil the conditions of the decree? Inſtead of transforming this claſs of gallant warriors into cultivators and fathers of families, they will be converted into a maſs of idle annuitants, and batchelors, who have not the means to marry; they will conſequently become either uſeleſs or dangerous, and a dead burthen on the nation. The nation ſhould not have been deceived, and much leſs the ſoldiers. The latter will pant for revenge, and their being aſſembled for the expediſion againſt England, and the return of the other armies, after the concluſion of a general continental peace, will furniſh them with the opportunity of avenging their wrongs. *This is the dangerous game which the Directory is playing, in its project of a deſcent upon England.*

DUBLIN.

MAY 1.

We hear from Athlone that on Saturday night a party of the carbineers, together with a detachments of the yeomen, cavalry and infantry, proceeded to the lands of Bloom-hill, on an information of concealed arms. Some pikes, a few guns, with a ſmall quantity of powder, balls, ſwan-drops &c. were diſcovered by the force of picketing.—Three priſoners were lodged ſecurely in Athlone, and two perſons named Gaffey, concerned in the above concealments, eſcaped in a boat acroſs the Shannon, though a great number of ſhots were fired at them, the effect of which could not be known.

On Friday night laſt, Captain Lindſay, with a party of the Stephen's-green diviſion, apprehended Michael Murphy, a ſmith in Bull-alley, in whoſe cuſtody ſome pikes of various conſtructions were found, which that active magiſtrate ſeized.

Murphy acknowledged that he was employed by James Ryan, to manufacture thoſe pikes, a diſcovery which turned out to be of great conſequence; for Capt. Lindſay went immediately to Ryan's reſidence, and in ſearching it, found a number of forged banker's notes, and paper prepared for others, counterfeiting the water-mark of thoſe of Sir Thomas Lighton's. The forgeries were well executed, and upon almoſt all the banks of this city.

They were attributed to the ſon of Ryan, who it appears had foiſted himſelf for a diſguiſe into the company of Capt. Cath, of the Rotunda Diviſion, whom with his father, and Murphy the ſmith, Captain Lindſay lodged in the New Priſon. (*Freem. Journal*

Extract of a Letter from Montrath, April 23.

"General Aſgill, with a party of the Romney Fencibles, has arrived here to put into execution the proclomation iſſued the 6th inſtant by the Commander in Chief. The above troops, and detachments from the 4th drogoon guards and Waterford militia, are quartered on the country people in this neighbourhood, and live at free coſt. They are daily bringing in cars heavily laden with oxen, ſheep, dead pigs, fowl, &c. The army have not yet extended their viſits above five or ſix miles from this town; and it is ſaid, that if the arms taken from the different loyal inhabitants, are not immediately delivered up, every ſuſpected houſe will be burned down."

MARRIED.] John Tuthill, Eſq. of Greenhill, co. Limerick, to Miſs Crips, daughter to Robert Crips, of Edwardſtown, Eſq. On the 28th inſt. by the Rev. Thomas Brownrigg, John White, Eſq. formerly of Madras, in the Eaſt-Indies, to Miſs Dorcas Brownrigg, of Harcourt-ſtreet.

IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2.

Mr. *Vandeleur* called the attention of the Houſe in a very animated manner, to the exceſſes committed by the military, under the late orders given by the Generals commanding in the counties of Kildare, Queen's County, &c. He obſerved, that when he voted the Addreſs to his Excellency on the late proclamation, giving diſcretionary powers to the army, he had done ſo, in the confidence that thoſe powers would have been exerciſed with moderation, and that the preſence of the civil magiſtrate would have been thought neceſſary to attend at the execution of them. He had, indeed, always diſapproved of a meaſure which tended to involve the innocent and the guilty, the loyal and diſloyal, in the ſame puniſhment—but he had hoped that Goverment, recollecting the awful reſponſibility in which they ſtood, would have taken care that the Generals to whom powers ſo ample and dangers had been entruſted, would be careful to diſcriminate between thoſe who did and did not deſerve to feel their ſeverity. The event had proved in the moſt melancholy way, that the objection which had been entertained againſt the meaſure, was well founded. Within theſe two days he had read a proclamation iſſued by one of the General's acting in a proclaimed diſtrict, threatening if the inhabitants did not ſend in their arms, that the loyal and diſloyal would be involved in the ſame common crime!—Could it be ſuppoſed that a man capable of penning ſuch an order was fit to be entruſted with ſuch extraordinary powers. Every day brought intelligence of the moſt atrocious enormities committed by the ſoldiery in thoſe diſtricts where thoſe orders had been iſſued. The moſt loyal men; men whoſe character was above reproach or ſuſpicion, had their houſes taken poſſeſſion of by a military force, who not content with inflicting the owners, added to inſult the moſt unwarrantable outrages. In the neighbourhood of the Curragh, on Monday laſt, Mr. Hamilton's houſe had been treated in this way—it was, in fact, plundered, as were that of Colonel Luann, and ſeveral other Gentlemen. In many inſtances ſuch ſhocking inſults had been offered to the females of thoſe unfortunate families which had fallen under the diſpleaſure or ſuſpicion of the army, that they were forced to fly from their habitations, and leave them to the mercy of the military. He called on the Houſe to check thoſe enormities; it was their firſt and higheſt duty. He called on the Government of the country to diſclaim them, if they did not wiſh to be thought the abettors of a ſyſtem which in no country could be tolerated.

This was not a period when ſuch atrocities as theſe ſhould be ſuffered to paſs with impunity, as they could only tend to render every claſs of men in the country diſaffected to the Government which could give them countenance. That there were diſaffected perſons in the country, could not be doubted, but that was no reaſon why a bill of indictment ſhould iſſue from the Caſtle againſt the maſs of the people, againſt every man who wore a brown coat. Let the diſaffected, when they are found, be puniſhed, but let not the loyal and the honeſt man be alike ſubjected to the licentiouſneſs of a numerous army. Let there be ſome power to diſtinguiſh between the innocent and the guilty, before the puniſhment of guilt is inflicted. Who are they that Government have employed to diſcriminate in theſe counties between the loyal and diſaffected? Two or three regiments of Fencibles, who came but yeſterday to the country, ſtrangers to it, and to its people. Were theſe fit perſons to decide on the character and merits of the people? How could it be expected that when ſuch men were the judges, there ſhould be a very nice diſtinction taken between [illegible] Diſaffected, he again acknowledged, there unhappily were in this country. The ſyſtem which Adminiſtration had purſued in Ireland for ſeveral years back, had made them ſo. Some time ſince their numbers were but few, at preſent it was much to be feared the diſeaſe had infected a great bulk of the people. But was this the mode to make them loyal? Would it make men leſs diſaffected to have their houſes rifled, and their wives and daughters inſulted by a licentious ſoldiery? Would it make the poor man loyal to have his proviſion plundered by a military force, and to have the grain which was deſigned as the ſeed of the next year's harveſt, the maintenance of himſelf and his family, ſcattered to the winds? Certainly it would not: the Houſe therefore, and the Adminiſtration themſelves were bound to take notice of theſe atrocities, and apply a remedy. His mind felt ſo indignant when ſpeaking on this ſubject, that it was with difficulty he reſtrained himſelf from uſing language which the delicate nature of the ſubject would render dangerous. He did not wiſh to ſay any thing which could agitate the mind of the people at this arduous criſis; but not to call the attention of the Houſe to ſuch enormities as theſe, would be a dereliction of his duty; that ſuch enormities however were committed, he was convinced, and he was ready, if called on, to prove them. He ſhould however, at preſent confine himſelf to moving, "that an Addreſs be preſented to his Excellency, that he would be pleaſed to order to be laid before the Houſe copies of all orders which had been given to General Officers in Ireland, ſince the 30th of March laſt."

Mr. *Dobbs* roſe to ſecond the motion—but ſaid he would reſerve what he had to offer on *this ſubject until he ſhould have heard the noble* Lord oppoſite to him—[Lord Caſtlereagh who was juſt riſing to ſpeak.]

Lord *Caſtlereagh* ſaid, if the Hon. Gent. had preſerved that degree of temper in ſpeaking of this ſubject which he knew was congenial to him, he would have deſerved thanks for giving an opportunity of explaining what had been ſo much miſrepreſented. Was he to conſider only his own feelings on this ſubject, he ſhould cheerfully concur in the Hon. Gentleman's motion, convinced, as he was, that Adminiſtration had given no orders, nor taken any meaſures which would not bear the moſt public and cloſe enquiry—but when he conſidered what muſt be the miſchievous conſequences of communicating to the rebels in this country, the particulars of that ſyſtem which the Government had thought it neceſſary to take to put down the rebellion, he muſt refuſe his aſſent to a motion calling for the orders which Government had iſſued to the Generals commanding in diſturbed diſtricts.—The Hon. Gent. had ſaid that when he gave his vote for the addreſs on the proclamation, he expected the civil magiſtrate would have always accompanied the military.—How any Gentleman could entertain ſuch an opi-

nion at the very moment when he was voting thanks for a proclamation which declared that a rebellion did exist in this country, it was for the Hon. Gent. to explain himself—he could not do it. With respect to the excesses of which the Hon. Gent. complains, he could only say, that the Government were equally anxious as he could be to repress them; it was not their wish, nor by their orders that the loyal were involved with the disaffected; but if in some instances it happened that individuals of that description did suffer, it was rather to be attributed to the inevitable necessity of the case than to the comands of the Government, or any remissness in the officers commanding the troops. Before the Hon. Gentleman came forward with an exaggerated statement of this kind, he should have enquired whether in any of the instances where the soldiery did act in this way, the loyal individuals who suffered had applied to Government in vain for redress—there were no such instances. Only four applications of this kind had been made to him, and on enquiry three of them had been found to have arisen from false reports. One was the case of Adm. Colbie. That gallant Admiral had himself applied to him. He requested the Admiral to enquire into the truth of the report. He did so, and found them utterly false—and like a gallant sailor, made an apology to the general for thus aspersing his character on such grounds. Of Mr. Hamilton's case he heard only this morning, and he directed the same enquiry to be made. The Hon. Gent. therefore, was not justified in coming forward to complain to the House of Commons, and to agitate a subject which must tend to inflame before he had sufficiently informed himself of the reality of that which he complains. He confidently declared the Hon. Gent. had no documents to justify his conduct, and his expressions on the occasion. With respect to the measure itself, the event has proved its utility. The rebellion with which the country has to do was not of that kind which might be met in open day—it availed itself in cowardly security of the principles and the danger of the assassin. Were those engaged in it to appear with the boldness of men who ventured themselves in a cause which they believed to be good, the power and the loyalty of the country would crush it in a single day, and the people would again be sent back to their industry in peace. But as it stood, it became necessary to resort to a system which shall find out the traitors—where these are known they only suffer—but when men from weakness or fear, suffer themselves to mix with the guilty without avowing their conduct—nor can such men expect to enjoy the same benefit of protection as they whose character are better ascertained. Let them separate themselves and they will be safe.—As yet, however, he had no reason to believe that any had suffered but the guilty, while the measures which had been taken had already produced the salutary effect. In the Queen's county, that which was the most disturbed, the people appear to have become sensible of their folly, upwards of 600 stand of arms were brought in. The face of the country indeed was changed in an extraordinary degree for the better, though he could not yet say it was near being in a state of perfect tranquility.

Mr. *Coote*, who had lately been in the Queen's county and county Kildare, bore witness to the beneficial effects which had flowed from this measure. He said no severities had been inflicted on any but persons of the most noted disaffection, who deserved infinitely worse than they suffered. He paid some compliments to Sir Charles Asgill, who commands in that district, and who said had acted throughout with the most decided firmness and humanity. If any loyal person had suffered, they must be those who though they knew well those disaffected "and in rebellion against us" did not come forward to declare it like men, nor even give private information. He lamented, therefore, that the Hon. Gent. should have giddily given credit to the false reports of the day, and he warned him how he introduced a question which must agitate the public mind on such authority.

Hon Mr. *Howard* bore honorable testimony to the excellent character of Sir Cha. Asgill," and read part of a letter which he this day received from that gentleman, stating, that the orders which he had carried into execution in that part of the country had already done much good, that large quantities of arms had been been brought in, that none but the guilty had been put to any inconvenience; that the soldiers had not been put at free quarters, but had paid for their billets, and that it was his opinion, if this measure should be carried into general execution with moderation and prudence, it would entirely disarm the people. This information Sir Charles said he gave Mr. Howard, that if he should hear any reports prejudicial to the soldiery, he might be able to contradict them.

Mr. *Fitzgerald* [of Kerry] expressed himself warmly against the motion, as implying a censure on the Government, and the military, which it appeared by testimony of very respectable gentlemen they did not deserve. He charged Mr. V. with want of candour in this motion, and with having endeavoured by general and inconsistent charges to induce odium on Administration. Whatever thanks the Hon. Gent. might have deserved for the vote which he gave for thanking his Excellency for the proclamation, he must forfeit by this day introducing an inflammatory debate on unsupported charges, and by thus throwing every impediment in the way of Government in tranquilizing the country, while he professed generally to give them support in that endeavour. He defended the measures which had been adopted in these disturbed counties, and if any mistake had taken place in carrying them into execution, by which loyal men had suffered, they must have arisen from the despicable affectation of neutrality, to which certain men resort to secure safety in case of a convulsion, but which certainly would not produce that effect.

Sir *H. Cavendish* said, the Hon. Gent. who spoke last, had sat but a short time in Parliament, and during that time he had distinguished himself very much to his honour. When he should have sat a little longer in Parliament he would learn, that it was not at all necessary when a member got up in that house to make a motion, that he should be serious in it. There would always exist in an assembly of that kind some party; it mattered not whether that party consisted of many, or of only one or two, the fag end of a party. He did not mean to say, that the motives of the Hon. Gent. who made this motion were connected with party; the language of Parliament ascribed to all its members the most pure and upright motives, and it was right it should do so. But with respect to the public, the man who brought forward a dangerous or intemperate measure, merely because he had not an understanding sufficiently strong to enable him to take a wise part, was to the full as culpable as he who did so from the worst motives. If he had been one of a description of persons who had for many years endeavoured to make the people discontented, by circulating among them every species of inflammatory speeches, telling them they were slaves, and their Governors tyrants; if he had by these means striven to bring the people into rebellion, he should now be satisfied, for they were in rebellion. But if he was inclined to do still more mischief, there remained but one mode of doing it, and that was by proposing the very motion, and speaking the speech which the Hon. Gent. had done this day; for by that motion, and the language in which it was supported, he might hope as a last resource to create discontents between the people and the soldiery. He hoped the House would express in a marked manner their disapprobation of the motion. For himself, he was so far from wishing the Hon. Gent. to withdraw it, that he would insist on giving it a decided negative. There remained to the Hon. Gent. no means of putting down the rebellion but those to which they were now resorting, and it behoved Parliament to support Government in these measures.

Chan. of Ex. adverted again to many of the topics of Lord Castlereagh, and expressed his hope that the Hon. Gent. having received such satisfactory information on the subject, would withdraw his motion.

Mr. *Dobbs* now rose to speak in support of the mation, when

The *Speaker*, interrupting him, said it had been suggested to him that there were not forty members in the House; he could not, therefore, suffer [illegible] until he had counted the House. He therefore told the House, and finding only 36 members, adjourned till to-morrow.

FROM THE PARIS PAPERS.

A Camp, it seems, is very soon to be formed in the neighbourhood of Ostend. A division of gunboat and flat-bottomed boats is about to sail from that port, as it is thought, for Dunkirk.

Different corps of Dutch troops of the garrison of Bergen-op-Zoom, Breda, and Boisle-Duc, have received orders to repair to Helvoetsluys and the Texel. Every thing indicates that they will be embarked in these ports for a secret expedition.

In the Council of five Hundred a discussion has taken place on a plan for recruiting the army.—It proposed to include all between 16 and 30, and to be acted upon only on the failure of voluntary enrolment.—In lieu of 16, it was recommended to adopt 21, as a more mature age for the hardships of war—but the subject was postponed for further consideration.

In the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred of the 2d Floreal (Ap. 22) Prieur de la Cote d'Or introduced his plan of a new coinage.

The same denomination are to remain in use for all coins of the same metal. The new copper coin is, therefore, as usual, to represent the head of Liberty, with this inscription—"French Rebublic."

The alteration in the silver coins is not so simple. To the impression now in use, the Commission proposes to substitute the image of Liberty, represented by a woman sitting down, and encircled with the following inscription—"Liberty, Prosperity."

The impression on the gold coin argues a bolder design—and the Commissioners acknowledge that they have borrowed the idea of it from Citezen Leblon. By means of this impression, the gold coin will serve as a kind of medal, to perpetuate the memory of the sublime operation, the result of which furnishes the basis of the new metrical system. One side of the gold coin is therefore to represent a Genius attempting to determine the extent of the territorial meridian.

To this effect he is to carry one point of the compass to the very pole itself, while the other is necessarily directed towards the equator, by which will be marked out the natural distance that serves as a primary standard for all our measures.

The gold coin is to bear this inscription—*For the Universe*—to shew that the utility of this operation is meant to be extended to all nations. Finally, the exergue, *The 14th Thermidor, 1st year*, is to consecrate the æra at which the National Convention, by a solemn Decree, declared that it fully approved the labours of the French Academicians respecting the system of weights and measures calculated on the operations begun by the orders of the Constituent Assembly.

HAGUE, April 13.

The rank of our Admirals is now fixed in the following manner: The Vice Admirals are, De Winter, Sels, Vander Beest, and Riemarsma. The Rear Admirals are, Meureur, Blois, Van Treslong, Story, Wiertz, Gervais, and Besch. No Admiral will receive pay without he be in active service. Those who do not serve, and who are, however, able to serve, will be dismissed; but those who are rendered incapable by age or infirmity shall not be dismissed.

PARISIAN MASQUERADE.

Masqued balls had been given three times a week for upwards of a month, at the *Hotel de Richelieu*, in Paris; and in this gay scene of debauchery Parisian youth of both sexes, had passed the night in folly and dissipation. They were chiefly composed of kept women and actresses, though many women of character were drawn to partake, under a *domino*, in the festive scene.—Here all the intrigues and scandal of the day, the adventures of the *boudoir* were recounted; in short, these balls were the central point of all the meretricious luxury of Paris. The police, however, did not entirely enter into the spirit of the scene, for on the 18th inst. at three o'clock in the morning, a body of 200 troops, headed by a Justice of the Peace, entered the ball-room, and put the whole corps into confusion.—Capuchins, Nuns, Sultans, and Payssannes, fled in all directions; some attempted to scale the walls of the garden, some leaped out of the windows, some slunk into the cellars; but about a dozen men and women, who could not render a satisfactory account of themselves, were put into fiacres and conveyed to the central bureaus. Among these was a young, beautiful and elegant woman, who, having been drawn to the place by curiosity, was ashamed to tell her name; but, in this disagreeable predicament, being recognized, the magistrate permitted her to retire with an apology for her *embarras*. All the gay circles of Paris resound with the discoveries made upon this occasion.

CORK.

☞ THE PROPRIETOR of THE CORK HERALD gives this public Notice, that after next *Wednesday*, he must Discontinue to send this Paper to such Persons as have not Paid *Half-a-Year's* Subscription.

The following Form of an Oath is recommended to be administered by the several Magistrates, in the County of CORK, to the misguided and deluded People, who shall now surrender up their Arms, and become penitent for their past transgressions:—"I do take ALMIGHTY GOD and his only SON JESUS CHRIST my Redeemer to witness, That I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to our most gracious Sovereign Lord King GEORGE the Third, and his will defend to the utmost of my Power, against all Conspiracies and Attempts whatever that shall be made against his Person, Crown, and Dignity; and will as a dutiful and loyal Subject, contribute my utmost Efforts to repel all attempts of foreign Invasion; and I will do my utmost Endeavours to disclose and make known to his Majesty and his Heirs, by informing a Magistrate of all Treasons and Traiterous Conspiracies which may be formed against him or them, or against any other Person whatsoever. —*So Help me GOD.*"

The *danger* of the Bishop of DERRY, lately arrested for a spy in Italy, has excited the most *lively interest* in this country. The *See* of Derry is worth 10,000*l.* a year!

Yesterday was brought into town under an escort of Light Horse, a person of the name of Gould, on a charge of a treasonable nature:—He was committed to the County Gaol.

IMPORTS,

From the 2nd to the 4th of May inclusive.

266 pipes and 57 hhds. of port wine; 90 boxes of lemons; 28 tons of oak bark; 11 bags of miserable; a parcel of cork-wood.

At ISAAC MORGAN's Stores,
On FRIDAY, the 11th Instant,
WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
THE FOLLOWING GOODS:—

4 Chests of *Hyson,*
5 Ditto *Souchong,*
4 Ditto *Congou,*
} Prime TEAS, from the last Sales.
43 Chests of Malaga LEMONS.
93 Boxes of Muscatel RAISINS.
12 Chests of East India SUGAR.
50 Bags of Prime Kent Hops, of 1797.
May 5.

WHEREAS,
ON TUESDAY Night, the 1st instant, some Person, or Persons, entered the *Stores*, of DOMNICK WATERS, SONS, AND CO. *Academy-street*, and therefrom forceably Broke into their COUNTING-HOUSE, in said Street, and forced the Locks of Four DESKS, from one of which some SILVER was Taken. —— They hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any Person, or Persons, who will bring to *Conviction* the Perpetrator, or Perpetrators, of this Outrage. May 5.

AUCTION OF SCALE SUGAR.
DANIEL CALLAGHAN
Will Sell by Auction, at his Stores, South-Mall,
—MONDAY next, 7th inst. at One o'Clock,
Ten Hhds. Jamaica SCALE SUGAR.
May 5.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY—APRIL 24.

Emigrants.

The House resolved itself into a Committee upon the Alien bill.

Mr. *Windham* said, he had remarked to the House the other day, when this subject was before them, that many persons were too much in the habit of considering every foreigner as a Frenchman, and every Frenchman as an emigrant. An Hon. Member, too, had alluded to a particular case, in which he had found that the man was not an emigrant, and that, as far as it appeared, had not done any thing either criminal or dangerous. He mentioned this the more particularly, in order that Gentlemen should be more cautious in bringing forward such accusations in future. There were other views taken upon this subject, which were also perfectly erroneous. He was afraid that persons were too apt to look upon the emigrants as having no other claim than that which was derived from their distress, for his own part, he considered them as the representatives of every thing noble, every thing respectful in the French nation; they included all that remained of the Clergy, of the Nobility, of the Magistracy, and of the rich proprietary of that country. They were entled to respect, not only on that account, but from their collective consequence and virtue. He was afraid that many persons, who in former times had cultivated their acquaintance, and had been entertained by them with the utmost hospitality, had now forgotten them, and looked upon them merely as indigent persons, having lost all the comforts and elegancies they once possessed forced to live in obscure lodgings, and riding about only in hackney coaches. Many delicate women, too, there were, who, reduced from affluence to penury, were in want of the necessaries of life. He considered them in this point of view, as having the strongest claim, at least, to the pity of the country, and that the country were bound not upon slight grounds to deprive them of the asylum which had been granted to them. Such being the claims, and such the description of the Emigrants, the House were not to consider what there was in them which called for such a measure as the present. The general idea, that had been entertained was the idea of danger. Upon this point, those who were acquainted with his sentiments would not suppose him likely to undervalue the danger with which the country was menaced.—But he confessed he was totally free from any apprehensions from the quarter alluded to. Half the Emigrants were priests, and of the other half a great many were women, children, an infirmed and aged persons. But in various companies and in conversation, it was considered as if the Emigrants were all alike, that they were not our friends, and that they liked France better than they did this country. Why should they not? He should suspect every Frenchman if he did not: and he never met with any one who had said the contrary, or who had paid him so ill a compliment as to think he could make him the dupe of such an artifice. But what right had any one to suppose that they would not act with good faith to us, and that they would betray us? What righ had we to suspect them? We had had a long experience of them. In what service had they proved untrue to us? When they served under his Royal Highness on the continent, had they been untrue? Had the Duke de Chiseul's corps, had the Prince de Rohan's, been deficient in their duty? Had the regiment of La Chaure? In Saint Domingo, what reason had we for suspecting their fidelity? Had the Marquis de Montalambert been unfaithful? Had Gen. [illegible] never heard of the army of Conde? Had the Emigrants ever been suspected by any [illegible] ers under which they had served? Nay, was it not known that they had twice (once particularly) in a most marked manner, saved the [illegible] my from destruction, with the loss of 500 gentlemen killed. He marked the word gentleman, because, though he did not mean to say that the life of a private was not precious, yet, in the eye of reason, men would be valued upon their talents and their rank if they supported it, and therefore the loss of a gentleman was in that point of view greater than the loss of a common man. In the affair of Quiberon, of which he had never heard so much from the other side of the House as he wished to hear, had the emigrants acted with treachery? Had any one Gentleman betrayed the cause? There might be treachery—an improper confidence might have been placed in the prisoners—but it was an improper confidence placed in the prisoners taken upon the spot; to them the emigrants had behaved in a very different manner from what they had been treated themselves: they had spared their lives; and, supposing them to be misled and forced to serve in the Republican armies they had incorporated them into their own body. After this, the Hon. Gent. might ask, whether he did not think there were many illdisposed persons in the country? His reply was, that there were just as many as the Directory chose to employ:—no human power could prevent this; and the Hon. Gentleman opposite to him seemed to be satisfied at last that there were traitors in the country.—But if gentlemen asked him also, whether there

were not diſaffected perſons among the Emigrants, he ſhould anſwer, that of the Emigrants, ſome might not have emigrated from any good principle, and that undoubtedly there might be ſeveral who were diſaffected. There were ſome gentlemen who entertained the ſtrange idea, that the Emigrants were expoſed to greater trials here than they were elſewhere. This appeared to him to be an extraordinary ſuppoſition. Could they loſe more than their lives? There might be men willing to ſave their lives at the expence of their principle, but he would contend there could be no end to ſuch a queſtion as this. As the Quiberon affair had been alluded to, he would advert to the fate of the Count de Sombreuil. That gallant gentleman had been extolled by gentlemen oppoſite to him (too highly, indeed, he could not be extolled) for a purpoſe ſufficiently obvious.—By his fatal, magnanimous and glorious end, he had been marked out by thoſe gentlemen as a particular object. Although, under the peculiar circumſtances of that gentleman, he happened to be more known, yet, if the Houſe were to go into detail, they would, without meaning to detract from him in the leaſt, find others who might bear a compariſon with him. Many there were who had had hair-breadth eſcapes, which might appear almoſt fabulous. There were things which the Houſe ſhould diſtinctly bear in mind in going into a meaſure of this ſort. As a bill calculated to guard againſt machinations, he ſhould not object to it. He knew too, that it had long been the wiſh of thoſe who were properly Emigrants, that great diſtinctions ſhould be made; but it did ſeem to him to be of importance to correct this miſchievous ſpirit that had gone forth. The fate of theſe perſons would have been curious indeed, if, after having been driven out of all other countries, after having been forced to quit Switzerland, if there now exiſted an order for them to leave Spain, and if that *independent* country had been directed to ſend them away, certainly not becauſe they co-operated againſt Spain, but becauſe they were the moſt decided enemies of the French Government, they were now to be forced to quit this country. If Europe was to be laſt, it would not be for want of exertion on the part of the Emigrants. Theſe arguments ſeemed to him to be ſufficient to ſatisfy the country. That he ſhould anſwer for the conduct of individuals would not be expected from him; but the complaints that might be urged againſt a few could not, he was convinced, extend to the whole body. He had not however, the ſlighteſt heſitation to be reſponſible for the Emigrant gobility and gentry. They were entitled in an eminent degree to the protection of all countries which did not wiſh to teach their ſubjects, that ſtanding by the Government ought to ſubject them to ſuſpicion. Mr. Windham concluded by ſaying, that it was not his wiſh to influence the deciſion of the Committee, but to do away impreſſions which had been ſo erroneouſly entertained.

Mr. *Tierney*.—"As the Right Honorable Secretary has thought proper, in the courſe of his ſpeech, to allude to a declaration made by me a few days ago, I muſt beg leave to trouble the Houſe with a ſhort explanation on that ſubject. I muſt confeſs I ſhould have expected, that when perſons entertaining oppoſite opinions to Miniſters cordially joined them in a moment of danger for the defence of the country, that thoſe perſons would be candidly dealt by, and juſtice done to the motives by which they were actuated. Such would have been the feelings and the conduct of Miniſters, were they really more anxious for the welfare of their country than for the preſervation of their places. The Right Honorable Gentleman, however, in alluding to the ſupport which I have given, has done me a kindneſs without intending it—he has given me an opportunity of explaining myſelf upon a ſubject with regard to which I have been much miſrepreſented. I do regret that there ſhould have been any miſconception to occaſion this miſrepreſentation; but I am far from regretting the vote I have given—I gave it honeſtly and conſcientiouſly. I will be judged by the public for my actions here—and when theſe actions are fairly repreſented, I am ready to ſtand or fall by that deciſion. It was with an impreſſion of this kind on my mind that I voted for a ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus act. Under an other Adminiſtration than the preſent, a meſſage from the Throne, aſſerting that there was treaſon in the country, would have been entitled to the fulleſt belief of the Houſe, and moſt men would have heſitated before they doubted the truth of it: but he muſt recollect that the ſame thing was aſſerted once before, though after a legal inveſtigation, no treaſon was found to exiſt. It appeared to me that Adminiſtration would be very cautious in doing ſo a ſecond time, and I gave them my vote—notwithſtanding, however, to ſtrengthen the preſent Adminiſtration, but the Executive Government, at a time when I thought it neceſſary it ſhould be ſtrengthened. It is true, I might have avoided voting at all upon that occaſion, but I really wiſhed to give my ſupport to Government when I thought my duty to my country required me to do ſo. I was only deſirous to ſee how I could do it with moſt comfort to myſelf. I muſt confeſs, I felt an anxiety to ſeek for arguments to excuſe the giving of this ſupport, rather than a ſolicitude to evade it. There does appear to be a conſiderable difference between this caſe and the laſt. Here it did appear that a Grand Jury of the country thought there was ground for ſuſpecting there was in it a traitorous correſpondence—and as I thought that Adminiſtration had no influence over a Jury, I thought I was called upon to vote upon the ſtrength of that verdict. I find, however, that many perſons are diſſatisfied with that opinion of mine. I may have been wrong—but I am anxious to have it underſtood that I acted honeſtly and independently. I ſtill, however, think there is a difference between the conduct of Miniſters and their adherents, and that of a body of Gentlemen who are not, as I conceive, under any Miniſterial influence. This was my reaſon for voting as I did. It may have been a weak—it may have been a fooliſh reaſon—but it was an honeſt one. It is its integrity, not its ſoundneſs, that I am deſirous of defending.

"In conſequence, however, of the vote I have given, the Right Honorable Secretary has thought proper to aſſert—"that I am at laſt ſatisfied there are traitors in the country."—Now, I really think, that of all the inhuman and cruel conduct I ever witneſſed, this of the Right Honorable Gentleman was the moſt marked with inhumanity and cruelty. It is peculiarly inhuman to one of the Gentlemen now confined under a charge of High Treaſon and to myſelf—I mean Mr. O'Connor. I have long lived in habits of friendſhip with that Gentleman—and I take this opportunity of avowing that I am ſtill his friend—I declare that I never met with a man of more intelligence, or more amiable manners, in the courſe of my life. In all the converſations I ever had with him I found nothing in him that was not friendly to the Conſtitution of his country. Perhaps, by what I am now ſaying, I may raiſe a cry againſt myſelf—but I do declare, that his political notions were always conſonant to my own—and until thoſe ſhall be proved to be traitorous, I have a right to ſuppoſe that Mr. O'Connor is innocent. I hope I ſhall always have reaſon to look back to the friendſhip which has ſubſiſted between Mr. O'Connor and myſelf with pride—but, indeed, were he proved a traitor, I ſhould have reaſon to look back to it with regret and ſhame. Let not, then, the Secretary at War ſay, that I am ſatisfied that Gentleman is a traitor to his country. I am ſurpriſed he ſhould have ſo miſunderſtood the reaſon I gave for my vote the other night. All I ſaid was, that a body of Gentlemen, upon their oath, had declared there were grounds for a ſuſpicion of traitorous proceedings.

"If the Right Honorable Gentleman, in his overflowing kindneſs for the French, had had a little to ſpare for his own countrymen, he would not have made uſe of ſo cruel an expreſſion. It would, perhaps, have been as well, that inſtead of pronouncing a panegyric on the old government of France, he had practiſed ſome of that humanity, which the ſpirit of old Engliſh Laws and the Old Engliſh Conſtitution are calculated to inſpire. He has, however, broadly ſtated, that I am ſatisfied the perſon alluded to is a traitor. To this I can only reply, that nothing ſhort of the deciſion of a Jury ſhall make me think him ſo. I am in the habit of reſpecting the verdict of a Jury—and though I ſhould have reaſon to regret my friendſhip, I will bow to their opinion. If there be a man, however, whom I cannot think a traitor, it is Mr. Arthur O'Connor. Should he be acquitted, it will be one of the happieſt moments of my life, and I ſhall renew our acquaintance with the greateſt ſatisfaction and pleaſure—though, perhaps, the Right Honorable Gentleman would then conſider him as nothing more than an *acquitted felon*.

"I aſſure the Houſe I never had a more painful duty to perform than that of voting on the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus Act. Nothing but the conſideration that it was really a duty could have enabled me to execute it—and I leave it to the committee to judge, whether it be a manly conduct for a Miniſter to purſue, to make that a taunt and reproach on me which was meant as a ſupport to Government in the hour of danger? I muſt, however, deprecate that any man ſhould for a moment believe, that I ever ſo far forgot the mild genius of the Britiſh Conſtitution; and the duty I owe to ſociety, or that I ſhould be ſo callous to the feelings of private friendſhip, as to admit a particular friend under confinement to be a traitor before he was put upon his trial, and really proved to be ſo.

"With reſpect to the Suſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus act, I muſt ſay, that when I voted for that meaſure, I did truſt that it would be executed mildly. There was one caſe, however, connected with that Suſpenſion, which certainly ſhould be enquired into at a proper time. It appears to me to be one of the moſt unjuſt and unfeeling acts that any Government ever was guilty of; and it certainly would appear in the ſame light to every other perſon, unleſs an inveſtigation ſhould prove it to have been indeſpenſably neceſſary. I allude to Mr. Roger O'Connor the brother of Mr. Arthur O'Connor, who had been confined for SEVEN MONTHS in Cork, and, when brought to trial, not one witneſs of any kind whatever was adduced againſt him. If the accounts in the newſpapers be right, and I have no other ſource of information, the learned Judge who preſided on that occaſion lamented that no evidence was produced againſt the priſoner. Thank God! we have no ſuch Judges in England; none who would lament that a fellow-creature had not been convicted. We have no Judge in this country capable of uttering ſo ſavage a ſentiment. When this unfortunate Gentleman, however, was diſcharged, he haſtened eagerly to ſee his brother ——"

Mr. *Pole Carew* called Mr. Tierney to order.

Mr. *Tierney*—I own I am not ſpeaking ſtrictly to the queſtion now before the Committe; but what I ſay grows out of what was ſaid by the Secretary at War. The error, if there be any, was in allowing me to go into the explanation; it would be rather unjuſt to ſtop me now. This Gentleman came here from Ireland; and, inſtead of coming by ſtealth, he wrote a letter to the Duke of Portland, ſtating his intentions, and requeſting permiſſion to ſee his brother; he was taken up, although he had juſt been acquitted.

Mr. *William Pitt*.—I call to order. I did not do it ſooner, although by the Honorable Gentleman's own admiſſion, I might have done ſo with propriety, becauſe he ſeemed to be explaining for himſelf a part of his conduct upon a former occaſion. My reaſon for ſtopping him now is, that he is making a ſtatement which is connected with a cauſe now pending in a Court of Juſtice, and which now ſtands for trial. In his proceeding thus, he muſt do one of two things—either he muſt make a falſe impreſſion upon the public, and prejudice the public mind againſt the proſecution—or compel Miniſters to diſcloſe that which may make a falſe impreſſion on the minds of the people, and create a prejudice againſt thoſe who are charged. It is, therefore, impoſſible to go on with this diſcuſſion with propriety. I will not ſay one word on the caſe of the brother of Mr. O'Connor, except that what his Majeſty's Miniſters have done with regard to him was done on the ground of their public duty—and they would have been falſe to their country, if they had acted otherwiſe than they did. But there was one part of the ſpeech of the Honorable Gentleman which demands notice. He talks of a ſavage language being held by a learned Judge in Ireland—and this at a time when neither any Judge, nor any Juryman, can perform his duty in the adminiſtration of the law without imminent hazard of his life: he ſaid, it was ſavage in the Judge to ſay he lamented that no evidence was called for the proſecution. This is not a correct ſtatement. The ſentiment was this—"That it would have given him more ſatisfaction, if Mr. O'Connor had been pronounced innocent on a full trial of the merits of the caſe, inſtead of there being no witneſs called." What there was in this that deſerves to be called inhuman, unfeeling, or inconſiſtent with the character of a Judge, or of the rules of Law, either of England or of Ireland, I do not know. I am ſure the Honorable Gentleman will, upon a little reflection, ſee the impropriety of theſe harſh epithets againſt a grave character, who is placed in an arduous ſituation to adminiſter juſtice.

Mr. *Tierney*.—I will retract what I have ſaid againſt the learned Judge, if the facts are as the Miniſter now ſtates them. I know nothing of the caſe but what appears in the newſpapers. Whethether the ſtatement be right or not, I know not—but, if the Miniſter's ſtatement be correct, I will retract what I have ſaid upon that ſubject. If my own be correct, I will not retract one word. This, however, is a ſubject which ought to be inquired into. I muſt ſay again, I thought it harſh to preclude a man from ſeeing his brother under confinement. I do not aſk for any reaſon for that now—but hereafter I ſhall do ſo."

Mr. *Windham*, in explanation, ſaid, that the Honorable Gentleman ſeemed inclined to have taken occaſion for ſtating what he had done, whether any opportunity had been afforded him or not. For his own part, however, he really had thought that he had not ſtated any opinion upon the ſubject alluded to, either one way or the other.

Mr. *Tierney* ſaid a few words in explanation.

Mr. *Burrow* ſaid, if the converſation relative to Mr. O'Connor was perſevered in, he ſhould be under the neceſſity of leaving the Houſe, as he was ſummoned on his Jury.

Lord *Maldon* ſaid, the number of Emigrants at preſent in the metropolis was computed at 4000, of which there were 900 in the pariſh of St. James's, and he thought prudence required that they ſhould be removed a certain diſtance from the capital.

Mr. *Johnes* ſaid, he had much to ſay upon the ſubject, but the introduction of Mr. O'Connor's name had put it out of his head. When he firſt mentioned this ſubject, it was on the report of a Frenchman being taken up who was poſſeſſed of a quantity of concealed arms, and this circumſtance awakened him to the danger. He diſputed Mr. Windham's propoſition, that the Emigrants were to be conſidered as the *French nation*, though he was ready to do juſtice to the regiment of *Le Chartre* and others—yet, when Mr. Windham owned that even among his own French friends there might be ſome liable to treachery and corruption, it was plain that very few of them could be truſted. As to the Quiberon expedition, the leſs that ſhould be ſaid of it, the better—it yet remained a ſubject of inquiry—but no man was more diſpoſed to extol the heroic conduct of the unfortunate Sombreuil than he was. The loſs of ſuch a man could not be too much lamented—"*extinctus amabitur idem*." If Mr. Windham had thoſe ſuſpicions which he ſtated of the Emigrants, why did he keep them? He (Mr. Johnes) did not underſtand the French language, and therefore could not be ſuppoſed to converſe much with Frenchmen—but ſtill ſome of themſelves had told there was danger in the kingdom.—(*Perceiving ſome Members laugh while he was ſpeaking, he ſaid*) Gentlemen might *laugh*, but there was no *joke* in it. If the Emigrants had not intrigued in Switzerland, there would have been no Revolution in that country. It was not a ſubject to be treated with levity—and the country would do well to avoid the ſituation of having one of thoſe days, to ſay

"——*Ejectos litore Egentes,*
"*Excepi, et regni demens in parte locavi.*"

After all, he did not mean, a ſweeping meaſure to ſend away all the Emigrants, but would recommend diſcrimination, to ſeparate the good from the bad.

Mr. *Jefferys* (of Coventry) ſaid, knowing a good deal of the character and conduct of many of the French Emigrants, it was his intention to have advanced a few words in their favour, but they had found ſo able an advocate in the Right Hon. Sec. at War, as to render any thing from him ſuperfluous. As he was not much in the habit of commending the meaſures of Adminiſtration, he truſted, when he did ſo, however his judgment might be called in queſtion, his ſincerity would not be doubted—and he had no heſitation in ſaying, that if the moſt ſanguine admirer of the preſent Miniſters was deſired to name a point of their conduct more entitled to praiſe than another, he would ſay it was for the humane and generous treatment they had given to the unfortunate French Emigrants, and for their prudent care and precaution that the generoſity and humanity of the country ſhould be impoſed upon as little as poſſible to the detriment of the State.

Mr. *H. Browne* differed with Mr. Johnes—he thought that human nature, inſtead of including the Emigrants to join their countrymen, from whom they had ſuffered ſo much, would lead them the contrary way.

The *Solicitor General* ſaid, he had received a variety of communication from Frenchmen themſelves upon the neceſſity of further regulations with reſpect to the admiſſion of Aliens into this country. At preſent the captains of ſhips were at liberty, on giving a liſt of their paſſengers, to land them in our ports, altho' they might be improper perſons, who might do miſchief before the laws could be put in force againſt them.—To prevent, then, a number of men from being thus thrown upon the country, he ſaid it was his intention to introduce a clauſe, requiring that the captains and maſters of veſſels ſhould have ſome paſſport, in the nature of a permit for goods, before they ſhould be entitled to land them.

Mr. *Joliffe* objected to the preamble of the bill; he thought it was unworthy the dignity of ſo magnanimous a nation as this, to uſe the *bawling language of a ſtrolling fiſhwoman*. If the aſſertion contained in the preamble were even true, ſtill he ſaw no reaſon why it ſhould begin an Act of Parliament. He thought it would have been ſufficient to have obſerved that the protection afforded to the French Emigrants had been much abuſed.

Mr. *Fox* thought it right to diſtinguiſh expreſſly between the Frenchmen who would protect, and thoſe who were preparing to invade our country, religion, laws, and conſtitution. He wiſhed to know what were the expreſſions objected to.—Was it that the preamble ſtated protection to be afforded to Frenchmen flying from "oppreſſion and tyranny?" and was there any one who would ſcruple to apply theſe terms on the reign of Robeſpierre, for inſtance? If we could not venture to ſpeak of things in appropriate language, there was an end of our independence; and he hoped never to ſee the the day when, acting from worthy motives, we held ourſelves unworthy to avow them.

Sol General—"The man who on ſuch an occaſion would heſitate or be afraid to employ ſuch expreſſions as would beſt deſcribe the perſecution from which the Emigrants fled I hold to be *unworthy the character of an Engliſhman*. Is there any thing untrue in the language alluded to?—Does not the French nation itſelf allow it? And is there any perſon who will pretend to deny it? It is impoſſible that it could give offence to France as a nation. It may be, perhaps, that the preſent rulers of that country might employ it as it does other things, as a pretext; but it never can increaſe the national enmity."

Mr. *Joliffe*.—"I know not what has given occaſion to the Hon. Gent. to inſinuate that I am a perſon unworthy of the character an Engliſhman, and if he does not immediately apologize or retract the expreſſion, *he ſhall hear from me in another manner*. I am no more afraid of the French than he or any other perſon, as I ſhall ſhew if ever the occaſion ſhall offer; but I object to language which I think unworthy of the Legiſlature."

Mr. *Pitt* here interpoſed. The Hon. Gent. was at liberty to aſſert his title to the character of an Engliſhman, but he had no occaſion to apply perſonally to himſelf what was only meant as a general propoſition. It was only the French that could take that title from him.

Sol. General ſaid, he meant no affront, nor was he himſelf affronted when mention was made of Billingſgate.

Mr. *Joliffe* declared himſelf ſatisfied, and added, that the Sol. Gen. and himſelf lived very much together when they were *very little boys*.

Mr. *Pitt* propoſed, that as the Committee was ſatisfied with the general purport of the clauſes, he ſhould wiſh to have them added to the bill, the report made now *pro forma*, and ſame day appointed for conſidering it.

After a few words from Mr. Johnes and the Sol. Gen. the clauſes were added, and the report brought up. It was ordered to be taken into conſideration on Friday, and ſuch a number of copies of the bill as amended printed, as ſhould be ſufficient for the members of the Houſe.

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The Cork Herald:

OR, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

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HAD an infamous Publication which appeared in the CORK HERALD of the 28th of laſt Month, ſigned HENRY ORPEN, been confined to the County where we both live, I ſhould certainly conſider it as nugatory as impotent, and would treat it with ſilent contempt; but as it has been uſhered into another County, where my character and ſituation in life cannot be ſo well known, and where the beſt natured and the moſt candid may become the Dupes of artful miſrepreſentation, I find it neceſſary, in my own vindication, to lay the following narrative before the Public.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant did me the honor, at a time when this Kingdom was threatened with an Invaſion, by an inveterate and malignant Foe, of appointing me to the command of the *Kenmare Yeoman Cavalry*, as well for the purpoſe of oppoſing the Enemy as for preſerving the internal Peace of the Country.—I found the people in general ſo well affected, that the Corps was ſoon compleated; and that part of the country remained for a long time in a perfectly tranquil ſtate. A Robery however having at length been committed in the Pariſh of *Twoſiſta*, on a Tithe-Proctor, by ſome Ruffians in the night-time, and ſome threatening Advertiſements poſted up on the Chapel doors, I went, as ſoon as I was informed of it, to HENRY PELHAM, Eſq. a reſpectable Magiſtrate and Agent to the Marquis of Lanſdown, to concert with him a Plan for detecting and apprehending the Fellows concerned in theſe outrages: But to my great aſtoniſhment, I found that, without iſſuing a ſingle warrant, without requiring the aſſiſtance of the Kenmare Cavalry, (a Corps always ready to do their duty with alacrity,) a requiſition had been already made by four Magiſtrates of the County, for the purpoſe of Proclaiming that very extenſive Pariſh. Good God! how diſproportionate the crime to the puniſhment? what! to ſubject to all the miſeries attending a proclaimed County an innocent and inoffenſive People, merely becauſe a few concealed Ruffians had robbed a Proctor of a parcel of Tithe Notes!

Mr. PELHAM, tho' he earneſtly recommended [illegible] that he regretted that the Corps might be called out, was induced from the peculiar delicacy of his ſituation, as he declared, more than from any real approbation of ſuch violent meaſures, to ſign the Requiſition.

At the Meeting of the Magiſtrates I clearly felt, in common with all the reſt who attended, the many Evils that might be brought on this peaceable and loyal County; and the Requiſition was univerſally reprobated as unneceſſary and unjuſtifiable. Under this Impreſſion I did not heſitate to pledge myſelf to the Magiſtrates, for the good and quiet Behaviour of the Inhabitants of that part of the County; and to attain that end, as well as in obedience to the poſitive Orders I had received from the Commanding Officer of the Diſtrict, I continued nightly Patroles in the different Pariſhes in the neighbourhood of *Kenmare*, and I declare I never met with any Perſons out at unſeaſonable Hours, or whoſe Conduct ſeemed in the leaſt Queſtionable, until a few Nights before the late Aſſizes, when I met with a Party of Men, headed by Mr. HENRY ORPEN, the youngeſt Son of Mr. ORPEN, of *Ardtully*. And here I beg leave to relate the particulars of this Meeting.

Having received intelligence that ſome diſaffected people held nightly meetings in the Pariſh of *Kilgarvan*, in the neighbourhood of Mr. ORPEN, and that a Pound on his lands had been broken, I thought it proper one night, to patrole in that Pariſh; on viewing his Out-offices, I found Mr. HENRY ORPEN, a *youth* of about *ſixteen* or *ſeventeen* years of age, with three or four armed men in one of them, watching, as he ſaid, ſome cattle in an incloſure. Seeing that all was quiet there, I proceeded towards the Eaſt for the village of *Kilgarvan*: before I had advanced half a mile, I was told that Mr. HENRY ORPEN with four armed men, was in my rear. I directed the perſon who gave me the information to ſee what he was about: Nearly at the ſame time, Mr. PELHAM, who was of my party, requeſted I might go with him to apprehend a man who lived about half a mile to the north of the high road, and againſt whom he had taken Informations: As we proceeded, Mr. HENRY ORPEN was obſerved by ſome of the Corps, moving with his men weſtwards towards his Father's houſe. This ſervice, which took up ſome time, having been accompliſhed, we came back to the high road, and then directed our courſe eaſtwards to the village of *Kilgarvan*, which was diſtant about three quarters of a mile—on entering which, I found to my ſurpriſe, Mr. HENRY ORPEN there, whoſe party by this time was increaſed to nine men, armed with muſquets and blunderbuſſes. On remonſtrating with him on the impropriety of his being out at ſuch an unreaſonable hour of the night, at the head of an armed gang, without either a Magiſtrate or Conſtable: He firſt ſaid, that he had gone out to meet his Brother HORATIO who had been in the County of Cork, in purſuit of ſome cattle; but on farther converſation, he ſaid that he had gone to protect his brother HORATIO's houſe, on an information that it was to be attacked that night by White-Boys, that the White-boys had been there that night, but had left it before his arrival, and that it was natural for one Brother to aſſiſt another. This excuſe, and the conſideration of his youth induced me, after firſt apprizing him of the illegality of his conduct, to permit him to paſs. It appearing to me however, upon reflection very extraordinary, that he ſhould neglect to give me, when I called at his Father's, notice, if they really apprehended any attack from White-Boys, I began to entertain doubts of the truth of the young Gentleman's plauſible Tale; and therefore to aſcertain the fact, I proceedeed immediately with the party, to the Houſe of Mr. HORATIO ORPEN, and inquired whether there had been any White-boys there that night? whether Mr. HENRY ORPEN and his party were there? or whether there had been any ſort of attack or diſturbance? The anſwers I received were, that there had been no White-boys there, nor any attack or diſturbance, and that neither Mr. HENRY ORPEN nor any of his party or any other party, had been there during that night. Provoked at being ſo ſhamefully deceived by Mr. HENRY ORPEN, I was very ſorry I had not taken him and his party into cuſtody, and began to entertain ſome odd ſuſpicions both from this circumſtance and alſo from having learned the next day, that an armed Banditti had on that or the preceding night, attacked the Houſe of Mr. TIM. M'CARTHY of that Pariſh, for the purpoſe of adminiſtering Unlawful Oaths to him, which he had however the virtue and the fortitude to reſiſt.

The imperious circumſtances of the times, the Promiſe I had made at the Meeting of the Magiſtrates, and the Duty that I owed to an aſperſed loyal County, obliged me to repeat the whole of the Tranſactions, to the Grand Jury of the late Aſſizes of *Kerry*. I deny, in terms as ſtrong as language can admit, the having omited in the relation I gave them, to mention the place where I firſt met Mr. HENRY ORPEN:—the tranſaction is too recent to be forgotten. If I am wrong in what I have aſſerted, I wiſh the Members of that Grand Jury may ſay ſo in language the moſt unqualified.

Mr. EDWARD SYNGE TOWNSEND, who waited on me with Meſſages from the Mr. ORPEN's, gave me to underſtand that much ſtreſs had been laid upon that alledged Omiſſion, and urged me to make a Declaration acquiting Mr. HENRY ORPEN of improper motives in what he did. I felt myſelf called upon to relate to him what I had been witneſs to, but refuſed to make the Declaration he expected. I had told the ſame ſtory in the Grand Jury Room, at the Aſſizes, in the Preſence of Mr. HENRY ORPEN's Father, who, had he doubted the Truth of what I advanced, had abundant time to ſend for his Son and to confront him with me, and to make me appear in colours truly odious to my Country, had I either done more than my Duty, or ſwerved from the Truth in the report I had made: *he did no ſuch thing*. As to Mr. HORATIO ORPEN, whatever may be my private Opinion of him, I have never made mention of his Name, directly or indirectly, in any charge I have hitherto brought forward.

I am perſuaded that I ſhould have baſely deſerted the Truſt repoſed in me, and all that true Honour required, if I had, from the apprehenſions of hurting the feelings of any Man, at ſo important a criſis ſhrunk from my Duty, or had I conſidered myſelf accountable to any Individual for my Conduct, as a Magiſtrate or a Yeoman Officer. To the Government of my Country alone I hold myſelf reſponſible, for the diſcharge of my Duties in theſe different public Capacities; nor ſhall the falſe Aſſertions or impotent Menaces of any Ruffian, make me for a moment quit my Poſt at this time of public alarm and danger. Thoſe who feel ſore from Detection I leave to the ſtings of their own Conſciences. I have nothing to reproach myſelf with, but what I mentioned to Mr. TOWNSEND—the having exerciſed too much Lenity.

Should any thing ſimilar ever again occur, I ſhall certainly take care to act with more Vigour. I ought to have taken up Mr. HENRY ORPEN, when I met him, with his armed Gang, at a ſuſpicious Time, in the only part of the Country that had any appearance of Diſaffection. But I was certainly to blame for not having purſued him, when I found that the Account he had given rendered his Conduct more than Suſpicious, from being ſo totally devoid of Truth.

I envy not the worthy Triumvirate the atteſtations which they have induſtriouſly procured in the Pariſh of *Kilgarvan*, in ſupport of their immaculate Conduct; nor the fineſſe by which they obtained them. There are ſome perſons' names indeed in the liſt, which I am ſurpriſed to ſee there, from whoſe own declarations, made at other times, I am well convinced that they would not, nor could not ſwear to the Truth of what they have ſigned. What will thoſe men ſay when ſummoned to report the truth upon oath? What can a Pariſh Prieſt ſay, who on a day dedicated to the celebration of Divine Service, had witneſſed as daring an outrage as could be committed in his Chapel, by theſe very Perſons to whom he has given under his ſign manual the character of Peace-makers—what ſufficient Apology can he make to the Public for his conduct, or how reconcile it to his conſcience? I lament the critical ſtate of affairs in that Pariſh, which could alone have betrayed ſo well-diſpoſed a man into ſuch inconſiſtency.

JOHN MAHONY,
Capt. Kenmare Cavalry.

DROMORE,
May 5, 1798.

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SUCH Perſons as were Indebted to the late ATTIWELL HAYES, Eſq. are requeſted to Pay in the Debts due of them, to BENJAMIN HAYES, Eſq. *South-Mall*; and ſuch Perſons as have any Demands on his Eſtate, are requeſted to furniſh their Accounts. May 2.

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The Maſter of the Ceremonies,

INFORMS the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of this CITY and its Environs, that HIS BALL is fixed for the 4th of next JUNE. May 2.

The Barrymore Committee,

AND the ſeveral Perſons whoſe names are hereto Subſcribed, being ſtrongly impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the horrid and outrageous attempt lately made againſt the life of Sir HENRY MANNIX, Bart. a Magiſtrate of this County, do hereby pledge themſelves to pay the ſums annexed to their reſpective names for the apprehending and Proſecuting to Conviction within the ſpace of *Six Months from the date hereof*, the Perſons concerned in ſaid outrage.

March 27, 1798.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
J. Chatterton jr.	11	7	6	Barrymore Committee	113	15	0
Nob. Mannix	56	17	6				
Thos. Dorman	22	15	0	Silver Oliver	56	17	6
R. Rowland	22	15	0	Robert Dring	22	15	0
K. Lane	11	7	6	Simon Dring	22	15	0
J. Webb, clk.	5	13	9	Henry Wallis	22	15	0
T. Rowland	22	15	0	Henry Puxley	50	0	
J. M'Call jun.	22	15	0	Robert Martin	11	7	6
Wm. Baker	11	7	6	Samuel M'Call	22	15	0
T. Harding	11	7	6	Hugh Lawton	11	7	6
Jas. Connor	11	7	6	J. Chetwood	22	15	0
M. Rogers	11	7	6	John R. Parker	50	0	0
Hugh Millerd	11	7	6	W. O. Hamilton	11	7	6
R R Aldworth	11	7	6	W. Mannix	56	17	6
Dean Hore	11	7	6	Thos. Mannix	56	17	6
T. Martin ſen	11	7	6	John Bennett	11	7	6
T. Martin jun	11	7	6	John Rowland	22	15	0

☞ In addition to the above Reward TWO HUNDRED POUNDS will be paid by HENRY MANNIX.

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majeſty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and THADY LAWLER, Lieutenant in the Clare Light Company attached to the ſaid Regiment, ſtand charged on oath with having forcibly and violently committed a rape on CATHERINE FYNN, a priſoner in charge of the guard whereof the ſaid LAWLER was officer.

WE, the undernamed Officers of the 89th Regiment at Head-Quarters, deſirous of teſtifying to the Country our abhorrence and deteſtation of ſuch inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the ſaid WILLIAM VENNILL to juſtice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any perſon or perſons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majeſty's goals within the ſpace of Six Months from the date hereoff, which Reward ſhall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of ſaid Regiment.

Said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, ruddy complexion, fair hair, and rather inn-kneed.

William Steward Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
William Hilliard, Captain.
Bernard Stawell, Captain.
William N. Long, Captain.
John T. Perry, Captain.
John L. Meſurier, Captain Lieutenant.
Jordan Roche, Surgeon.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant.
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
John Macdonald, Lieutenant,
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Richard Butler, Lieutenant.
Robert M'Keaud, Lieutenant.
William Percivall, Lieutenant.
Charles Pm. Roddy, Enſign.
William Cowell, Enſign.
John Grant, Enſign.
Henry Eyre Evans, Enſign.
John Campbell, A Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18. 1798.

TO BE LET FOR SIX MONTHS,

From the Firſt of May.

A COMPLETE faſhionable furniſhed HOUSE, with a Coach-Houſe, Four Horſe Stable, and a neat Flower Garden: ſituate at the South Parade. Apply to Mr. SWETE, *South-Parade*. April 18.

NOTICE

To Proſecutors and Traverſers, and to Suitors of the Civil Bill Court for the Diviſion of Middleton.

☞ THEY are hereby deſired to take notice, that in conſequence of an Act of Parliament, paſſed on the 4th day of April, in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, the Seſſions of the Peace adverti ſed to ſit at Macromp on Monday the 21st day of May, inſt. cannot be held, there being no legal authority for holding the ſame. And the Suitors of the Civil Bill Court for the Diviſion of Middleton are deſired to take notice, that no Court for that Diviſion can be held before July, of which due Notice will be given. May 2.

☞ A MEETING of the Governors and Deputy Governors of the County of Cork, will be held for the South Division of said County, at the King's Old Castle, Cork, on Monday the 28th day of May inst. at which such Parishes as have not then paid in the Sums respectively appointed for them to pay, or furnished Men to fill up the vacancies in the South Cork Regiment of Militia, will be proceeded against without Notice.

GEO JACK,
Clerk of said Division.

Cork, May 8, 1798.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Cork, 1st of May, 1798.

THE following Letter from the Magistrates at *Newport*, in the *Isle of Wight*, having been officially transmitted to the Government of Ireland, and transmitted from thence to me, I think it too honorable a Testimonial of the good Conduct and Discipline of the two *German Regiments*, lately landed at *Cork*, and now stationed in the Southern District under my Command, not to make it Public.

JAMES STEWART,
D. L. General.

Newport, Isle of Wight, 13th of April, 1798

"THE Magistrates of Newport, regretting that the Service of the King commands the Regiment of *Hompesch*, and the Infantry lately attached thereto, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel *Rettemburg*, to Embark for Ireland, think they should ill discharge their Duty, did not they express their sincere Thanks for, and give their perfect Testimony to the unvaried good Discipline and exemplary Conduct, of both Officers and Privates of both those Corps, during their Continuance in the *Isle of Wight:* at the same time they feel assured, that the loyal Inhabitants of the Kingdom, to which they are ordered, will shew to them that Attention and Respect, to which the general Behaviour of those Corps so justly entitle them to receive, from this Island,

We have the Honor to be,
With much Respect, Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
JOHN D'ELGARNO, *Mayor.*
E. RUSHWORTH, *Recorder.*
H. WORTHLEY.
..... HOLMES."

To Colonel Baron FERDINAND HOMPESCH.

City Treasurer's-Office.

☞ PAYMENT of all proper Demands on this Office, will begin on *Monday*, the 30th Instant, from Nine till Three o'Clock, and continue for Eight Days, if necessary, whereof all Persons concerned are to take Notice.

CORK, *April* 23, 1798. WM. PHILLIPS, *Treasurer.*

WHEREAS,

IT is thought necessary that the Magistrates should be informed of the different Arms in the several Parishes within the City of Cork, and Liberties thereof, except such Arms as are in the possession of the Army or Yeomanry.

Now I KINGSMILL BERRY, Mayor of said City, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament authorising me thereto, do hereby require all and every Person and Persons within this City and Liberties, having in their possession Arms, whether registered or not, forthwith to deliver into me an exact list of all such Arms, to be verified upon oath—and all Persons refusing or neglecting so to do, after this public Notice, will be subject to such Penalties as the Law directs.

MANSION-HOUSE, APRIL 7.

TOBACCO AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, 17th of MAY, at Twelve o'Clock, will be Sold by AUCTION, at ANDERSON AND CO's. Stores, *for whatever it will bring*, 36 Hhds. of TOBACCO, per Jessie, from GLASGOW, *for Account of whom it may concern.* Terms at Sale.—ROBERT HALL, Auctionier. May 2.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen.

8th Nov. 1797.

THERE being a want of Surgeons' Mates to serve in his Majesty's ships, the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, do hereby give notice to such Gentlemen as may be willing to serve therein, that they may, on application to Doctor William Gray, of Dublin, or Doctor Wm. Meade, of Cork, receive letters for examination before the Royal College of Surgeons at Dublin, and afterwards on presenting the certificates of such examination to the said Commissioners, will receive warrants according to their qualification.

The Commissioners do further give notice to such Gentlemen as may prefer being examined by the Surgeons Company of London, that they may receive letters for that purpose by applying at the Sick and Wounded Office in London.

Particulars of the allowances to Surgeons Mates and Surgeons in his Majesty's Navy, may be known by applying at the Office of the Commissioners, to Doctor Gray, of Dublin, or Doctor Meade, of Cork.

At ISAAC MORGAN's Stores,

On FRIDAY, the 11th Instant,
WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
THE FOLLOWING GOODS:—

4 Chests of *Hyson*, 5 Ditto *Souchong*, 4 Ditto *Congou*, } Prime TEAS, from the last Sales.
43 Chests of Malaga LEMONS.
93 Boxes of Muscatel RAISINS.
12 Chests of East India SUGAR.
50 Bags of Prime Kent Hops, of 1797.

May 5.

A Protestant School-Master,

Wanted for the Sunday and Daily Schools, apply to A. Edwards, Printer and Bookseller, Castle-Street.

WHEREAS,

ON TUESDAY Night, the 1st instant, some Person, or Persons, entered the *Stores*, of DOMNICK WATERS, SONS, AND CO. *Academy-street*, and therefrom forceably Broke into their COUNTING-HOUSE, in said Street, and forced the Locks of Four DESKS, from one of which some SILVER was Taken.—They hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any Person, or Persons, who will bring to *Conviction* the Perpetrator, or Perpetrators, of this Outrage. May 5.

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the *English Mails* to the 3d inst. inclusive—from which we select the following intelligence.

RADSTADT,

APRIL 19.

In the Sitting of yesterday the Deputation of the Empire resolved on the following Answer to the last Note of the French Ministers:

"The Deputation of the Empire has observed in its last Note, that in order to fix the Indemnities, it will especially be necessary to know the quantity of the losses; that it therefore expected that a precise and determinate answer would be returned to the second point previously stated in the Note of the 11th of March, and that the French Ministers would in like manner make no difficulty to declare themselves relative to the Eighteen Articles transmitted on the 3d of March. The Deputation added in the same Note, that it entertained the firmest hope that the French Troops would be withdrawn as soon as possible from the Right Bank of the *Rhin*.

"The contents of the Note of the French Ministers of the date of the 19th Germinal (8th of April,) by no means corresponded with these just expectations; for with respect to the withdrawing of the French Troops, it was stated, that no sufficient motive for it could exist before the absolute conclusion of Peace. As to the second previous point, it was only explained in a manner which could not be entirely satisfactory, by declaring indeterminately, that it must be understood from preceding Declarations, that only such demands as might be accepted would be made on the part of France. With respect to the Eighteen Articles transmitted on the 3d of March, the French Ministers remark, that some of them can admit of no doubt: and assert, that others are entirely incompatible with the Sovereignty and Constitution of the Republic, without making any mention of the rest. They have concluded by the proposal to labour for the application of the basis of Indemnities, and previously to lay down some general rules to fix the fate of those which may be suppressed.

"The Deputation of the Empire perfectly recognizes the just considerations which may have induced the French ministers to take the latter proposition; and it is a satisfaction to it, that relative to this particular, its obligations entirely accord with the designs of the French Republic. The Deputation is, however, firmly persuaded that it is impossible to proceed efficaciously to establish the principles on which the indemnities ought to be founded, until a precise and determinate knowledge shall be obtained of the state of things, and all circumstances. But this knowledge cannot be acquired till by the adjustment of the 18 Articles above-mentioned, the whole of the loss, the modifications under which the Cession must take place; and the fate of the inhabitants of the Provinces beyond the Rhine, shall have been agreed on in concert, the Deputation having only consented to sacrifices so great and sensible to Germany, in the full expectation that the three previous points contained in the Note of the 11th of March would be acceded to. The Deputation of the Empire therefore believes it conformable to its important duties to insist on the adherence to its former propositions. It therefore again repeats the expectation it has, that the French Ministers Plenipotentiary shall answer in a precise and determinate manner to the second previous point of the Note of the 11th of March; that they shall explain themselves relative to each of the 18 articles before-mentioned; and that they shall without delay, take the necessary measures for withdrawing the French troops from the right bank of the Rhine, where the different countries are so much exhausted as to be incapable of any longer supporting the burthen."

Rastadt, April 18, 1798.

LONDON,

The following are the particulars of the late insurrection at Vienna, in consequence of which General Bernadotte, the French Ambassador, has left that capital.

On the 13th of April 1798, the mass of the people at Vienna, voluntarily took up arms to defend the city and the palace of their Monarch, against the attack of the French army, then supposed to be in full march towards that city. On the evening of the last anniversary of this day, which was celebrated with great solemnity, the tri-coloured flag was displayed in triumph a little before sun-set, at the balcony of the French Ambassador's Hotel. A report of this circumstance being suddenly spread, produced murmurs of discontent among the people, and occasioned their assembling in small groupes in the different streets.

One of the Chief Commissioners of the Police immediately waited upon the Ambassador, and pressed him, in the most earnest and solemn manner, to order the flag to be removed, declaring that the people were so exasperated, that it was impossible to answer for the consequences, if it were suffered to remain. The Ambassador received him with great haughtiness, and putting his hand upon his sword announced his determination to defend the flag, which was hoisted in consequence of orders from the Directory, to the last extremity.

The Populace, in the mean time, were approaching in great crowds to the house of the Ambassador. They demanded, by loud, and repeated cries, that the flag should be taken down, and at length proceeded to assail the house with stones, by which all the windows were soon destroyed. The loudest acclamations of loyalty and attachment to the Emperor were heard on all sides, accompanied with the strongest expressions of execration and detestation of the French. A small picket of cavalry with some infantry, soon arrived; but they were unable to overcome the violence of the people. A boy, assisted by those who were next to the Hotel, mounted to the balcony, and pulled down the flag, which was instantly torn, and the standard, to which it was attached, was burnt.

The resentment of the people, however, now put in motion, did not stop here. They burst open the gate of the Hotel, threatening in the most violent language to sacrifice the Ambassador and all his suite to their vengeance. They demolished every thing that they found on the ground-floor of the Hotel. They laid hold of two of the Ambassador's carriages and dragged them, the one to a neighbouring square, and the other to the Court of the Palace, and broke them in pieces.—While they were thus employed, a considerable detachment of military arrived, and availing themselves of the absence of the mob, occupied the entrances into the street in which the ambassador's house is situated, and prevented their return. Marshal Kinsky, Governor of the town, and another officer, waited upon the Ambassador, and informed him that he had nothing further to apprehend. The gates of the town were shut during the night, to prevent the crowds being increased by the people, who were flocking in from all quarters of the suburbs. When they were opened, in the morning, a picket of cavalry was stationed at each gate.

Early in the evening M. Bernadotte wrote to Baron Thugut, to inform him of the insult offered to him, and to demand protection. M. de Degelmann was immediately dispatched to him, with order to express the concern with which the Austrian Government had learned the disturbance that had taken place, and to assure him, that an adequate number of troops was already detached to protect him.

In the beginning of the tumult, the Ambassador invited the Ministers of the powers in alliance with France, to visit him at his house.—The Spanish Ambassador and Dutch Minister the former by his Secretary, the latter in writing, expressed their concern, that the state of their health did not permit them to leave their rooms at so late an hour.

On the following morning they both waited upon him, whe he declared to them his determination to quit Vienna; and shortly afterwards M. Godin First Secretary of the Embassy, attended by an Austrian corporal, passed, on foot, through an immense crowd, bearing in his hand a letter for the Emperor. When they arrived at the Court of the palace, the people appeared to take offence at his national cockade and insolent air and the crowd began to press upon them on all sides. The Corporal then prevailed upon him to take refuge in the guard-house, where the commanding officer entreated him not to think of penetrating to the Emperor, as the passages were crowded with people, and undertook himself to announce his business to the Officers in waiting. One of these officers, having taken the Emperor's commands, came down and received the letter, and carried it to his Imperial Majesty.

The contents of this letter were to require, as the conditions upon which General Bernadotte would consent to stay at Vienna:

1st, The dismissal of the Minister Thugut.—2dly, The immediate and exemplary punishment of the Chief of the Police, and of the commanding officer of the military.—3dly, The establishment of the privileged quarter in the city of Vienna, (already required and refused,) for the French mission, and its compatriots.—4thly, That the Emperor should repair, at his own expence, the flag and flag-staff, and the picture of the French arms.

It is here proper to observe, that the arms of the French Republic were over the door of the Ambassador, and that the offensive flag was put there in addition to them.

It can hardly be necessary to say, that the whole of these demands were *peremptorily refused.*—Upon which Bernadotte quitted Vienna, denouncing vengeance against the Austrians, and threatening to return and punish upon the spot the outrage upon the dignity of the Great Nation!

This day the Hamburgh mail that fell due last Sunday arrived at the General Post Office.—The letters by this conveyance confirm the statements we have already given respecting the rupture between the Austrian Government and the French Minister at Vienna!—Time alone can develope its consequences.

The proceedings of the Congress at Rastadt go on but slowly.

Great preparations are making in the different French and Spanish ports in the Mediterranean, particularly at Genoa, for the secret expedition preparing by the Directory, which according to some is destined against Egypt, and according to others against Portugal—but, possibly, a part of the force intended to be employed against this country.

Mr. Floud, the Magistrate, and Mr. Reeves, one of the Clerks of Bow-street, are returned from Manchester, where they left every thing perfectly quiet. Ten persons are in custody there for treasonable practices, and upwards of 300 more who were in some measures suspected, have absconded to different parts.

Mr. Quick, the Actor, whose theatrical and private merits have deservedly recommended him to public admiration and esteem, is so much indisposed that Dr. Reynolds has advised him to relinquish all his professional labours for this season. His disorder is a kind of intermittent phrenzy-fever.

Yesterday, at half past three o'clock, a beautiful new ship of 74 guns, called the Renown, was launched at Mr. Dudman's Yard at Deptford. The Majestic easy manner in which she went off the stocks, the mildness of the day, and the immense number of people on the shore and in boats, rendered it a most pleasing spectacle.

DUBLIN,

MAY 5.

On the morning of Friday sen'night Lieutenant Bloxham, of the Liberty Rangers, apprehended some persons attempting to utter forged Bank Notes. Upon searching, other Notes were found to a considerable amount, and some papers which led to a discovery of their accomplices who were immediately traced and apprehended by this active Officer and a detachment of his Corps, by whom they were lodged in the New prison.

The change wrought in the North of Ireland, by the wise and vigorous measures of Government almost surpass belief; awakened from their dream of intoxication, the lower orders are now convinced that loyalty and industry are preferable to treason and misery; that peace is more productive of comfort than tumult; and that the calm happiness of homely honesty has more solid advantages than the wild extravaganoies of political plunder, or the shrinking anxiety of conscious criminality. So strongly have these impressions been made in the province of Ulster that the vigour of mind natural to the inhabitants of that province, has now completely taken the bent of loyalty; and as much eagerness is now manifested to join in the loyal associations, as as ever appeared in the most violent time of ferment, to urge forward the agitators of rebellion.—So entirely are the people of Ulster now convinced of the insane folly of their late conduct, that to use their own expression, they look back upon it with that horror with which a man hears of his ravings in a feverish delirium."

On Thursday last, in the neighbourhood of Monstereven, on the estate of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, 300 finished pikes were obtained by the Magistrates. We earnestly request our deluded countrymen to reflect how many misguided wretches have been executed for feloniously plundering gentlemen's houses of the very arms which the surviving traitors find themselves too weak to retain; and we exhort them, even as Traitors, to consider the impolicy and folly of their pursuits: the spirit of loyalty is thoroughly roused and cannot be resisted.

So great a number of arms have been taken from the rebels of this country, that the French would (even if their landing was practicable) find themselves much disappointed in the armed force which they were informed by the Irish Directory would give them immediate assistance; if a small force of the enemy could even escape the vigilance of Lord Bridport and Sir Roger Curtis, our coast is so well defended, that they would fall a sacrifice to their temerity.

We have undoubted authority for saying, that Doctor Erskine, the Pope's Legate in England, assured some respectable personages of this kingdom in the year 1795, that his Holiness had sent him from Rome on purpose to assure his Britannic Majesty that he felt the deepest gratitude for his very great humanity and charity, in protecting and maintaining the French Clergy, who had been driven from most of the Roman Catholic States in Europe, with singular cruelty; and that as far as his influence extended over the Roman Catholics in his Majesty's dominions, he would exhort them to affectionate loyalty and obedience. We are much surprised that the Roman Catholic Prelates did not begin earlier to follow the orders of the Head of their Church. At the same time we give due praise to those who

have already exhorted their flock to be loyal and obedient to the laws, and in particular to Doctor MOYLAN, whose loyalty and zeal in the year 1796, have made the deepest impression on the Gentlemen and Government of the country.

MAY 7.

By a letter from London we are informed, that our correspondent is in hourly expectation of having his account confirmed, which states, that after an engagement of six hours, Lord St. Vincent had captured twelve line of battle ships belonging to the Spanish fleet.

We have received another letter which mentions on the authority of a Gentleman of high respectability, that the Spanish fleet has met with a signal defeat from Lord St. Vincent.

Counsellor Sampson arrived on Saturday night last from the coast of Cumberland, on which he had sought for an asylum. As a state prisoner he was conveyed to the Castle, and from thence we understand to Kilmainham goal.

Pikes and pike-handles continue to be taken up in every direction. Town-Major Sirr secured a number on Saturday last—The miscreant, it appears, did not scruple to declare that he forged them for *his customers*, and received two shillings each for these instruments of murder and assassination. A journeyman blacksmith at this work could earn about sixteen shillings per day.

The House of Peers adjourned on Tuesday last to this day, when the defaulters who have not attended the summons of the House, agreeable to usual etiquette, relating to the trial of the Earl of Kingston, are to be called.

The 17th of May was the day appointed by their Lordships for that trial to take place.

Last week, that very loyal and active gentleman, Captain White, of Peppard's-castle, in the county of Wexford, commandant of an excellent troop of Yeoman Cavalry, seized in that vicinity some of those wicked weapons devised by the traitors of this country, called pikes, which he had properly secured. On Saturday last, the same vigilant officer, went upon information to the house of one Tumbleton, a smith, in that neighbourhood, who heretofore was thought to be a well-attached and loyal subject, and there discovered 12 pikes this smith had made, which were also seized. It appeared these were only part of 12 dozen which this Tumbleton had provided for revolutionary purposes: he was apprehended, and is now in safe custody. The exertions of Captain White are highly meritorious, and if the same spirited activity were used by every Gentleman of similar consequence in this country, treason and sedition would soon be eradicated.

We are happy to find that the plan of a *Supplementary Yeomanry is carrrying into effect* very fast. The wisdom and necessity of opposing the most unprincipled, unjust, and cruel enemy that ever disgraced war or human nature, is now gaining such prevalence over the public mind, that in a very short time neutrality will not exist in this country, and every man of property and honest principle will be seen in the ranks of active loyalty, or, by enrolment, ready when called upon, to assume arms in defence of his sovereign and his country.

Thursday night, before nine o'clock, a post-chaise, in which was a gentleman, an attorney of Mecclenburgh-street, and his wife, was stopped near the bridge on the Low Ground, by three desperate footpads. The Gentleman made no resistance, and telling the ruffians he had no money about him, gave them his new gold watch which lately cost him 36 guineas, and from his wife they took her purse, which contained in gold three guineas and a half. The rifling of their persons did not satisfy the blood-thirsty villains, for one of them fired a pistol at the man in the carriage, with an intent to kill him, the shot from which was fortunately intercepted by some of the lining, and his hand, which was dangerously wounded. Upon examining where some of the charge had lodged, it was found the pistol had been loaded with slugs and small pebble stones, some of which were found. The villains escaped, but we hope will not long elude justice.

[*Telegraph.*

Birth.—In Dawson-street, the lady of Captain Smyth, of the Royal Downshire Militia, of a daughter.

Marriages.—At Augher house, Tyrone, Capt. Kirk, of the 24th Light Dragoons, to Miss Ann Richardson, daughter of Sir William Richardson, Bart.—Mr. Hugh Duigenan, of Trim, merchant, to Miss Coffy, daughter of Christopher Coffy, of New-castle, Co. Westmeath, Esq.

Deaths.—At Williamstown, near Blackrock, Mrs. Parke, relict of the late Mr. Robert Parke, architect.—At Limerick, Mr. James Hogan; and Mrs. Deane, wife to James Deane, Esq. late Lieutenant in the 4th Light Dragoons.

BELFAST,

MAY 4.

Monday last a Court Martial was held in the Exchange rooms on Hugh Mansfield, a private belonging to the detachment of the Royal Artillery lying here, for desertion—Colonel Durham of the Fifeshire Fencibles was president. The prisoner acknowledged the crime alledged against him, and threw himself on the mercy of the Court. The sentence of the Court is not yet made public.

The Reay Fencibles have been now above two years in Belfast, and though 500 strong, have only lost by death, one officer and three men, during the two last years.—They have conducted themselves much to the satisfaction of the people among whom they have been quartered; at same time acquitted themselves as good soldiers.

CORK.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We request such of our Country Subscribers as are disappointed in receiving THE CORK HERALD, *through the* medium of the Post, *will take the trouble of signifying the same, with the Dates of such Omissions, to our Office in* Cork, *as measures are taking to prevent such irregularities in future.*

The *Farce* of—"*The Insulted Ambassador*,"—which was represented some short time since in the City of Rome, *for the benefit of the* French Directory, was repeated a few days ago in the City of Vienna. The part of *the Tyrant* was admirably supported by General Bernadotte, who displayed so much *nature*, that a wild spirit of resentment spread through the *Audience*, and the *Actor* was forced to make a precipitate retreat, to save himself from their fury. We understand that it is intended by the Directory, in consequence, to send *a company* of 30,000 *tragic actors* into that City, to shew what *scenes* of *blood* and *devastation* these *Ragged Itinerants* can produce.

By the postponment of the Trials, several innkeepers at Maidstone, who demanded half a guinea a night for a single bed, have been disappinted in their avaricious prospects; we understand it is in contemplation to take lodgings at private houses for many of the witnesses, when the trials shall be resumed.

Gen. Sir James Duff has in his district been very successful in recovering arms from the disaffected. He has already seized above 1500 stand of arms of various sorts, among which 800 are said to be fit for use.

Mr. Bernard's Ball last night was most numerously attended by a whole tribe of light-footed Elves, who "tripped it on the light fantastic toe," to the admiration and delight of a very fashionable and numerous assemblage, of all that Cork could boast of in the way of Taste and Beauty.

The sketch of the state of Ireland, which has appeared lately in the English prints with such confident airs of authenticity, is but one of the many stale projects by which the people of England have been systematically misinformed respecting this country. An high coloured picture (and indeed from the hand of a *dauber*) of the general suffering of the country, has been ostentatiously depicted, in which the Troops are represented as living at free quarters. If the writer of that sketch had candidly kept the cause and effect in view, before the minds of those whom he pretends to inform. he would have spoken something to the following effect. "The progress of "*French principles in Ireland* propagated by the "bold, the turbulent, the adventurous, and the "ambitious, and eagerly adopted by the ignorant, the profligate and the vicious, has altered "the aspect of that country, which, but four years "ago, was one of the most happy and certainly "*the most rising in Europe.* Laws which are made "for the benefit of communities, to reach delinquencies in the ordinary tranquility of society, "have been evaded and baffled in this country.—"Almost every trial has been but a new triumph "of treason over the Constitution. Mysterious "bands of union among the lower classes, held "an awful threat to those, who were disposed to "have the laws fulfilled, by doing their duty as "Jurors or as Witnesses. This hidden system of "terror was only occasionally betrayed by its "deeds; and the blood of the innocent and the "loyal was spilt by the assassin, who had been the "appointed minister of the Irish Union. The "loyal inhabitants were despoiled of their arms, "and if flight had not hurried them to security, "they were sure to fall the victims of Jacobinical "persecution. Those whose fortitude and zeal led "them to execute the laws of their country, held "their lives by a precarious and uncertain tenure; less attributable to the compunctions of "the *United*, than to the want of opportunity.—"With a Peasantry debauched and misguided, "taught to cast away all restraints of opinion, "which made them mindful of their God, and attached them to their fellow creature, and with "arms in their hands, torn by violence from the "houses of their murdered neighbours; with "clubs and associations of active, energetic spirits, restrained by no sense of criminality, and "moving in secret all the great springs of this "enormous and half mysterious project; the innocent appalled; the lukewarm temporising by "an adaptation of sentiment as success or miscarriage ruled the events of the day; old feuds "revived; new views embarking in the prospect "of change, and a great portion of those not "disaffected, desirous to try old expedients of "mitigation against sweeping evils, unparalleled "in the pages of history, with a country thus "circumstanced, who is there presumptious "enough to say that a remedy certain and determinate in its effects may be had? Were the "slow formalities of law of adequate force or rapidity to subdue or even to check the quick "march of this comprehensive evil? Certainly "not. The innocent were butchered, while the "delinquent who shewed the example, was enlarged with plaudits perhaps from the courts of "law, from which he escaped by the bribery of "witness, or the terrors of an appalled Jury—"Could the sentence of a court abate the enthusiasm of the zealots in blood, crimes and revolution? Could the sentence of a court diminish "the number of pikes in the hands of the guilty? Were those pikes and weapons corroborated by pillage and murder, no evidences no "proofs of any thing? Were not those instruments of death, and the deeds incident to the "possession of them to be found and to be traced "from *one end of the Kingdom to the other*, and if "they were (as most undoubtedly they were) must "not many thousands have been the actors in "those abominations, which have eternally dishonoured the name of IRISHMAN? With "such crimes every where similar, such numbers "engaged, and all vowing co-operation with an "invading army, could any thing else than the "energies of the King's forces acting under the "legitimate authory of the land, hope even to "look the most terrible of all rebellions in the "face? Of all rebellions, that which is against "religion, virtue and law, and avowedly in favour of foreign yoke, is the most flagitious and "by far the basest.

"The remedy which at once holds out *protection to the innocent, and immediate punishment to the guilty*, was not resorted to without long and "serious consideration. The Government of "the Country exercised a long forbearance, & the "leniency of their Councils, and their reluctance to hurl the force of the land against the "Rebels, far from being ascribed to moderation, "were misconstrued into want of vigour—into "fear, and into a sense of their own impotence, "by those more especially who were *waiting for "events*, and who would have cast themselves "with equal indifference, into any scale which "was preponderating. At this moment the reluctant vigour of the Government received a "new impulse. The Members of the House of "Commons demanded on behalf of the Constitution, and of their Country, measures commensurate with the evil. Regular government "and fanatic licentiousness are opposites; their "approximation naturally provokes their hostility, and then it becomes *a mere trial of strength.* "The regular forces of the Country were let "loose, to inflict punishment—to afford protection, and by disarming the Rebels, to bereave "them of the power of future vengeance: never "was the *last resort* to which a State can have "recourse, exercised with more temperance. "The mild spirit of the Government has spoken "in the proclamation of every General, without "exception.——Time for contrition and the "restoration of arms has been occasionally enlarged, and the day of punishment willingly "deferred; unfortunately without any other effect, than to confirm the zeal and stubbornness "of those deluded and unhappy men, who have "exchanged lives of peaceful innocence for pillage and crimes. In those Districts where the "military have been, and are now, at free quarters, the Officers have acted with such circumspection, as in a great degree to prevent the "punishment from being indiscriminate; though "if any aberration from the right line prescribed "by the good sense and moderation of the Generals were allowed, perhaps it should be that "those *negative culprits*, who have not exerted "themselves as they should do, might partake of "the burthen, which their *fly policy* has had so "much to do in bringing on themselves and others."

If the superficial scribbler of the sketch in the English prints had understood the subject with which he presumed to meddle, he would have adopted these ideas, at least in substance.—We have barely touched on topics, which if we were to enter much farther into, would only shew that all our columns could not contain their most summary enumeration Of Cork this shallow writer speaks thus: "Cork with a military force *nearly* "*equal* to the resident inhabitants, &c."—There are not at this moment fifteen hundred troops in Cork!!—So much for his accuracy, and this instance of it speaks for others.

We are happy to find that Mr. Morgan of Bridestown is daily *at his post*, the village of *Glanvilla*, where upwards of 300 persons have taken the oath of allegiance, and are bringing in and surrendering their arms.

The situation of Europe is such at present as to bring us back to the state of rude societies, when every individual finds himself attaked in every national war, and cannot propose to devolve his defence on another. "The king of Spain is a great prince," said an American Chief to the Governor of Jamaica, who was preparing a body of troops to join in an enterprize against the Spaniards. "Do you propose to make war on so great a king with so small a force?" Being told that the forces he saw were to be joined by troops from Europe, and that the Governor could then command no more—"who are all these then," said the American, "who form this croud of spectators?—Are they not your people? and *why do you not* ALL *go forth to so great a war?* He was answered, that the *spectators* were merchants and other inhabitants who took no part in the service. —"*Would they be merchants still,*" continued this statesman, "*if the Spaniards were to attack you here? For my part, I do not think that merchants should be permitted to live in any country: when I go to war,* I LEAVE NOBODY AT HOME *but the Women!!*

How long do gentlemen propose to remain spectators?—Do they wish to be merchants, bankers, lawyers still?—Do they wish to retain their property still?—If they do, let them arm in its defence; every man at his post, and let them afford to their country not only the aid of their personal exertions, but, what is of much more consequence, the influence that such exertions will have upon the lower orders of the country.

Capt. Hodder's Corps, with that manliness and spirit which on all occasions have so conspicuously distinguished them, has offered to undertake *permanent duty*, in the surrounding baronies, and to go immediately into quarters.

Lady Abercrombie embarked from Donaghadee, on board the Palmer Packet the 1st inst. for Portpatrck.

We are informed that a considerable quantity of pikes and muskets has been lately delivered up to the commanding officer at Cloyne.

The following is a *literal copy* of the direction of a letter from an Erudite Swain to a correspondent of the softer sex in town.—"Corve of Cork to a widdow Publican That oppsit the coal Quay where The Coave Boats lands And the is markt with the small Pox."

GRAZING.

THE Salt Marsh, at Rostellan, will be open for Horses the 12th of May, at Twenty Shillings per Month. Horses suspected to have any Infection will not be taken in, nor will a Horse be let off on any account until paid for. *May* 9.

☞ THE next Sheriff's Court for the County of Cork, will positively be held on Saturday, the 12th May inst. *May* 9.

County of CORK. ☞ The next General Sessions of the Peace, and General Gaol Delivery, for said County, and the next Civil Bill Court for the Division of Cork, will be held by adjournment at the King's Old Castle, Cork, in said Division and County, on *Monday* the 14th day of *May* next. The Justices appointed to attend (with the Assistant Barrister) are

The Chief and Sub-Constables of the District of East Muskerry, are directed to attend, *Wm. W. Newenham, W. H. M. Hodder, John Swete, Wm. Crooke,—and Thos. Smith, Esqrs.*

JAMES CHATTERTON, Jun.
Clerk of the Peace.

May 9, 1798.

At a Meeting of the Provost and Free Burgesses of the Corporation of the Town of BANDON, held the 17th of April, 1798.

The Rev. SAMUEL BRAMISH, Provost, in the Chair.

Resolved, THAT our most grateful Acknowledgments are due to COLONEL JONES, and the OFFICERS of the *Leitrim Militia*, for the exemplary propriety of their deportment, and unremitting attention to the preservation of Peace and good Order, during their residence amongst us.

Resolved, That Colonel Jones be requested to communicate to the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, that we entertain the justest sense of the Regularity and proper Conduct, which they have uniformly manifested while quartered here.

The Provost having quitted the Chair, and Lord Visct. BANDON being called thereto:

Resolved, That the Thanks of this meeting be given to the Provost, for his very proper conduct in the Chair; and that Lord Bandon be requested to transmit these our Resolutions to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment.

To which Col. Jones was pleased to return the following Answer:

My Lord,

ON receiving your Lordship's very kind Letter, enclosing the Resolutions of the Provost and free Burgesses of the Corporation of the Town of Bandon, I immediately communicated them to the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Regiment, and they have requested me to express their most grateful thanks for this very flattering and honourable Testimony of their good Conduct.

I have the honor to be,
Your Lordship's most obedient,
Humble Servant,
WALTER JONES,
Col. Leitrim Mil.

Mallow, May 2, 1798.

Rt. Hon. Lord Bandon,
&c. &c. &c.

To be Let, or the Interest sold,

THE House and Concerns on the Coal-Quay, for a considerable time, in the possession of the late Firm of *KIFT* and *CLUTTERBUCK*, and are now in the occupation of Mr. CLUTTERBUCK, immediate possession can be given, and may be viewed from 8 in the morning till 6 at night. April 11.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF
The Rt. Worshipful KINGSMILL BERRY, Esq. MAYOR.

The middle Price of Wheat 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per Quarter; with an allowance to the Baker of 10*s.* on the White and Wheaten, and 12*s.* on the Household.

Cork, April 29, 1798.

WHITE.	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	WHEATEN.	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	HOUSEHOLD.	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*
1 *pen.*	0	5	4	1 *pen.*	0	8	3	1 *pen.*	0	10	6
2 *pen.*	0	11	2	2 *pen.*	1	0	6	2 *pen.*	1	5	5
3 *pen.*	1	0	6	3 *pen.*	1	9	1	3 *pen.*	2	0	4
4 *pen.*	1	6	3	4 *pen.*	2	1	4	4 *pen.*	2	11	3
6 *pen.*	2	1	5	6 *pen.*	3	2	2	6 *pen.*	4	1	0

KINGSMILL BERRY, MAYOR.

COVE, MAY 5—Wind N. W.
No ship arrived.

Sailed, Mason, Revenue Cruiser, Mr. Plummer Dublin; Fortuna, capt. Felk, do. wine, fruit, &c Na Sa De Guia, Fronunico, do. do. do. Christi ana, Knondson, Ivica, ballast; Egyptian, Jones, Youghall, do. Jeremiah, Wife, Maryport, do. Mermaid, Vickery, Youghall, do. Hoppet, Danberg, St. Ubes, do. Friheton, Hollerabam, do. do. Nancy, Forrett, Newry, do Sally, Holbrook, Liverpool, goods as per invoice.

From the Packets of Monday.

LONDON,

APRIL 30 & MAY 1 & 2.

The following is an extract of a letter to a Lady, from her Correspondent at Berne:

"I haften, my dear friend, to avail myself of the small share of liberty which yet remains to us, ere our letters be opened at the post-office, by order of the French, to retard, (though they cannot long prevent) the knowledge of the excessive misery and desolation they have wrought on this once happy country from reaching England. Alas! it is scarcely possible to describe to you our sufferings, or how replete with *slavery* and oppression is French *liberty*. Individuals, and the nation at large, particularly our canton of Berne, are alike ruined by the immense number of French troops quartered on us, whose every step is marked by plunder and destruction, whose immense consumption and waste of provisions threaten us with famine, who seize our money, our arms, our horses, cattle, hay, corn, wine, carriages of every description; and who, after wasting and desolating all around, will leave our metropolis a fatal monument of French perfidy and cruelty, whilst its inhabitants must perish with poverty and grief. Behold, my dear Madam, our promised liberty! The people sinking under distress and oppression! Our houses and our lands must become uninhabited, and the grass will grow in our streets!

"Our elections have just taken place according to the new system; the Directory of Paris having prohibited any of the ancient Government from holding any post of honour for a year to come. General BRUNE effaced the name of every candidate related or connected with the families of the former Magistrates; nevertheless our people succeeded in electing several worthy men; but a club of villains appeared to be protected by General MENGAUT and his creatures, and we fear that among these wretches he will chuse Members to fill up the places of those whose names are erased. The consequences of this boasted liberty must prove as direful as its first appearance: we expect every moment to be driven from our home; Berne must become a desert—and even should the French leave us in possession of our estates, what rents shall we receive from our ruined tenants? Without stock, without money, how can they cultivate our farms? In this situation are we placed by the army of Italy, commanded by General BRUNY, except indeed what we owe to that of the Rhine and its General SCHAUNBERG, who, entering the canton by Basle and Soleure, first gave the example of desolation and oppression in those parts. This army quitted Berne to make room for that of General BRUNE, who was appointed to municipalize and govern here; to-day he departs, with all his troops loaded with plunder, towards Lyons, having orders to embark at Marseilles or Toulon for England; and he is succeeded here by the army of the Rhine, which will complete, as it began, our destruction. We are fallen into the hands of wicked men! May GOD preserve us; and may he, in his mercy, defend my friends in England from *French liberty*, and all the miseries of unhappy Switzerland!"

The French Venetian fleet left the Genoese coast on the 28th March, and arrived at Toulon the 2d April. from whence the two squadrons united were to proceed to Cadiz in the course of 15 days.

On the 7th inst. Lord St. Vincent sailed from Lisbon with three sail of the line, viz. Ville de Paris, Culloden, and Zealous. His sailing from Lisbon was so secret, that it was said his own captain or the other officers did not know it till they were ordered to get under weigh. It is supposed his Lordship is gone to join the fleet under the command of Admiral Parker, cruizing off Cadiz.

On the 11th inst. a fleet of transports, &c. about ten or twelve sail, arrived at Lisbon from Gibraltar, having troops on board, bound for England—said to be about 5 or 6000 men. They were to sail from Lisbon for England about the 14th inst. under convoy of the Camel store-ship.

The Alcmene frigate, capt. Brown, had captured a Spanish ship from the South Seas, said to be very richly laden. She was arrived safe at Lisbon when the King George sailed.

From the intelligence brought by the Master of a Neutral Vessel, who left Havre on Thursday last, and who has arrived at Cowes, it appears that the preparationscarrying on at Havre, for the invasion of this country, are by no means so formidable as it has been represented. The whole Force there amounts to 120 flat-bottomed and gun-boats, each of them carrying from 80 to 100 men, and two 24 pounders. Of these Havre, Harfleur, and Caen, had each contributed 40. There were also some flat-bottomed boats, carrying a field-piece and one 24 pounder. The greater part of them were not ready for service, excepting the division from Caen, the same which Sir Richard Strachan's squadron had encountered.

Before the Master of the Neutral Vessel left Havre, a considerable number of troops marched through that town to the westward. Their destination was supposed to be Brest, where the Grand Force intended for the Expedition was assembled.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

A letter from Elsineur, dated April 14, says —"On Thursday last, the Pylades sloop of war; Speculator lugger, and Fox cutter, arrived, in the Sound from Shields, with a fleet of about 70 sail under their convoy. The wind at present South, with fine moderate weather."

The Stork, Foster, from Virginia, which had been taken by a privateer, is retaken by the Sea-Horse frigate, and arrived at Falmouth.

The Sally, Holbrook, from Baltimore, is arrived at Cork, after being boarded by a privateer near Cape Clear.

The Brave, Robson, from London to Gibraltar, is taken, and carried into Algeziras.

The Hero, Green, from London to Fyal, is taken, and carried to St. Maloe's.

Lieutenant Drummond is appointed to the command of the Bull-Dog sloop of war, of 14 guns.

Captain Rennie is appointed to the command of the Victor, a new sloop of war at Deptford.

His Majesty's ship Repulse still continues at or near the Buoy of the Gun-fleet, guarding that principal entrance; also his Majesty's ships Agamemnon and Braakel at their respective posts off Harwich.

Yesterday a private Board was held at the Admiralty Office, which broke up at three o'clock, when a sealed packet was sent off to the Port Admiral at Portsmouth, who is immediately to forward it with all possible dispatch to Lord BRIDPORT.

BRITISH NAVY.

MONTHLY STATEMENT

OF THE

Distribution of the British Naval Force,

TO THIS DAY.

Exclusive of the Hired Armed Vessels, which are chiefly employed in protecting the Coasting Trade of Great Britain.

	Line.	50's	*Frig.*	*Sps.*	*Tot.*
In Port and fitting,	29	5	41	124	199
Guard-ships, Hospital-ships, and Prison-ships, at the several Ports,	21	3	3	0	27
In the English and Irish Channels,	26	4	37	56	123
In the Downs and North Seas,	10	2	13	28	53
At the West-India Islands and on the passage,	5	2	30	34	71
At Jamaica,	6	1	6	2	15
In America, and at Newfoundland,	3	1	10	6	20
Cape of Good Hope, East Indies, and on the passage,	9	4	14	8	35
Coast of Africa,	0	0	2	1	3
Coast of Portugal, Gibraltar & Mediterranean,	24	1	16	10	51
Total in commission,	133	23	172	276	604
Receiving Ships,	10	1	5	1	17
Serviceable, & repairing for Service,	3	0	2	1	6
In ordinary,	27	1	33	47	108
Building,	15	2	8	6	31
Total	188	27	220	331	766

State of the Ordinary at each Port,

Portsmouth,	15	0	15	23	53
Plymouth,	12	0	11	8	31
Chatham,	11	1	0	0	12
Sheerness,	0	1	4	8	13
River,	2	0	9	11	22
Total	40	2	39	50	131

PLYMOUTH,

APRIL 28.

Yesterday morning arrived here l'Hercule, French ship of 84 guns, captured by his Majesty's ship the Mars, of 74, A. Hood, Esq. late Commander——she went up Hamoaze immediately, amidst the huzzas of a vast concourse of people, who had assembled at the Garrison Hoe, and other places which she had to pass, in order to gratify their curiosity on so pleasing an occasion. She appears to be a very fine ship, with a neat light figure of Hercules for her head, which seems to be well designed; and the stern and quarter-galleries are very plain and neat. The larboard side of the ship is very little damaged, but the starboardside is terribly mauled; most part of the shot-holes are in the line of the lower deck-ports, many of which are beat from the side, and the port-holes, with the space between them, are covered with canvas; her starboard quarter gallery is very much shattered, and the shot-holes are very thick in a line with the quarter-deck guns, on the same side; under the counter, and a little above the water line, there is a hole as large as if a bomb shell of immense size had entered it, which would have rendered the situation of the ship very dangerous, if the weather had been boisterous; five of the starboard aftermost guns, on the lower deck, are dismounted, and many others much damaged. The masts and yards are very little injured, which is accounted for by the action being so close. It appears that where the French ship anchored the current ran very strong, which prevented the Mars from lying in a proper fighting position: Capt. Hood, to do away this inconvenience, ordered the Mars to be placed alongside the French ship, and to lash yard to yard; but in dropping astern, the anchor on the starboard bow of the Hercule caught the anchor of the larboard bow of the Mars, in which entangled state the action commenced, about ten o'clock at night, and was continued upwards of an hour and twenty minutes, with the most determined bravery on both sides, when victory declared in favour of the Mars. The carnage on board l'Hercule exceeds belief—the exact number that fell may not be ascertained, but the killed and wounded are said to amount to near 400 men, or, in other words, to about half her crew; the guns of the Mars on the lower deck were sometimes through the starboard side of the French ships: their proximity may be easily conceived by those who have seen l'Hercule, for the starboard side, which, before the action, was a bright yellow, is now burnt as black as a cinder. The gallant and much lamented Captain Hood was mortally wounded early in the action, but survived long enough to receive the French Captain's sword, and soon after expired. Lieut. Butterfield, much to his honour, fought the ship very gallantly, after his Commander was rendered incapable of keeping the deck, and will no doubt receive the reward due to his well earned laurels.

L'Hercule is about ten months old, is a plain snug ship, and when repaired will be an acquisition to the British Navy. She was escorted to this port by the Jason, of 38 guns, Capt. Stirling.

It is said that l'Hercule has on board a complete set of rigging destined for a 74 gun ship now at Brest.

The Mars is reported to be gone up channel with the body of Capt. Alex. Hood on board.

APRIL 29.

Arrived the Flying Fish, Letter of Marque, Captain Toole, laden with hides, &c. from Lisbon, after a passage of fifteen days, brings intelligence, that the Fleet under the command of Earl St. Vincent put to sea three days before she sailed from thence, from which it is probable that the Spanish Fleet have made a movement, with an intention of putting to sea; indeed there is a rumour in circulation, that the Fleets have met, but this wants confirmation.

STATE TRIALS.

Special Commission at Maidstone.

MONDAY, APRIL 30.

About two o'clock this day Mr. Justice Buller, Mr. Justice Heath, Mr. Justice Lawrence, and Mr. Serjeant Shepherd, attended by Lord Romney, as Lord Lieutenant of the county, T. Plumtree, Esq. High Sheriff, and several Gentlemen of the county, arrived at the Town Hall, and having opened the Court in the usual manner, proceeded to read the Indictment against Messrs. *O'Connor*, *Binns*, *Quigley*, *Allen*, and *Leary*, who had been previously brought to the bar from the county gaol, under a guard of the Maidstone Volunteers. The reading of the indictment occupied the Court almost an hour.

The Attorney General was then about to make some observations, when he was interrupted by Mr. Dallas, as Counsel for the prisoners, who objected to the Court's proceeding to their trials, because, in strict point of law, they had not had a copy of the indictment delivered to them, which, by an express Act of Parliament, ought to have been done ten days previous to the trial; but the paper which had been delivered to the prisoners was by no means a copy of the indictment, as he should fully prove, and consequently they had a right to object to the commencement of their trials until such an exact copy had been delivered. He then proceeded to point out the particular errors and differences between the indictment as now read to the prisoners, and the paper delivered to them.

The indictment stated, that "whereas the prisoners had invited, persuaded, &c. the enemies of our Lord the King to invade this country with ships and armed *men*;"—but the paper delivered stated, that they had invited, persuaded, &c. the enemies of this country with ships and armed *force*, &c."—Such a substitution of words by no means tynonimous, he was convinced, the Court could not approve, because the one term was specific, the other was general, besides their bearing a very different meaning.

"In another part it was said, in the indictment, "that the prisoners had incited, persuaded, &c. the *said* enemies of our Lord the King;" but in the copy the word *said* was omitted, and equally affected the express and precise meaning of the sentence. Some other differences he also pointed out, comparatively immaterial, such as *inventions* for *intentions*, &c.

These and several other objections Mr. Dallas pressed in the strongest manner on the Court, as giving the prisoners a most undoubted right to object to the present as not being a true copy of the indictment, and that consequently the prisoners could not prepare themselves in an adequate manner for their defence; as they knew not whether they should plead to the indictment in chief or in general.

Yet these objections, he assured the Court, were not made merely as formal objection, and with a view to give unnecessary trouble to the Court, or to procure an unnecessary delay: he made them from no other motive than because the prisoners were not, and could not, be prepared for their trial by that day, and that principally through the absence of some very material witnesses. He therefore pressed upon the Court that the objections should be attended to, as he conceived they must; and he trusted he had proved the illegality of proceeding to trial, without a true copy of the indictment being delivered.

Mr. Dallas informed the Court, that if these objections should be overruled, he had another ground on which to desire the trial of the prisoners might be delayed, which was an affidavit made by the prisoner *O'Connor*, which he apprehended would be sufficient to influence the Court to adjourn to a future day; but as it was impossible for him to know whether that would be the case, it was his duty to urge this just and legal objection: it was not a mere formal objection—but he was willing to wave it, and to accept the copy delivered as a copy of the indictment, provided the necessary delay should be granted the prisoners on the ground of the affidavit.

Mr. Plomer in a very able manner confirmed the objections brought against the indictment by Mr. Dallas, and urged the propriety of granting the prisoners time.

The Attorney General, in reply to Mr. Dallas, said, that if the copy of the indictment delivered was objected to, he would deliver an exact copy of the indictment that should be found against the prisoners, to which there might be *some additions* to what had already been delivered.

Mr. Justice Buller said, that the delay in question was a business which the Attorney General and the Counsel for the prisoners must settle between themselves; the Court could say nothing to it.

A long pause and conversation took place across the table, between the Attorney General and the Counsel for the prisoners; after which the affidavit of Mr. *O'Connor*, alluded to by Mr. Dallas, was handed to the Attorney General, but not read in Court.

At this time the prisoner *Quigley* read a paper, in which he declared his reliance on his conscious innocence, but notwithstanding that, he objected to an indictment which did not call him by his true name.

The reason we have not entered more fully into what passed, is the following remark of the Attorney General:

After answering the arguments of Mr. Plomer and Mr. Dallas, [illegible] observation, which it is necessary for me to address to the Court; it is one not so much concerning myself as the interest of the prisoners. I hold in my hand a London Newspaper; in which it is promised that an account shall be given of the proceedings upon this trial, to be forwarded by express every two hours. Now, I apprehend, that an account given in such a way, must be so partial and incorrect, and so likely to prejudice the public mind, and is altogether so improper in a case of so much importance, and might eventually be so injurious to the Prisoners, that I wish it to be fully understood, that in case any person does send an account of the proceedings of this Court to be published in any newspaper, he will *do it at his peril*. It is injurious to the public justice of the country to admit of such a proceeding."

Mr. Justice Buller said, to publish the trial was not only an injury to public justice, but a *high contempt of the Court*.

The prisoners were now successively arraigned in the usual form, and all pleaded to the indictment *Not Guilty*. Being asked each, immediately after his arraignment, in what manner they chose to be tried, they all chearfully answered, as usual, "*by* GOD *and my country*."

The Court was then adjourned to this day three weeks, at seven in the morning, being Monday the 21st of May, and the last day of Term.

Mr. Justice Buller and Mr. Garrow complained of the very inconvenient accommodations of the Court. Mr. Garrow said it had been twice altered lately, and yet was rendered infinitely more inconvenient than it had ever yet been. The plan adopted, it was true was his, but the person who had executed it, had, in appearance, made a point of ruining every regulation he had suggested. There was now not even tolerable accommodation for the witnesses to come in and go out of Court. It was understood the Court would be rendered more commodious in the interval of the adjournment, which took place about four o'clock in the afternoon, after the Count had sat scarcely two hours.

The Court, which is small, was very much crowded in consequence of the public curiosity, and the great number of witnesses who were subpœnaed on the occasion; and the alterations which have been made in it are most unfortunately destructive of every convenience that an auditory could wish for.

The prisoners appeared very resigned, and replied to interrogatories with decent firmness and propriety. Mr. *O'Connor* in returning to prison, was conversing in a very chearful manner, and appeared in good health and spirits. Among the visitants on the occasion, we observed Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Fergusson, &c.

CORK: *Printed by* JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)*——☞ *This Paper is published at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-street, opposite the Post-Office, where Advertisements, Essays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

UNIVERSITY OF [illegible]

The Cork Herald:

OR, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.——No. 27.] SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1798 [Price, Four-Pence.

At a Meeting of the Provoſt and Free Burgeſſes of the Corporation of the Town of BANDON, held the 17th of April, 1798.

The Rev. SAMUEL BEAMISH, Provoſt, in the Chair.

Reſolved, THAT our moſt grateful Acknowledgments are due to COLONEL JONES, and the OFFICERS of the *Leitrim Militia*, for the exemplary propriety of their deportment, and unremitting attention to the preſervation of Peace and good Order, during their reſidence amongſt us.

Reſolved, That Colonel Jones be requeſted to communicate to the Non-commiſſioned Officers and Privates, that we entertain the juſteſt ſenſe of the Regularity and proper Conduct, which they have uniformly manifeſted while quartered here.

The Provoſt having quitted the Chair, and Lord Viſct. BANDON being called thereto:

Reſolved, That the Thanks of this meeting be given to the Provoſt, for his very proper conduct in the Chair; and that Lord Bandon be requeſted to tranſmit theſe our Reſolutions to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment.

To which Col. Jones was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:

My Lord,

ON receiving your Lordſhip's very kind Letter, incloſing the Reſolutions of the Provoſt and free Burgeſſes of the Corporation of the Town of Bandon, I immediately communicated them to the Officers, non-commiſſioned Officers, and Privates of the Regiment, and they have requeſted me to expreſs their moſt grateful thanks for this very flattering and honourable Teſtimony of their good Conduct.

I have the honor to be,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,

Mallow, May 2, 1798. Humble Servant,

WALTER JONES,
Col. Leitrim Mil.

Rt. Hon. Lord Bandon,
&c. &c. &c.

☞ THE next Sheriff's Court for the County of Cork, will poſitively be held on Saturday, the 12th May inſt. *May 9.*

County of CORK. ☞ The next General Seſſions of the Peace, and General Gaol Delivery, for ſaid County, and the next Civil Bill Court for the Diviſion of Cork, will be held by adjournment at the King's Old Caſtle, Cork, in ſaid Diviſion and County, on *Monday* the 14th day of *May* next. The Juſtices appointed to attend (with the Aſſiſtant Barriſter) are

The Chief and Sub Conſtables of the Diſtrict of Eaſt Muſkerry, are directed to attend. *Wm. W. Newenham, W. H. M. Hodder, John Swete, Wm. Crooke,—and Thos. Smith, Eſqrs.*

JAMES CHATTERTON, Jun.
May 9, 1798. Clerk of the Peace.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Cork, 1st of May, 1798.

THE following Letter from the Magiſtrates at *Newport*, in the *Iſle of Wight*, having been officially tranſmitted to the Government of Ireland, and tranſmitted from thence to me, I think it too honorable a Teſtimonial of the good Conduct and Deſcipline of the two *German Regiments*, lately landed at *Cork*, and now ſtationed in the Southern Diſtrict under my Command, not to make it Public.

JAMES STEWART,
D. L. General.

Newport, Iſle of Wight, 13th of April, 1798

"THE Magiſtrates of Newport, regretting that the Service of the King commands the Regiment of *Hompeſch*, and the Infantry lately attached thereto, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel *Rottemburg*, to Embark for Ireland, think they ſhould ill diſcharge their Duty, did not they expreſs their ſincere Thanks for, and give their perfect Teſtimony to the unvaried good Diſcipline and exemplary Conduct, of both Officers and Privates of both thoſe Corps, during their Continuance in the *Iſle of Wight:* at the ſame time they feel aſſured, that the loyal Inhabitants of the Kingdom, to which they are ordered, will ſhew to them that Attention and Reſpect, to which the general Behaviour of thoſe Corps ſo juſtly entitle them to receive, from this Iſland.

We have the Honor to be,

With much Reſpect, Sir,

Your moſt obedient Servants,

JOHN D'ELGARNO, *Mayor.*
E. RUSHWORTH, *Recorder.*
H. WORTHLEY.
..... HOLMES."

To Colonel Baron FERDINAND HOMPESCH.

Fine SCALE SUGAR, in Bags,
Kent and Brewers Hops,
NEW SWEDISH HERRINGS,
Double Mats,
WOOD HOOPS,
For Sale, on moderate Terms,
At ROBERT BURKE's Stores,
SAND-QUAY.
April 14.

☞ A MEETING of the Governors and Deputy Governors of the County of Cork, will be held for the South Diviſion of ſaid County, at the King's Old Caſtle, Cork, on Monday the 28th day of May inſt. at which ſuch Pariſhes as have not then paid in the Sums reſpectively appointed for them to pay, or furniſhed Men to fill up the vacancies in the South Cork Regiment of Militia, will be proceeded againſt without Notice.

GEO. JACK,
Cork, May 8, 1798. *Clerk of ſaid Diviſion.*

WHEREAS,

IT is thought neceſſary that the Magiſtrates ſhould be informed of the different Arms in the ſeveral Pariſhes within the City of Cork, and Liberties thereof, except ſuch Arms as are in the poſſeſſion of the Army or Yeomanry.

Now I KINGSMILL BERRY, Mayor of ſaid City, in purſuance of the Act of Parliament authoriſing me thereto, do hereby require all and every Perſon and Perſons within this City and Liberties, having in their poſſeſſion Arms, whether regiſtered or not, forthwith to deliver into me an exact liſt of all ſuch Arms, to be verified upon oath—and all Perſons refuſing or neglecting ſo to do, after this public Notice, will be ſubject to ſuch Penalties as the Law directs.

MANSION-HOUSE, APRIL 7.

WHEREAS,

ON TUESDAY Night, the 1ſt inſtant, ſome Perſon, or Perſons, entered the *Stores*, of DOMNICK WATERS, SONS, AND CO. *Academy-ſtreet*, and therefrom forceably Broke into their COUNTING-HOUSE, in ſaid Street, and forced the Locks of Four DESKS, from one of which ſome SILVER was Taken. —— They hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any Perſon, or Perſons, who will bring to *Conviction* the Perpetrator, or Perpetrators, of this Outrage. May 5.

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majeſty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and THADY LAWLER, Lieutenant in the Clare Light Company attached to the ſaid Regiment, ſtand charged on oath with having forcibly and violently committed a rape on CATHERINE FYNN, a priſoner in charge of the guard whereof the ſaid LAWLER was officer.

WE, the underſigned Officers of the 89th Regiment at Head-Quarters, deſirous of teſtifying to the Country our abhorrence and deteſtation of ſuch inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the ſaid WILLIAM VENNILL to juſtice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any perſon or perſons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majeſty's goals within the ſpace of Six Months from the date hereoff, which Reward ſhall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of ſaid Regiment.

Said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, ruddy complexion, fair hair, and rather inn-kneed.

William Steward Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
William Hilliard, Captain.
Bernard Stawell, Captain.
William N. Long, Captain.
John T. Perry, Captain.
John L. Meſurier, Captain Lieutenant.
Jordan Roche, Surgeon.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant.
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
John Macdonald, Lieutenant,
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Richard Butler, Lieutenant.
Robert M'Keaud, Lieutenant.
William Percivall, Lieutenant.
Charles Pm. Roddy, Enſign.
William Cowell, Enſign.
John Grant, Enſign.
Henry Eyre Evans, Enſign.
John Campbell, A Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18, 1798.

VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION,

For the Service of the Country.

	£.	s.	d.
Dean and Chapter of St. Finbarry's, *Cork*,	200	0	0
Rev. John Kenney, *Vicar General*,	56	17	6
Hon. and Rev. Thomas St. Lawrance, *Dean*,	50	0	0
Rev. Henry Sandiford, *Chantor*,	50	0	0
..... John Forteſcue, *Chancellor*,	22	15	0
..... Verney Lovett, *Treaſurer*,	50	0	0
..... Alex. Lamillierre, *Archdeacon*,	50	0	0
..... John Chetwood,	30	0	0
..... Edward Kenney, *Sen.*	40	0	0
..... James Pratt,	50	0	0
..... Horatio Townſhend,	50	0	0
..... Richard Webb,	40	0	0
..... George Berkley,	11	7	6
..... Thomas Briveter,	45	10	0
..... A. Hyde,	10	0	0
..... Robert Meade,	20	0	0
..... Henry Hewitt,	50	0	0
..... Edward Kenney, *Jun.*	20	0	0
..... Thomas Kenney,	20	0	0
..... John Meade, *Ballymartle*,	34	2	6
..... Richard Meade, *Ballymartle*,	34	2	6
..... Richard Meade, *Iniſhannon*,	22	15	0
..... William Noble,	20	0	0
..... Richard Gibbings,	22	15	0
..... Charles Smith,	22	15	0
..... David Freeman,	22	15	0
..... Thomas Hore,	22	15	0
..... A. Hickey,	22	15	0
..... Giles Lee, *Dioceſan School-Maſter, Cork*,	11	7	6
..... George Armſtrong, *Dioceſan School-Maſter, Roſs*,	5	13	9
..... Arthur Herbert,	50	0	0
..... Broderick Tuckey,	17	1	3
..... Robert Warren,	11	7	6
..... William Thompſon,	5	13	9
..... Edward Warren,	5	13	9
..... Edward Carleton,	5	13	9
..... John Hingſton,	10	0	0
..... William Beaufort,	11	7	6
..... William Stewart,	22	15	0
..... Henry Stewart,	5	13	9
..... William Saunders,	5	13	9
..... John Forſayeth,	5	13	9
..... Morgan Donovan,	5	13	9
..... John Webb,	5	13	9
..... Wm. Silletoe,	5	13	9
..... Arthur Browne,	5	13	9
..... John O'Connor,	5	13	9
..... Thomas Cole,	5	13	9
..... Alexander Kennedy,	5	13	9
..... Boyle Davis,	5	13	9
..... P. H. Hamilton,	5	13	9
..... Wm. Gorman,	5	13	9
..... Hugh Reynolds,	5	13	9
..... F. Hewitt,	5	13	9
..... J. H. Madraſs,	5	13	9
..... Henry Jones, *Kinſale*,	20	0	0
..... Mr. Hincks, *Miniſter of the Diſſenting Congregation, Cork*, per ann.	9	2	0
..... Thomas Browne,	40	0	0
..... Peter Foley,	21	7	6
..... Robert Forſayeth,	5	13	9

To be Let, or the Intereſt ſold,

THE Houſe and Concerns on the Coal-Quay, for a conſiderable time, in the poſſeſſion of the late Firm of *KIFT* and *CLUTTERBUCK*, and are now in the occupation of Mr. CLUTTERBUCK, immediate poſſeſſion can be given, and may be viewed from 8 in the morning till 6 at night. April 11.

GRAZING.

THE Salt Marſh, at Roſtellan, will be open for Horſes the 12th of May, at Twenty Shillings per Month. Horſes ſuſpected to have any Infection will not be taken in, nor will a Horſe be let off on any account until paid for. May 9.

A Proteſtant School-Maſter,

Wanted for the Sunday and Daily Schools, apply to A. Edwards, Printer and Bookſeller, Caſtle-Street.

The Maſter of the Ceremonies,

INFORMS the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of this CITY and its Environs, that HIS BALL is fixed for the 4th of next JUNE. May 2.

TOBACCO AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, 17th of MAY, at Twelve o'Clock, will be Sold by AUCTION, at ANDERSON AND CO's. Stores, *for whatever it will bring*, 36 Hhds. of TOBACCO, per Jeſſie, from GLASGOW, *for Account of whom it may concern.* Terms at Sale. —— ROBERT HALL, Auctionier. May 2.

NOTICE

To Proſecutors and Traverſers, and to Suitors of the Civil Bill Court for the Diviſion of Middleton.

☞ THEY are hereby deſired to take notice, that in conſequence of an Act of Parliament, paſſed on the 4th day of April, in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, the Seſſions of the Peace advertiſed to ſit at Macromp on Monday the 21ſt day of May, inſt. cannot be held, there being no legal authority for holding the ſame. And the Suitors of the Civil Bill Court for the Diviſion of Middleton are deſired to take notice, that no Court for that Diviſion can be held before July, of which due Notice will be given. May 2.

DUBLIN,
MAY 8.

The day of retribution is at hand; the baneful conſpiracy which had ſpread itſelf throughout the Country, foiled and baffled, wearied and diſappointed, begins to totter with its own weight;—the hope of French aſſiſtance is worn out; the power of internal rebellion is found imbecile; the enthuſiaſm of the ambitious, and the deception of the poor begins to flag, and no new ſcheme of confederacy; no new band of confidence can be found while the vigilance and the ſtrength of the executive Government pervades every corner of the land, and oppoſes every effort of ſedition. Such are the happy conſequences of a ſyſtem of determination and vigour. The Loyal men of Ireland are inſpired with new confidence; the Leaders of Treaſon fly in every direction;—the Country is rouſed into a ſenſe of her own dignity; ſhe ſpurns from her domeſtic traitors—ſhe defies foreign foes—and Ireland *will* be ſaved.

The inſolence of French Jacobins is moſt powerfully deſcribed in the account of the late proceedings at Vienna:—the *worthy* repreſentative of the *Great Nation* preſents a brief and inſtructive epitome of his ferocious maſters. Were our Miniſtry mad or baſe enough to yield to the demands of France, how ſhould this Country hope for more lenient treatment from her Ambaſſadors than the Imperial metropolis has received? How would the high ſpirit of a Britiſh Court ſubmit to a French Ambaſſador diſplaying the flag of Democracy in the ſtreets of the capital, urging every Traitor by his countenance, and protecting every criminal by his power; inſulting the Loyalty of the people by every ſtudied device of Jacobin inſolence, and degrading the dignity of the Government by his arrogant commands for the diſmiſſal of the Miniſter, who, by his fidelity to his Sovereign, may have become obnoxious to the *Great Nation*, or their protected Traitors; or claiming in the extravagance of his vanity a dominion over whatever part of the country he (the repreſentative of *the Great Nation*) ſhould honour by his preſence! how would Britiſh ſpirit brook to ſee a ferocious murderer in that yet untainted Iſland, and ſurrounded by every diſcontented democrat or criminal agitator, poiſoning the internal happineſs of the country, and protected from the laws (thoſe laws to which Britons glory in their obedience) by the arrogant ferocity of that power which only exiſts in the deſtruction of religion, law, and tranquillity?

Amongſt the various artifices uſed by agitator, in this kingdom, there is one peculiarly inſidious and meriting ſpecial notice.

To deſtroy, ſo far as in their power, the influence and authority of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy over the Clergy and People of that communion, it has been induſtriouſly reported, that the Roman Catholic Biſhops are bribed and penſioned by the Government. It is a fact, that too many are thereby deluded into a perſuaſion, that theſe Prelates are enemies to the country, and that they recommend ſubordination, and reſpect towards lawful ſuperiors, from ſelfiſh and mercenary conſiderations. Every diſpaſſionate and reflecting perſon muſt perceive the falſehood and evil tendency of this vile imputation; which, nevertheleſs, is credited by thouſands of the ignorant and unthinking multitude, who, unſuſpicious and unacquainted with the real deſigns of artful adviſers, are by an ill-placed credulity eſtranged from their Paſtors, whoſe peaceful principles and paternal inſtructions they are taught to reprobate and deſpiſe; and at length become the agents of plunder and outrage. This has been fatally experienced in different parts of the kingdom, and latterly in the South.

This calumny, firſt recorded in the proceeding of ſome Committees of United Iriſhmen in the North, appeared in a Report made to both Houſes of Parliament laſt year; but was emphatically contradicted, and ably refuted in the Houſe of Commons by Mr. *Pelham*, in his Speech concerning the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth. The omiſſion of ſuch an intereſting part of that Speech in all the public prints is ſurpriſing. Juſtice demands that our countrymen ſhould be reminded of it, to prevent further miſrepreſentation, and to vindicate the fair characters of the

Roman Catholic Prelates from the malicious aſperſions of a Jacobinical Faction, whoſe apparent deſign it is, after the example of their preceſſors in France, to vilify and degrade the Miniſters of Religion, in order to bring it into contempt, and thereby deſtroy its ſalutary impreſſions on the public mind.

Yeſterday, his Excellency held a Cabinet Council at the Caſtle, which was attended by a number of perſonages of the firſt conſequence.

In the evening, a meſſenger was ſent off with diſpatches to London, probably reſulting from the ſitting of the Council.

An unexpected event has taken place here within the laſt week, namely, a petition made by the corporation for the improvement of Dublin harbour, of their property in the Pigeon-houſe Dock, and the newly conſtructed Hotel, to Government, for the purpoſe of a place of arms and military poſt, if not for ever, at leaſt during the preſent war.

The part allotted for this place of arms is, we hear, to be inſulated by ſtrong redoubts, mounted with cannon.

Yeſterday evening, a young man, who ſays his name is Michael Garry, was taken into cuſtody by Mr. Shee, the peace-officer, for uttering a counterfeit bank note on the houſe of Shaw and Co.

Tueſday, Major Sirr diſcovered in a ſlaughter-houſe in Ditty-lane, between four and five hundred pike-handles; not only the property of the pikes, but that of the houſe in which they were found, was utterly diſowned by every perſon in the neighbourhood.

Tueſday morning at three o'clock, a party of the Attorney's cavalry found a large quantity of ſeditious pamphlets concealed in the upper rooms of a houſe in Smithfield. From information which they obtained, they afterwards apprehended the printer, at the houſe of one Dunn, in Thomas-ſtreet. The printer, whoſe name is Dunn, was after an examination before the Superintendent Magiſtrate, committed to priſon.

Mr. *Fitzgerald*, ſince he has been taken into cuſtody, has wept bitterly. It is to be hoped that his tears ſprung from contrition. So little cauſe had *he* to complain of the ſeverity of Government, that he had been honoured with the command of a troop of Yeomen Cavalry, and entruſted with a Commiſſion of the Peace.—[*Ibid.*

The traitors in this country flatter themſelves from their numbers and the expence of conveyance, that they cannot be got rid of. It is poſſible that they may find to their ſurpriſe that there are iſlands in the Weſt Indies from which it will be as hard to eſcape as from Botany Bay.—[*Ibid.*

The Lord Mayor, at the head of a deputation from the Board of Aldermen and Common Council, yeſterday proceeded through the ſtreets, attended by the City Regalia, to the Caſtle, the Band playing—"*God Save the King*," in order to preſent an Addreſs to the Lord Lieutenant, thanking him in the warmeſt terms for the meaſures which he had taken to ſecure the kingdom againſt rebellion and conſpiracy. His Excellency gave them a moſt gracious and cordial reception. In the abſence of the Recorder, who was prevented from attending by illneſs, the Addreſs was read by the Town Clerk, when a moſt ſpirited and conſolatory anſwer was delivered, which, whilſt it abaſhes traitors, comforts the well-diſpoſed with a proſpect that the day is not far diſtant when every branch of diſaffection will be eradicated from this abuſed kingdom.

Another neſt of conſpirators were yeſterday diſcovered in Smith-field. The printing Preſs of the Irish Executive Directory was caught while at work, with curious parcels of the moſt rebellious and abominable papers made up for the ſeveral counties and diſtricts throughout Ireland. The Attornies' Cavalry, who acted on the occaſion, protected the miſcreants from the rage of ſeveral perſons who appeared in the papers to be marked for aſſaſſination, and who were for not making priſoners of them.

It is ſaid ſeveral Gentlemen well known on the turf, have in conſequence of ſome recent diſcoveries, thought it prudent to play *leaſt in ſight*.

One of the committees lately detected, by that vigilant and ſpirited Magiſtrate, Mr. *Swan*, had papers on the table before them, which implicated ſeveral hundred perſons in this city. The deluded wretches who conſpired to plunge their country in blood, have juſt cauſe now to tremble, for the hour of retribution is at hand.

Upwards of five hundred pikes were diſcovered yeſterday in a piece of ground between Thomas-ſtreet and Uſher's quay. Their form very emphatically expreſſed the murderous purpoſe for which they were fabricated.

The report is not true that Colonel *L*—— was taken in one of the mail coaches. That Gentleman has hitherto been ſo fortunate as to elude the vigilance of Magiſtracy. [*Telegraph.*

The quantity of pikes and pike-handles diſcovered during the laſt week by Captain Alexander, of Sackville-ſtreet, and other gentlemen active in the public ſervice, ſhews beyond contradiction the induſtry with which theſe murderous inſtruments are making in our very capital and its environs. We have already deſcribed in part the ſpirit of cruelty and cowardice in which thoſe weapons are formed; ſome of thoſe latterly found are ſo calculated as to gangrene the wound, and preclude every benefit to be derived from the offices of humanity, or the efforts of medical knowledge. [*Ibid.*

A morning Paper of Saturday laſt, in ſtating that it was the inſtructions of his Holineſs the Pope, ſome years back, to all the Roman Catholic Clergy in thoſe countries, that they ſhould conſtantly exhort their flocks to affectionate loyalty and obedience, expreſſes a ſurprize that none of the Prelates of that perſuaſion, but Dr. Moylan, ſhould have come early forward, to diſcharge that duty, in compliance with the injunction. Now, though Dr. Moylan's exertions, in that way deſerve the higheſt praiſe, it is injuſtice to paſs over the frequent and early exhortations that have been made by Dr. Troy, the Roman Catholic Archbiſhop of Dublin, many of which have appeared in the public prints of this City, and to which we, as well as others, gave publicity. An excellent Sermon of Doctor Troy's for that laudable purpoſe muſt be in the recollection of the public; indeed no Gentleman of his function could be more indefatible than he has been, in diſplaying his zeal and piety on that ſubject. —[*Telegraph.*

BELFAST,

MAY 7.

This morning the firſt Diviſion of the Roxy Fencibles left town on their route for Cavan and Granard. The ſecond diviſion leave town to-morrow. The behaviour of this regiment during their reſidence here has been exemplary, and their departure is much regretted by the inhabitants in general.

This day the firſt diviſion of the Fifeſhire Fencibles arrived from Carrickfergus. The conduct of this regiment during their reſidence there, had much endeared them to the inhabitants.

By a letter from Dronthon to a Gentleman of this town, dated April 7, we learn, that a French corvette is to be immediately ſtationed off Chriſtianſound to intercept Engliſh veſſels, which will render the Sound a very unſafe navigation. The writer adds, that this information may be depended on.

LIMERICK, APRIL 25.

The following excellent Addreſs was delivered by THOMAS GRADY, Eſq. *Chairman of this this County, at the concluſion of the Quarter-Seſſions.*

SENSIBLE as I am, that I ſhould diſcharge my duty to this County very unadequately, were I to ſuffer this Seſſions to cloſe without any obſervations upon thoſe outrages by which its tranquility has been ſo lately deformed; I think it neceſſary for that purpoſe, to ſpeak through you to the peaſantry, who are here preſent, and through them to the reſt of the County. Perceiving with infinite regret that the reſtleſs ſpirit of diſappointed ambition, has extended itſelf from the capital to the borders of this remote and hitherto Loyal County—ſomething therein—a cowardly compound of burglary and rebellion indulging the people to become houſe-breakers at night, that they may be immured in gaols by day. I feel myſelf called upon as the friend to humanity in behalf of thoſe very miſdoers, whom I pity as the unreflecting inſtruments of deſigning traitors, but more particularly in behalf of the loyal, induſtrious peaſantry, who may come implicated with them, to caution them againſt the progreſs of a ſyſtem, which if perſevered in, they muſt ultimately become victims to the ordinary proceſs of juſtice, or the more rapid, and therefore perhaps the moſt neceſſary proceſs of military execution. To awaken a people from deluſion, the moſt effectual means are to ſhew how much they have been deluded: I ſhall endeavour to trace thoſe effects up to their original cauſe, and ſhew the people that they have been hurried into this conflict, not for any purpoſe of their own, but to revenge the diſappointment of their inſtigators, and that they are continued in the conflict without any proſpect or intention of benefit to them, but with a certainty of ruin.

The cauſes having ſubſided, which induced the neceſſity of penal reſtrictions on this country, the whole mind and thought of Government appears to have been applied for theſe laſt twenty years, towards ameleorating the condition of the people; firſt they were reſtored to the capacity of poſſeſſing property, landed or otherwiſe to any amount, and of perpetuating that property in their families; then by the Corn laws and other wiſe regulations, the value of that property was doubled, and the Country was given to the Peaſant upon his induſtry. Hence within theſe laſt twenty years, the face of the country is altogether changed; this fertile country inſtead of being as it formerly was, in the poſſeſſion of few ſtack-maſters, and covered over with Oxen, while the people languiſhed in huts upon the high-ways, is now in poſſeſſion huſbandmen, and covered over with a numerous, comfortable, and relatively ſpeaking, *Opulent Peaſantry*—when I ſpeak relatively, I mean with relation to the peaſantry of other countries, with relation to the peaſantry of Great Britain at this day, and yet the peaſantry there are ſo well ſatisfied with their condition, that inſtead of being diſarmed, they are furniſhed with arms by Government, to reſiſt the threatened invaſion. The progreſſive riſe of land, within theſe laſt ten or twelve years, is the beſt barometer of their opulence; for in proportion as they acquired money by their induſtry, they acquired means of ſtocking and cultivating, and of courſe of extending their poſſeſſions, and this being univerſally the caſe, the price of lands was raiſed by the number of bidders.

But melancholy reverſe of all thoſe bleſſings, the means of acquiring, which had been provided by a kind parental Government, and which had been in a great degree acquired by the toil of a conſiderable portion of their lives, and for the conſummate acquiſition of which they were ſtimulated by induſtry, are now in a turbulent moment to be daſhed away; they are themſelves to be remitted to more than the poverty of the laſt generation, and this country is to be put back a century, only becauſe ſome ambitious Demagogues to avenge their own diſappointments, have loaded them with [illegible] to this point as their profeſſed grievances that do not exiſt with proſpects that never can be realized.

It is now nine years ſince a party of great conſequence in this country, both for Parliamentary influence and talents, detached themſelves from Government by an act of treachery to their Sovereign—poſſeſſing ſome of the moſt lucrative offices of the State and conſiderable power, they ſought to monopolize that power and places which they then only participated, and with view took advantage of the indiſpoſition of their Sovereign, to tranſfer from him without any proviſional clauſe for his recovery, the virtual Crown of this Realm. An effort of this ſort, ſufficiently black in the abſtract, reqgired a deeper hue, from toe conſideration that they had always been his ſervants and the creatures of his bounty—upon his recovery, however, they found their proſpects of ambition blaſted; they found excited againſt them the indignation of every honeſt Man, and it became impoſſible that they could themſelves, form any part of that Government which they attempted to betray. Thus circumſtanced, they determined to inflame the public mind againſt the Adminiſtration which preſumed to govern without them, againſt a Government which never rejected a popular or adopted an unpopular meaſure, but at their ſpecial commendation, and againſt their Sovereign, who, becauſe they had attempted to injure, never could forgive.

What had the people to do with all this?—What had the peaſantry to do with it? To whom it is of more conſequence that butter ſhould ſell at 3l. a hundred, or oats for 10d. a ſtone, than if the whole party were annihilated. But it has always been the miſfortune of the people to be uſed as the inſtruments of faction, or the footſtools of ambition, without the probability of advantange to themſelves in any event that may happen. If a rebellion is defeated, the people who partake in it, and who eſcape the ſword in the field, ſuffer upon the gallows; if it ſucceeds, ſome four or five of the leaders (as is the caſe in France) ſeize upon the government and all the emoluments, and the people have nothing for their ſhare, but the mortification of having been an inſtrument of erecting a government by whom they are deſerted. Beſides, from the numbers who muſt aſſiſt in a rebellion, to give it any hope of ſucceſs, all idea of renumeration to the individuals is ridiculous; and, therefore, it has never been known that the people, even in the event of ſucceſs, have ever received any thing but inſult, from thoſe by whom they were ſet in motion. The progreſs of diſturbance upon the public mind, like the progreſs of agitation of water, by dropping a ſtone into the center of a lake, a ſmall circle immediately riſes about the ſpot into which the ſtone is dropped, that circle creates another wider and more ruffled, and that another ſtill more comprehenſive and of greater agitation, until the lake becomes agitated from the center to the circumference. So a little group of his own partizans forms the firſt circle round the original diſturber of the public mind; the diſturbance thus effected is communicated to a circle of perſons, who, from education, habit and principle, cannot exiſt under any form of government, and from them to a circle of thoſe, who, ſoured by diſappointment, or tainted by profligacy, have no proſpect from the growing proſperity of the country; whoſe fortunes are deſperate while the ſtate veſſel rides ſecure, and therefore center all their hopes and expectations in ſhipwreck, and thus the country becomes univerſally diſturbed. But what have the peaſantry to do with all this? Induſtrious and thriving as they were; with new proſpects opening to them every day, what was it to them that a little circle had a conteſt with Government for a greater ſhare of power; that the ſecond circle would quarrel with any exiſting form of government upon wild and abſtract ſpeculations, or that the third circle were graſping for a general craſh of induſtry and proſperity? And yet a great portion of the unthinking peaſantry of this country have been abſorbed in the vortex of theſe circles.

(To be concluded in our next.

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the *Engliſh Mails* to the 7th inſt. inclusive—from which we ſelect the following intelligence.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

At the moment this paper was putting to preſs, we received, by Expreſs, Paris papers to the 2d inſtant.

The Spaniſh ſquadron which has been in Trieſte roads nearly two years, ſet ſail on the 28th ult.

A courier arrived at Paris on the 25th ult. ſtate that Count Cobenzel had arrived at Vienna, and that he was to ſucceed the Miniſter Thugut, who was ſuſpected to be in the intereſt of England.

The Dey of Algiers is ſaid to have cut off the head of Jean Bon St Andre, who had been ſent to Algiers as an ambaſſador.

They write from Boulogne-Sur-mer, ſays l'Echo of 30th ult. that the forces which compoſe the Right Wing of the Army of England, and which have been ſpread over a great extent of coaſt, are to be aſſembled at Dunkirk and Calais, which appear to be thoſe ports whence the firſt embarkation will take place.

Five hundred armed boats were expected at Dunkirk from Holland.

They write from Lisbon, that on the 10th ult. the Engliſh Admiral ſet ſail with the ſhips remaining in the river. He took a convoy deſtined for Gibraltar under his eſcort, and after that will join the reſt of his fleet cruizing off Cape St. Vincent.

Letters from Coblentz announce that Ehrenbreitſtein will not long hold out.

Letters from Bruſſels, of the 27th ult. ſtate, that "three battalions of the army of Italy, which have been at Bruſſels during the period of the Elections, ſet out yeſterday morning very early for Liſle, and from thence they go to Dunkirk, being part of the troops deſtined to act againſt England. Some corps who are at preſent quartered in different places on the banks of the Schelt and the Lys, will ſoon march towards the coaſt. They will be encamped between Oſtend and Nieuport. Some Engliſh frigates have been recently ſeen in the road of Oſtend; they ſeized ſome fiſhing-veſſels which came from Blackenburg."

Yeſterday evening an extraordinary Courier, diſpatched from Vienna by the Emperor, arrived here. The diſpatches which he brought contained an aſſurance that the Emperor, far from countenancing in any manner the inſult offered to Bernadotte, the Ambaſſador of the French Republic, has employed every means to bring the authors of it to a ſevere and exemplary puniſhment. The Emperor teſtifies the warmeſt deſire of preſerving union between the two countries; and adds, that an Ambaſſador is immediately to ſet off for Paris. (*L'Echo, April* 26.

Letters from Breſt, of the date of the 17th ult. ſtate, that there was in that road eight ſhips of the line, and as many frigates.

It is ſaid, that on the 7th ult. a Treaty of Alliance was concluded between the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia.

Several Journals have announced the departure of Buonaparte. Some of them ſtate that he is going towards Breſt; others, towards Toulon.—We can aſſure them that he is ſtill at Paris.

The Reſignation of Pleville Le Pelley, as Miniſter of the Marine, has been accepted.

A change of Adminiſtration is ſpoken of

It is neither to Dunkirk, nor to Brest, nor to Toulon, that Buonaparte is about to ſet off. It is to Raſtadt, and he ſets off without fail this day. —(*L'Echo, 27th April.*)

Letters from Stetin, dated the 13th April, ſtate, that great diſcontents prevail at Moſcow, and at Peterſburgh, that the new ſyſtem adopted by Paul, and ſtill more, his follies, have turned many people againſt him. His ridiculous ſumptuary Laws, and the ſtrictneſs with which they are carried into execution, have occaſioned many Foreigners of *all Nations, to quit Ruſſia.*

Certain intelligence from Spain, affords the pleaſing hope, that there will be a complete regegeneration of morals and politics in that country.

A great number of Piedmonteſe Patriots, who had taken refuge at Milan and at Genoa, have ſecretly united, and formed themſelves into an army, and are marching into Piedmont; and they have already (if rumour is to be believed,) planted the Tree of Liberty in ſeveral places, and are attacking their oppreſſors in every direction.

LONDON,

MAY 5 AND 7.

A circumſtance likely to produce ſome ſerious conſequences, is the death of JEAN BON ST. ANDRE, *who has been decapitated by the Dey of Algiers*, regardleſs of the vengeance that might be expected to be attempted by the *Great Nation* for ſuch an act committed on the perſon of one of its accredited agents! We are not informed of the circumſtances that led to this cataſtrophe; but, ſhould it be confirmed, we would not be ſurpriſed ſhould the *learned Expedition* prepared for Egypt be ordered to pay the DEY a viſit in its paſſage, merely to give him a little ſchooling on the reſpect due to ſtrangers!

It appears alſo that ſome diſturbances have ariſen in the Iſland of Zante, in conſequence of ſome requiſions made by the French Commandant, which may be productive of ſerious conſequences.

The Martha, Coggeſhall, (an American) from Savannah, arrived at Falmouth, was boarded on the 28th ult. by the Naiad Frigate, who the day before had cut out of Breſt Water a National Corvette, of 18 guns, nine-pounders, and 130 men; and on the 1ſt inſtant, ſhe paſſed Lord Bridport's Fleet, off Scilly.

It is reported that the French and Venetian Fleets are at Sea, and that it was in conſequence of information to this effect that Earl St. Vincent ſailed in ſuch haſte from the Tagus. His Lordſhip is ſuppoſed to have ſteered towards the Gut of Gibraltar, for the purpoſe of intercepting this Fleet, while at the ſame time he can watch the motions of the Spaniards at Cadiz. His Lordſhip has Twenty-four Ships of the Line under his Command, of which the following is a Liſt;

	Guns.		Guns.
Ville de Paris,	110	Alexander,	74
London,	98	Culloden,	74
Prince George,	98	Zealous,	74
Princeſs Royal,	98	Hector,	74
Namur,	90	Coloſſus,	74
Bienheim,	90	Orion,	74
Gibraltar,	80	Minotaur,	74
Bellerophon,	74	Excellent,	74
Warrior,	74	Swiftſure,	74
Audacious,	74	Theſus,	74
Defence,	74	Vanguard,	74
Goliah,	74		
Majeſtic,	74	Total,	94

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, May 5.

Copy of a letter from Capt. John Tremayne Rod, commander of his Majesty's sloop Scorpion, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in the river Humber, April 30.

Sir—I have the honour of acquainting you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's sloop, Scorpion, under my command, Flamborough Head S. W. between two and three miles, fell in with on the night of the 26th instant, and captured the Batavian Republican brig le Courier, pierced for 12, and mounting 6 four pounders, and a number of swivels, commanded by Lieut. Johan Ysbrands and manned with 30 men, sailed eight days before from Helvoetsluys, and taken the Lark brig, of Whitby, coal laden, which the Scorpion retook.

J. T. RODD.

Copy of a letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart. commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Portsmouth and Spithead, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 3d instant.

Sir—Inclosed is a letter from Lieut. Newton, commanding the Telemachus cutter, giving an account of the capture of la Sans Souci, a small French lugger privateer, which he discovered close in with the bill of Portland, the 30th of last month.

P PARKER.

Telemachus, Plymouth Sound, May 1, 1798.

Sir, Yesterday, in his Majesty's armed cutter under my command, close in with the Bill of Portland, I fell in with and captured, after a chace of twelve hours, la Sans Souci French privateer lugger, mounting one twelve-pounder carronade and two brass fours, and 27 men. She sailed from la Hogue the night before, and had not taken any thing.

THO. NEWTON.

Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart. &c. &c.

SIR SIDNEY SMITH.

The following are the particulars of the escape of this brave Officer from his imprisonment in Paris:

Finding that all hopes of an exchange were vanished, and that his confinement was likely to become more rigorous, Sir Sidney Smith determined on an escape the first favorable opportunity that offered. He had some friends at Paris, who admiring his gallantry, and commiserating his misfortunes, were anxious to effect his deliverance. It had been ordered by the minister of police, that he and Mr. Wright, a gentleman taken prisoner with Sir Sidney, and a partner in all his misfortunes, should be removed from the temple prison in Paris to another jail still more common, called the General Depository. (According to other accounts, this removal was to a place distant from the capital.) This removal was to have taken place on Tuesday se'nnight last, and measures were accordingly planned to effect the rescue of both these gentlemen.

On that evening they were put in a fiacre, or hackney-coach, accompanied by two of the jailors. On their way to their new place of confinement, a child ran across the street, and was nigh being trampled upon by the horses. At the same time there was a violent shrieking; the coach stopped, and a kind of mob instantly surrounded the carriage. The coach door was opened, and Sir Sidney and Mr. Wright escaped. A chaise was in readiness to convey them instantly out of Paris, which was done without the slightest inconvenience or bustle. They made immediately for the coast about Havre, sending guides forward to see that all was safe. Whenever they came near posts where there were strong guards of military, called *Corps de Surveillance*, they either halted, or took a circuitous route on foot. They were two days concealed in woods, in the neighbourhood of which was encamped a great part of the boasted Army of England. After a journey of eight days, the guides conducted them very safely and skilfully to a place near Havre, where they got on board a fishing vessel, and in a few hours after they fell in with the British squadron, cruizing off Havre. They were taken on board the Argo frigate, Capt. Bowen, who joyfully received these welcome strangers, and on Saturday they were landed at Portsmouth, amidst the acclamations and congratulations of all ranks of people, who lined the streets as they passed along. The same civilities were shewn Sir Sidney at every place where he was recognised.

A few days previous to his escape, an order had been given by the Minister of Police to confine Sir Sidney more rigorously, and to limit the extent of walk allowed him to take the air, though it was only two hours each day. He had been nominally allowed a *Louis d'Or* a day by the Government, but had never received any money for the last seven months. He had only the ordinary allowance of the prison; but several friends did all in their power to render his situation as comfortable as possible.

Sir Sidney, as soon as he arrived in town, had a conference with Earl Spencer, at the Admiralty, and afterwards paid a visit to the Prince of Wales, at Carleton House.

The long and rigorous confinement which Sir Sidney has suffered, has made a very unfavourable change in his person. His spirit, however, is unabated, and we hope that the air of Great Britain will soon restore his health.

There can be little doubt that he can afford important intelligence to Government respecting the interior of France, notwithstanding the situation from which he has escaped, as he was allowed a certain period of the day for air and exercise, and is active and observing.

Sir Sidney was taken prisoner on Monday the 18th of April, 1796.

DUTCH NAVY.

The following is a Statement of the Dutch Naval Force; extracted from a Letter from an Officer in Admiral Onslow's Fleet:

Mars Diep, or outer Road.

Washington,	74	Helder,	32
Leyden,	64	Venus,	24
Cerberus,	64	Minerva,	24
Batavier,	54	Leopard,	24
Furie,	36	Waaksamheid,	24
Ambuscade,	36	Enkysen,	24
Hector,	36		

And Four Transports, formerley East Indiamen

On the Texel Island, 160 Dutch Troops, and 20 French Hussars, and a few Signal Guns.

Nar Diep.

Beschermer,	54	Phœnix,	24
Broderchap,	54	Andone,	64
Mars,	40 (36 pounders.)		

At Amsterdam, one Line of Battle Ship, ready to come down to be fitted.

One at Helvoetsluys.

Fly Passage.

Dolphin, - - 24 Guns.

Amsterdam.

Only 200 Troops, in the neighbourhood of the Helder, 36 Pieces of Heavy Ordnance mounted, those in bad order, and not fit for service, and no French Troops there.

The French Adjutant, who was sent to the Imperial Palace, to demand a Passport for Bernadotte, after the affair of the 13th ult. at Vienna, among other things, required, in the true spirit of philantrophy which distinguishes the Professors of the Rights of Man, that the Chimney-sweeper, who took down the Flag (a boy not 14 years old,) should *be hanged*.

We understand that Mrs. Adamson, the unhappy wife of the unfortunate man now sentenced to die for forgery, expired yesterday of a broken heart. She had not been married twelve months; she had not long been blessed with a first born, but the recent calamity of the family has eased them both of their misery, for the child is also dead.

Seven hundred and eighty vessels, capable of carrying 100 men each, one cannon, and drawing not more than 18 inches of water, are stated to be building between Calais and the Texel, and are to be ready in three weeks.

The enemy, on the coast of Normandy, have constructed lugsail boats, of considerable size, which they term flats. They draw only three feet water, are capable of containing 200 men, and carrying one eighteen-pounder on a field-carriage. Thirty of these, together with 20 gun-boats, each mounting three 36-pounders, and several cutters, having on board near 20,000 men, are collected at la Hogue, for the purpose of attacking the islands of St. Marcou, when the absence of our frigates would render them an easy prize.

All French privateers have been ordered by the Directory to return to port on the 1st instant.

At a late Convention of the Bishops, it was decided, that it is not consistent with the functions of the Clergy to enrol or accept commissions in Volunteer corps; and circular letters to this effect have been circulated throughout the several dioceses.

DUBLIN,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.

Information which goes to the root of the rebellion, we are assured, from authority on which implicit reliance may be placed, is at length in possession of Government. The only effect of publishing what we have heard at present, would be to render the measures taken on behalf of the public less effectual. It is sufficient to pledge ourselves that the friends of the King and Constitution have cause to congratulate themselves on what has occurred *within the last week*. [*Telegraph.*

Tuesday evening arrived in custody from the County Kildare, *Thomas Reynolds*, Esq. Messrs. *John Pender, Luke Brannock, David Furly, William German, Patrick Gorman*, and *John Kenney*, servant to Mr. Reynolds. The prisoners were lodged in the Castle that night, and yesterday morning were examined before a Cabinet Council, which sate for several hours. The servant of Mr. Reynolds was discharged; the other prisoners were remanded to prison. (*Dublin Journal.*

Reports of a very extraordinary nature, affecting men of the highest rank, were yesterday in circulation, but in so questionable a shape as not to warrant us in the repetition.

Yesterday morning Mr. Sheriff-elect Hone, as a Magistrate of the County of Dublin, having received information of pikes concealed near the house of Mr. John Sweetman, of Churchtown, made a general search in the house and adjoining buildings, where he discovered eight pike-heads concealed in a cow-house, which having seized, he deposited in the Ordnance Stores. It is supposed that many more of those mischievous implements are still undiscovered, but we trust, that other Magistrates, imitating the activity of Mr. Hone, will soon deprive Rebellion in that quarter of those means of offence. Mr. Sweetman has for some time past been in custody.

Yesterday evening, while a party of the military was searching the Brewery of Mr. Sweetman, in Francis-street, for pikes, (in consequence of the detection of a number of those revolutionary instruments in his country house near Dundrum, on the morning of that day) a ruffian, who pressed forward from the mob, drew a sword from a cane and stabbed in the breast the Officer commanding the party. The soldiers were employed within, while the officer stood at the street-door, and was endeavouring to keep off the mob. The assassin made a second stab at him, which was averted by a loyal person standing by; the ruffian, having also stabbed the person who had thus humanely interfered, instanly fled; he was fired at in his flight, and it is supposed, from his having dropt his sword in the street, that he was wounded; he effected his escape however, from the solicitude of the party about their officer.—The wounds which were inflicted are, we hope, not dangerous; and we trust that the daring attempt will be productive of caution to the military never on any account to suffer a mob, or any part of it, to come near them on duty.

CORK.

It might not be a presumption too assuming, perhaps, to pronounce, that more than half the evils which are poured forth on this Country, are attributable to the immoderate use of that infernal exciter to every deed of violence and guilt—WHISKEY! In this City, particularly, not a House which has a popular situation to recommend it, that becomes vacant, but is seized on, (at a most extravagant yearly rent) and converted into a retail Shop for this accursed beverage.—The avidity with which it is bought up, by swarms of the *wretched*, the *indigent* and the *guilty*, has been, perhaps, the primary cause of the destruction of the *moral* system in this Country. Those who attempt to defend the consumption of this liquor, on the ground of its being a productive branch of the Revenue see but half the argument: they would, perhaps, be surprized if it was plainly proved, that Government pays nearly as much again as the tax produces, to controul and allay the mischiefs and violent fermentation, which have for their foundation the temporary madness occasioned by this liquor.

We are happy to find that excellent beverage, *Porter*, promises to restore the lower orders of society to the exertion of those faculties, of which the pernicious use of Whiskey has so long deprived them. The NEW PORTER BREWERY near the Dyke, promises, from the arrangement of its buildings, and the construction of its utensils and apparatus, to become one of the *first* in this Kingdom. Much national Benefit (particularly in this and the adjoining Counties) may be expected from this undertaking which, when acting in concert with the very capital Brewery already established, will amply supply the lower orders of the people, with an excellent, wholesome beverage, which instead of inflaming their passions, and driving them into acts of madness and desperation, will be equally conducive to the health of their *bodies*—the vigour of their *minds*, and to the œconomy of their circumstances.

There are in this Country a set of Gentlemen, who, if the Ministry are to be attacked, are all in arms; every nerve is strained, every exertion within the compass of their talents is made; but when their country is threatened to be attacked, they leave its defence to others, and act in such a manner as would lead us to speak of them in the language of Tacitus, *ut alium crederes senatum aliumve populum.*"

The practice of printing Reports of the Proceedings in Courts is of very modern toleration. Pending a trial, it is obvious that it must be attended with bad effects. Even after the judgment of the Court, it was formerly held a contempt to publish a Report. We accordingly find a species of license from *the Judges* prefixed to the old *Law Reporters*.

One would be induced to think by the laggard way in which some Gentlemen act, that our commotions are merely of the old stamp, and have no other object than a struggle between those who are *in* power and those who are *out*. But is this in fact a struggle about office, and are the meritorious and patriotic exertions which have been made by the greater part of the country, made for no other purpose than to keep the present Ministers in their places?—Does any rational man think that Mr. Pitt's situation is to be envied, or would be accepted of by any person who is fit to succeed him?

Does he sleep on a bed of roses, or could any thing induce him to remain in his place, but that magnanimity which prevents him from leaving the helm till the storm is over, for which he deserves the more praise that he had no hand in raising it; *the storm came from abroad*, overtook him in his course, and would have overwhelmed a soul less steady and firm than his, long before this period, and involved the country in the fatal catastrophe.

The Inhabitants of the Union of Innishcarra and Matehy, and the Parishes of Magourney, Aghabollage and Almna, have published an Address in the New Cork Evening Post, of the 10th instant, declaring their intention of persevering in a "peaceable and quiet demeanor," and very *solemnly* assured the Gentleman they address, that they will give up such arms as REMAIN *in their possession, some of which, they have already delivered!*

It is well known that Solon, the wisest legislator of antiquity, made a law, that no person should be permitted to remain neutral during any civil commotion in the country. Much more would he have made a law, that no person should remain *neutral* when the country was threatened with invasion, had he lived at a time when there was any danger of it.

There are now in Great Britain above 800,000 fighting men in arms, and the numbers are hourly increasing. The French Directory are well assured of this: They know that new confederacies are forming in the North of Europe; that the greatest powers of the Earth are drawing into new associations against them; and that instructed by former errors, experience will point out to them a more efficient policy than they have heretofore observed. The French know, that in desolating those countries, over which their armed emigrations have ran, they have demolished all the springs of trade and all the energies of commerce; and they know, that by this career of destruction, they have enlarged and confirmed the commerce of Great Britain, and rendered her Navy able to *lay a tax* on the foreign trade of the *whole civilised world*. What hope of success then yet remains to the French? *The Invasion of Ireland.* There alone can they counterbalance their own losses and Great Britain's gain. Can we then be so stupid as passively to see all those considerations? Shall we ever rouse from our stupid security? Do we not see that the destinies of France and England are to be determined on our plains, and why do we yet sneak on in our old common-place path? There must be something not less than fatality in our conduct, if we do not waken to our dangers. Let us rouse. A bad cause has leagued all the ignorance and vice of our country. Let the *good old cause* but associate the rest with half the zeal, and our liberties, lives, and honour are secured for ever. Come forward every generous spirit, with heart and hand.—Let the young court the dangers of the field, and let the aged minister to them out of the redundencies of their wealth. There must be nothing left undone to save the country. Every man in his way, must aid the Government of the Kingdom: It is a great occasion, and great exertions must be made. Let England be the example; if we share her glory we must participate in her imperishable prosperity.

Five Light Companies, from the Garrison of Bandon, have been lately marched to the turbulent and rebellious districts in the neighbourhood of Skibbereen. The most sanguine expectations have been satisfied by the event of this expedition. The hitherto infatuated peasantry shewed on this occasion the most unequivocal contrition, and brought in their pikes and guns with the most apparent willingness, at the same time that they all took the oath of allegiance most readily, and were assiduous in procuring pledges for their future good behaviour. The conduct of the soldiery was truly laudable; and if the nature of the service be considered, as well as the heinousness of the delinquency which induced it, it will be a most honourable circumstance to record of the military, that the single instance of breach of discipline which took place, was, on complaint, punished most exemplary, and most immediately. One of the soldiers was severely flogged for unsoldierly conduct; and the army, as well as the offending peasantry, were taught by this example, that a rigorous sense of justice actuated the General, and that every delinquent in his way might expect a certain punishment.

Our correspondent informs us, that a vast quantity of pikes, and a considerable number of guns, are hourly bringing into the town of Skibbereen.

NEW TEAS.

THERRY, HOPPER & MEANY,

ARE now landing out of the TIGER, from LONDON, a choice Parcel of TEAS, from the Last Sales. They have for Sale *Jamaica Rum, East India Sugar, Rice, Cloves, Sago, Cassia, Ginger*, &c. May 12.

T. C.

☞ A BOARD will be held as above, on TIBB'S EVE, of which all OFFICERS, and others, are enjoined (by the above Authority) to take Notice.

Signed by Order,

J——S, *Secretary.*

NEW BUTTER.

Country.	Merchant.
1st. 72s.	82s.
2d. 70s.	80s.
3rd. 66s.	76s.

PORT NEWS.

May 8.—Wind N.

Arrived, his Majesty's sloop Kangaroo, 18 guns, capt. Brice, from a cruise; Princess Royal, 53 tons, Davies, Liverpool coal; Friendship, 114 tons, Parker, Workington, do.

LONDON,

MAY 3.

WHIG CLUB.

Yeſterday [May 1] a moſt numerous and reſpectable meeting of the Whig Club was held at the Free Maſon's Tavern, where a very excellent entertainment was provided.

The Rt. Hon. C. J. Fox, in the chair.

After the uſual toaſts of the Club were given, Mr. Fox roſe and ſaid, "I'll give you a toaſt, than which I think there cannot be a better, according to the principles of this Club: I mean,

"*The Sovereignty of the People of Great Britain.*"

This was drunk with much zeal and loud approbation.

The Duke of Norfolk ſaid, he would give his favourite toaſt in the uſual way.

"*The health of the man who dares be honeſt in the worſt of times.*"

The illuſtration was obvious. In his abſence he was in their memory—he was now preſent—

CHARLES JAMES FOX.

This was drunk with long and loud plaudits.

Mr. Fox.—*In the very peculiar circumſtances* of the times, it is impoſſible for me, without ſaying a few words on the ſituation of public affairs, to return my affectionate thanks for the ſupport which you have generally afforded me, and for the great honour you have done me by drinking my health. The events and circumſtances of the three laſt years have induced me, and ſeveral of thoſe with whom I act, to adopt a conduct which I think juſtified by the peculiar circumſtances of the times. Among the peculiar and extraordinary circumſtances which diſtinguiſh the preſent time, is the general rumour of an invaſion. Whether that event be probable or not, the preſent is not a fit opportunity to diſcuſs—but if there by any likelihood of ſuch an event taking place, I ſhould think it doing too much honour to abſurd calumny, I ſhould ſcorn to clear myſelf from ſuch charges, by declaring on almoſt any other occaſion, that my warmeſt wiſhes, my moſt active efforts, and the exertions of every influence within my power, under any poſſible government, ſhould be employed *to repel a foreign enemy*. But whatever may be the probability of invaſion, an event which we all deprecate, and which I think improbable—whatever, I ſay, may be the probability of invaſion, the proſpect of the preſent times is indeed gloomy to every lover of liberty, and of every rational friend of that Conſtitution to which we were born, and in the maxims of which we were educated.

I have not attended Parliament during the preſent ſeſſion, but nothing that has paſſed there has *ſurpriſed* me—after the tranſactions which I witneſſed, after the repeal of the Bill of Rights in the ſedition bill, and after the ſurrender of all controul of the Houſe of Commons over the public purſe by ſactioning the remittance of millions to foreign powers without the conſent of Parliament—ſtill leſs could I be ſurpriſed at any proceedings of the preſent Government, after our experience of the ſyſtem they have adopted in Ireland, which I have no doubt we ſhould look at as a picture of the tyranny which they will introduce into England. Whether it be owing to the want of power, or the want of diſpoſition in the body of the people of this country to reſiſt, I cannot pretend to determine—but ſorry I am to ſay, that, from whate'er cauſe it ariſes, there ſeems at preſent little proſpect of reſiſting it with effect. I have no difficulty in ſaying, that the preſent ſyſtem of the Government of England is a ſyſtem of terror—the ſyſtem of Robeſpierre. We have already the mortifying advantage, if it can be called an advantage, of reading, in the paſt hiſtory of the ſiſter-kingdom, what will be the future fate of this country. If I am aſked, whether I know any remedy for theſe evils? I muſt freely confeſs, that it is more eaſy to lament over the miſfortunes of our country than to point out the remedy: and it is becauſe I am unable to point out the remedy that I have forborne my attendance in Parliament. The only council I can venture to give is, that you may perſevere with firmneſs in the principles of liberty, and in thoſe principles of moderation, juſtice and humanity which are always concomitant with true and genuine liberty, and reſerve yourſelves with the ſpirit that belongs to Engliſhmen for the recovery of the Conſtitution—for, to ſpeak of its preſervation would now be mockery and inſult. In ſuch times as the preſent, I think the cultivation of harmony among the friends of liberty more than ever neceſſary. It is now peculiarly neceſſary that the ſmall number of thoſe who, like the Members of this Club, are devoted to the principles of true liberty, ſhould ſtrengthen the bands of their union by frequent and affectionate intercourſe, and prepare themſelves for better times. They have no hopes at preſent. *Tyranny is now the order of the day in every part of Europe.*

There ſeems now to be a conteſt between the French Directory and the Engliſh Miniſtry, which ſhall almoſt outrage every principle of juſtice and liberty? which ſhall aboliſh and trample under foot every of the individual and the perſonal rights of mankind? The French Directory have now thrown off the maſk, if indeed they ever wore one, and have ſhewn *the moſt oſtentatious diſregard and the moſt ſhameleſs contempt of the Rights of Man.* The Miniſters of Great Britain are ſtraining hard not to be outrun in this deteſtable race. There is no reaſon, I will not ſay which can excuſe, but which can even mitigate our indignation at the abominable conduct of France in Italy and Switzerland, which cannot be urged with as much effect by the advocates of the Directory, as the atrocious arguments advanced by our Miniſters to palliate the tyranny which they exerciſe over Ireland at preſent, and which they will exerciſe over Great Britain in future,—In theſe gloomy circumſtances of this country and of the world, when the principles of liberty ſeemed exiled from mankind, and when every means of ſerving the public cauſe ſeem to be inefficacious and impotent, although I cannot help praiſing the ſpirit of thoſe who hope better of the commonwealth, yet my ſyſtem is retirement. As to invaſion, there cannot be two opinions—Undoubtedly we muſt reſiſt the foreign enemy with heart and hand, and as one man.—There is no ſociety in the kingdom more unanimous in reſiſting a French invaſion than this Club. There is no individual in this or in any other ſociety more eager or more able to concur in that reſiſtance than my noble friend near me, [Duke of Norfolk.] Does any man hope that he could bring into the field a more gallant and better diſciplined regiment than that which was commanded by the noble Duke? Yet the Miniſters of this country have declared, by their acts, that he is unfit to be entruſted with any part of the defence of this country. But no impolicy, no tyranny, no menaces of the Miniſters, will prevent us from flying to the defence of our country, or even damp the enthuſiaſm with which we will contend for her cauſe. In vain will the Miniſters attempt to confound *their* cauſe with the cauſe of our country; in vain will they attempt to repreſent the oppoſers of French invaſion as the ſupporters of their tyranny. All their artifices and all their calumnies, ſhall not repel us from the ſtandard of our country.

A malignant influence unfortunately prevails over the conduct of national defence; but the inference is not that we ſhould be ſlack or remiſs, or inactive, in reſiſting the enemy; the true inference is, that the friends of liberty ſhould, with the ſpirit and zeal that belong to their manly character, exert themſelves in arreſting a foreign yoke, never forgetting, that in happier and more favourable times it will be equally their duty to uſe every effort, I mean every juſtifiable and legal effort, to ſhake off the yoke of our Engliſh tyrants. For my own part, I have not the ſlighteſt doubt about the event of ſuch a ſtruggle. If the French are able to effect a landing in any conſiderable force, which I think next to impoſſible, I am confident that they would be cruſhed by the ſpirit of this nation. Although the Miniſters are employing every exertion to make that compulſory, which, to be eſſential, muſt be voluntary; yet I truſt, and I am confident, that no impolicy of their's will make the people of England inſenſible to the value of their independence and their national exiſtence, when they ſee that theſe great objects are in real danger, and that the rumour of invaſion is not a groundleſs alarm circulated by Miniſters to procure ſupport to their power and impunity to their crimes. Nothing that Miniſters can do will remove the juſt abhorrence which the people of England feel for the interference of a foreign power in their affairs.—They will always be convinced that it is more eaſy for them to ſhake off the tyranny of the preſent ſyſtem than the yoke of France. But, though a French invader will be repelled, as I have no doubt he will, I can hope little for the liberties of this country, unleſs the people be nearly unanimous in their efforts for the recovery of the Conſtitution of their forefathers, unleſs the Government awake to a ſenſe of what conſtitutes its real ſtrength, recurs to thoſe principles on which we have been taught to believe the Houſe of Brunſwick was ſeated on the throne—unleſs the Sovereignty of the people of Great Britain be acknowledged in practice as well as in theory, and unleſs the will of the people be made the rule and law of the adminiſtration of the Government.—I have already ſaid my preſent ſyſtem is retirement; but if ever the happy period ſhould arrive, to which I have more than once alluded, I ſhall be proud to ſerve my country in any rank."

This ſpeech was received with the moſt enthuſiaſtic applauſe

Mr. Fox then gave a toaſt—

"*May the ancient Nobility of this country think it their firſt duty to ſupport the Rights of the People.*"

The Duke of Norfolk—I drink this toaſt with pleaſure. When the people have no rights, the Nobility can have no rights worth enjoying.

The Duke of Bedford, on his health being drunk, aſſured the company, that the firſt object of his life was to deſerve the approbation of this country.

Mr. Erſkine being given, with the Trial by Jury, he ſaid, ſince the Habeas Corpus Act had been ſuſpended, he would content himſelf by thanking the company.

Mr. Sheridan's health being drunk with loud applauſe, he roſe and expreſſed his regret that his learned friend ſhould decline delivering his ſentiments on account of the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus Act. In defiance of incarceration, he would ſpeak out, and tell the people their ſituation, while any thing like liberty of ſpeech and of the preſs remained. He [Mr. Sheridan] might perhaps have been charged with ſupporting Miniſters; "God knows," ſaid he, "if they never receive better ſupport than mine, I ſhall not object to its being given by any man." He thought it his duty to rouſe the country to repel a foreign enemy, and his conduct was ſanctioned by Mr. Fox's words that day. But on calling on the people to defend themſelves againſt a French army, he alſo called on them to effect the neceſſary reforms, and a change of the ſyſtem of Miniſters had introduced—that care ſhould be taken no ſuch Adminiſtration as the preſent ſhould again exiſt, by pledging ourſelves to puniſh Miniſters. He had not pledged himſelf to ſupport Mr. Pitt, but only to oppoſe the introduction of that which he abhors, deteſts, and abominates, a foreign enemy. He dreaded the French the more on account of the provocations they had received from this Government, and he did not know to what length their ſpirit of revenge might carry them in puniſhing the country—perhaps they might even inſiſt on keeping the preſent Miniſters in power, and conſtituting them the Directory of Great Britain! Inſinuations had been thrown out, that he did not act with Mr. Fox in what he had lately ſaid in the Houſe of Commons; Certainly he did not conſult Mr. Fox, nor had any communication with him on the ſubject—but he well knew what had been heard that day, that on the queſtion of reform, and on the neceſſity of repelling a foreign enemy, Mr. Fox agreed with him in opinion. Some might think retirement the beſt ſtep, and he [Mr. S.] might think the people called for his duty as a ſenator. I give them credit for their motives; let them give me credit for mine: but we are all unanimous in refuſing any aſſiſtance from France. By taxation, and violating our liberties, Miniſters are driving the country to Revolution. The corruption of perſons in power led people even to conſider whether any thing worſe could be introduced by the French; but notwithſtanding that corruption, he could not bear to ſee ſociety ripped up and deſtroyed. There was as much private worth, humanity, honeſt dealing and charity in this country, as ever prevailed in any. Whatever way we act, we all mean the ſame thing—the ſecurity of Liberty.—After returning his perſonal thanks, Mr. Sheridan concluded by propoſing the recollection of an abſent friend—

The Habeas Corpus Act.

Mr. Fox admitted the truth of the panegyric beſtowed by his Honorable Friend [Mr. Sheridan] on the private virtues of Engliſhmen, of the humanity, and of their integrity; but when the deplorable ſituation of the Siſter-kingdom, ſo intimately connected with this, was looked at, without one effort on our part, to ſave it, our poſterity, he was afraid, would not do juſtice to our national honour and benevolence.—He concluded by propoſing as a toaſt—

The Friends of Freedom in Ireland.

Mr. W. Hale and many others were elected members; and among the candidates propoſed were—Sir C. Mills, Major Rawdon, Mr. Hobhouſe, Mr. R. Ferguſſon, and Sir Francis Burdett.—At the mention of the latter gentleman's name, there was conſiderable applauſe.

The next meeting was appointed to be held at the London Tavern, on Tueſday the 5th of June next.

THE LATE GALLANT CAPT. HOOD.

At three o'clock on Tueſday, May 1ſt, the Remains of the gallant Captain HOOD were brought on ſhore at Plymouth, for the purpoſe of being conveyed to his place of reſidence in Somerſetſhire, there to be interred. The Corpſe, on its being landed, was met by all the Captains and other Officers of His Majeſty's Ships at Plymouth, and a Field Officer's Guard of Marines; when a Proceſſion was formed in the following order:

Field Officer's Guard, compoſed of Marines.
Muſic playing the Dead March in Saul.
Engliſh Colours under which the Mars fought.
Clergyman and Surgeons.
Two Captains of the Navy, as Chief Mourners.
Three Captains Pall-bearers. } *CORPSE.* } *Three Captains Pall-bearers.*
Officers of the Mars.
Captains of the Royal Navy.
Generals, Officers of the Army off Duty.
Colours taken from the Enemy, trailing on the ground.

The whole proceeded through the principal ſtreets, lined by all the Troops in the Garriſon. A ſincere regret appeared manifeſt amongſt all deſcriptions of People, who, whilſt they reflected upon the late heroic firmneſs of his conduct, ſympathized with every feeling heart upon the loſs their Country had ſuſtained.

This gallant Officer died ſhortly after he received his mortal wound, having repeatedly exclaimed, "Why was I brought below!" "Why was I not ſuffered to die at my poſt!" He ſtretched out his hand, received the Sword of his vanquiſhed Enemy, and inſtantly expired!

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

MONDAY, MAY 7.

The order of the day for the Defaulters to be called having been read, they were called over accordingly, and the names of ſuch as were not excuſed, by a vote of the Houſe, taken down.

The Earl of *Altamont* ſaid he roſe to move for an account of the number of ſeamen raiſed on the Iriſh bounty from the 1ſt of May, 1797, to the 1ſt of May, 1798, under the direction of Vice Admiral *Caſby*. His Lordſhip ſaid, that when every ſmall town in England was coming forward with offers to augment the Britiſh Navy, he truſted that Ireland would not be backward in her contribution to the means of imperial ſafety. There were, he believed, fifty, he was certain the number exceeded fifty thouſand ſeamen, employed in the Fiſheries and coaſting trade of Ireland. He did not wiſh to withdraw from their uſeful employment the whole, or a great part of that number, but he conſidered that when Great Britain was ſtruggling for the Liberties of the world; and that the event of the ſtruggle was ſo peculiarly intereſting to Ireland, that it was incumbent on her to give every poſſible aſſiſtance to the ſtrength of the Empire. From the number of ſeamen employed in the different ſea ports, there might be withdrawn for the ſervice of the Fleet, what would be ſufficient to man ten ſhips of the line, without affecting materially the coaſting trade or fiſheries of the kingdom; ſuch a ſquadron was now ſtationed in Ireland for the defence of her coaſts, under the command of a moſt intelligent and gallant officer, and ſuch a ſquadron having been detached from the Britiſh Fleet, it was the more incumbent on this country to furniſh an equal number of men with that ſeparated from the Grand Fleet, for her immediate protection. He would ſubmit to their Lordſhips conſideration the conſequences of the French becoming maſters of the ſeas, for the attainment of which object they have been ſo eagerly forming alliances with every petty maritime power; how fatal would they be to the different countries of Europe, and to none, perhaps, ſo much ſo as to this. He would ſubmit to their Lordſhips conſideration, the abſolute neceſſity of guarding againſt ſuch an evil, and he was confident that they would all feel as he did, that every exertion ſhould be made by this country, as well as every other part of the Empire to prevent it.—We poſſeſſed, he ſaid, the power of doing ſo effectually; it was only neceſſary to uſe it. His Lordſhip concluded by reading the motion, which was put and carried *nem. diſſent.*—Adjourned to Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

SATURDAY, MAY 6.

Poſtponed 'till Thurſday the Committee of Ways and Means.

Read a ſecond time and committed for Monday, the bill for the better regulating the office of Conſtable.

Ordered, on the motion of Mr. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, that the Committee appointed to prepare a bill purſuant to the reſolution of the Committee of Ways and Means, on Thurſday, be inſtructed to receive a clauſe or clauſes to require the Governor and Company of the National Bank, to appropriate 1l. 19s. per cent. on the intereſt of every debenture of 100l. which ſhall be iſſued for raiſing the ſum mentioned in ſaid reſolutions, to create a fund for building an houſe and offices for carrying on the buſineſs of the Bank.

Reſolved into a Committee on the duty regulation bill: went through the ſame, and ordered to report on Monday.

Preſented the Loan bill: read the firſt time, and ordered for the ſecond reading on Monday.—Adjourned.

MONDAY, MAY 7.

The *Speaker* having taken the Chair at five o'clock, and forty Members not being preſent, the Houſe was adjourned to this day.

DUBLIN,

TUESDAY, MAY 8.

We have the ſatisfaction to learn, by authentic intelligence arrived from Kildare, that the deluded people in the moſt diſturbed part of that county are beginning to ſee their errors, and to make diſcoveries againſt thoſe traitorous Leaders who have deceived and betrayed them. Several Privates in the Rebels Corps having diſcloſed the names of the Captains; the Captains, on being apprehended and confronted, have diſcovered their Colonels; more than one Colonel is already arreſted, and another has fled to England, another is giving information; the poor people vie with each other in bringing in their pikes; above 2000 had been given up when the laſt accounts came away. Nothing can exceed the zeal, the ſpirit, the good order of the Military, and though the meaſure of free quarters may be attended with inconvenience to many loyal perſons, we truſt it will be tolerated and approved, ſince it is notorious that nothing but the moſt vigorous and deciſive meaſures can ſave the Country.

Very important diſcoveries have been made in the County Kildare, in conſequence of which a great number of perſons, ſome of them men of conſiderable property, have been taken into cuſtody on charges of High Treaſon. This branch of the general conſpiracy, from the peculiar circumſtances of the County of Kildare, appears to have been one of the moſt extenſive in the kingdom. The *protected* enormities of that County have long been matter of aſtoniſhment and horror; the myſtery of their origin is now likely to be completely developed; the neighbourhood of Kildare to Dublin render it peculiarly connected in ſedition, with the affiliated conſpiracies in Dublin; and in conſequence of the diſcoveries and arreſts already made, ſeveral perſons both of the County Kildare and of this city, have already found it convenient to abſcond.

CORK: *Printed by* JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)*—☞ *This Paper is publiſhed at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-ſtreet, oppoſite the Poſt-Office, where Advertiſements, Eſſays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

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The Cork Herald:

OR, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.—No. 28.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1798. [Price, Four-Pence.

Rev. Rich. Henry Rogers Plaintiff
William Dilkyn, Esq. Defendant.

*** The Sheriff of the County of Cork, by virtue of his Majesty's Writ of *Fieri Facias* in this Cause to him directed, will expose to sale, by Public Cant, on Saturday the 19th day of May inst. at the King's Old Castle, Cork—all the Defendant's *Right, Title*, and *Interest* in part of the Lands of FERMOY, in the County of Cork.—Dated this 9th day of May, 1798.

NEW TEAS.

THERRY, HOPPER & MEANY,

ARE now landing out of the TIGER, from LONDON, a choice Parcel of TEAS, from the last Sales. They have for Sale *Jamaica Rum, East India Sugar, Rice, Cloves, Sago, Cassia, Ginger*, &c. May 12.

VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION,

For the Service of the Country.

	£.	s.	d.
Dean and Chapter of St. Finbarry's, *Cork*,	200	0	0
Rev. John Kenney, *Vicar General*,	56	17	6
Hon. and Rev. Thomas St. Lawrance, *Dean*,	50	0	0
Rev. Henry Sandiford, *Chantor*,	50	0	0
..... John Forteſcue, *Chancellor*,	22	15	0
..... Verney Lovett, *Treaſurer*,	50	0	0
..... Alex. Lamillierre, *Archdeacon*,	50	0	0
..... John Chetwood,	30	0	0
..... Edward Kenney, *Sen.*	40	0	0
..... James Pratt,	50	0	0
..... Horatio Townſhend,	50	0	0
..... Richard Webb,	40	0	0
..... George Berkley,	11	7	6
..... Thomas Briveter,	45	10	0
..... A. Hyde,	10	0	0
..... Robert Meade,	20	0	0
..... Henry Hewitt,	50	0	0
..... Edward Kenney, *Jun.*	25	0	0
..... Thomas Kenney,	20	0	0
..... John Meade, *Ballymartle*,	34	2	6
..... Richard Meade, *Ballymartle*,	34	2	6
..... Richard Meade, *Inſhannon*,	22	15	0
..... William Noble,	20	0	0
..... Richard Gibbings,	22	15	0
..... Charles Smith,	22	15	0
..... David Freeman,	22	15	0
..... Thomas Hore,	22	15	0
..... A. Hickey,	22	15	0
..... Giles Lee, *Diocesan School Maſter, Cork*,	11	7	6
..... George Armſtrong, *Diocesan School Maſter, Ross*,	5	13	9
..... Arthur Herbert,	50	0	0
..... Broderick Tuckey,	17	1	3
..... Robert Warren,	11	7	6
..... William Thompſon,	5	13	9
..... Edward Warren,	5	13	9
..... Edward Carleton,	5	13	9
..... John Hingſton,	10	0	0
..... William Beaufort,	11	7	6
..... William Stewart,	22	15	0
..... Henry Stewart,	5	13	9
..... William Saunders,	5	13	9
..... John Forſayeth,	5	13	9
..... Morgan Donovan,	5	13	9
..... John Webb,	5	13	9
..... Wm. Silletoe,	5	13	9
..... Arthur Browne,	5	13	9
..... John O'Connor,	5	13	9
..... Thomas Cole,	5	13	9
..... Alexander Kennedy,	5	13	9
..... Boyle Davis,	5	13	9
..... P. H. Hamilton,	5	13	9
..... Wm. Gorman,	5	13	9
..... Hugh Reynolds,	5	13	9
..... F. Hewitt,	5	13	9
..... J. H. Madraſs,	5	13	9
..... Henry Jones, *Kinſale*,	20	0	0
..... Mr. Hincks, *Miniſter of the Diſſenting Congregation, Cork*, per ann.	9	2	0
..... Thomas Browne,	40	0	0
..... Peter Foley,	21	7	6
..... Robert Forſayeth,	5	13	9

NOTICE

To Proſecutors and Traverſers, and to Suitors of the Civil Bill Court for the Diviſion of Middleton.

☞ THEY are hereby deſired to take notice, that in conſequence of an Act of Parliament, paſſed on the 4th day of April, in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, the Seſſions of the Peace adverſed to ſit at Macromp on Monday the 21st day of May, inst. cannot be held, there being no legal authority for holding the ſame. And the Suitors of the Civil Bill Court for the Diviſion of Middleton are deſired to take notice, that no Court for that Diviſion can be held before July, of which due Notice will be given. May 2.

To be Let, or the Intereſt ſold,

THE Houſe and Concerns on the Coal-Quay for a conſiderable time, in the poſſeſſion of the late Firm of *KIFT* and *CLUTTERBUCK*, and are now in the occupation of Mr. CLUTTERBUCK, immediate poſſeſſion can be given, and may be viewed from 8 in the morning till 6 at night. April 11.

The Maſter of the Ceremonies,

INFORMS the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of this CITY and its Environs, that HIS BALL is fixed for the 4th of next JUNE. May 2.

TOBACCO AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, 17th of MAY, at Twelve o'Clock, will be Sold by AUCTION, at ANDERSON AND CO's. Stores, *for whatever it will bring*, 36 Hhds. of TOBACCO, per Jeſſie, from GLASGOW, *for Account of whom it may concern*. Terms at Sale.—ROBERT HALL, Auctionier. May 2.

WHEREAS,

IT is thought neceſſary that the Magiſtrates ſhould be informed of the different Arms in the ſeveral Pariſhes within the City of Cork, and Liberties thereof, except ſuch Arms as are in the poſſeſſion of the Army or Yeomanry.

Now I KINGSMILL BERRY, Mayor of ſaid City, in purſuance of the Act of Parliament authoriſing me thereto, do hereby require all and every Perſon and Perſons within this City and Liberties, having in their poſſeſſion Arms, whether regiſtered or not, forthwith to deliver into me an exact liſt of all ſuch Arms, to be verified upon oath—and all Perſons refuſing or neglecting ſo to do, after this public Notice, will be ſubject to ſuch Penalties as the Law directs.

MANSION-HOUSE, APRIL 7.

WHEREAS,

ON TUESDAY Night, the 1ſt inſtant, ſome Perſon, or Perſons, entered the *Store*, of DOMNICK WATERS, SONS, AND CO. *Academy-ſtreet*, and therefrom forceably Broke into their COUNTING-HOUSE, in ſaid Street, and forced the Locks of Four DESKS, from one of which ſome SILVER was Taken.—They hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any Perſon, or Perſons, who will bring to *Conviction* the Perpetrator, or Perpetrators, of this Outrage. May 5.

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majeſty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and THADY LAWLER, Lieutenant in the Clare Light Company attached to the ſaid Regiment, ſtand charged on oath with having forcibly and iolently committed a rape on CATHERINE FYNN, a priſoner in charge of the guard whereof the ſaid LAWLER was officer.

WE, the underſigned Officers of the 89th Regiment at Head-Quarters, deſirous of teſtifying to the Country our abhorrence and deteſtation of ſuch inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the ſaid WILLIAM VENNILL to juſtice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any perſon or perſons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majeſty's goals within the ſpace of Six Months from the date hereoff, which Reward ſhall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of ſaid Regiment.

Said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 *years of age*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, ruddy complexion, fair hair, and rather inkneed.

William Steward Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
William Hilliard, Captain.
Bernard Stawell, Captain.
William N. Lone, Captain.
John T. Perry, Captain.
John L. Meſurier, Captain-Lieutenant.
Jordan Roche, Surgeon.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant.
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
John Macdonald, Lieutenant,
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Richard Butler, Lieutenant.
Robert M'Keaud, Lieutenant.
William Percivall, Lieutenant.
Charles Pm. Roddy, Enſign.
William Cowell, Enſign.
John Grant, Enſign.
Henry Eyre Evans, Enſign.
John Campbell, A Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18. 1798.

A Proteſtant School-Maſter,

Wanted for the Sunday and Daily Schools, apply to A. Edwards, Printer and Bookſeller, Caſtle-Street.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Cork, 1ſt of May, 1798.

THE following Letter from the Magiſtrates at *Newport*, in the *Iſle of Wight*, having been officially tranſmitted to the Government of Ireland, and tranſmitted from thence to me, I think it too honorable a Teſtimonial of the good Conduct and Deſcipline of the two *German Regiments*, lately landed at *Cork*, and now ſtationed in the Southern Diſtrict under my Command, not to make it Public.

JAMES STEWART,
D. L. General.

Newport, Iſle of Wight, 13th of April, 1798

"THE Magiſtrates of Newport, regretting that the Service of the King commands the Regiment of *Hompeſch*, and the Infantry lately attached thereto, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel *Rottemburg*, to Embark for Ireland, think they ſhould ill diſcharge their Duty, did not they expreſs their ſincere Thanks for, and give their perfect Teſtimony to the unvaried good Diſcipline and exemplary Conduct, of both Officers and Privates of both thoſe Corps, during their Continuance in the *Iſle of Wight*: at the ſame time they feel aſſured, that the loyal Inhabitants of the Kingdom, to which they are ordered, will ſhew to them that Attention and Reſpect, to which the general Behaviour of thoſe Corps ſo juſtly entitle them to receive, from this Iſland,

We have the Honor to be,
With much Reſpect, Sir,
Your moſt obedient Servants,
JOHN D'ELGARNO, *Mayor.*
E. RUSHWORTH, *Recorder.*
H. WORTHLEY,
HOLMES.

To Colonel Baron FERDINAND HOMPESCH.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, May 8.

Extract of a letter from Captain Halſted, of his Majeſty's Ship Phœnix, to Mr. Nepean, dated Plymouth Sound, the 6th inſt.

Sir—Be pleaſed to inform their Lordſhips, that his Majeſty's ſhip under my command arrived here this day, in company with le Brave French privateer, pierced for 22 guns, and carrying 18, guns which are eighteens and twelves, with 160 men. She was captured in the night of the 24th ult. in latitude 49 deg. N. long. 16 deg. W. after ſome reſiſtance, by which ſhe had a few men killed, and 14 wounded. The Phœnix received ſome trifling damage in her ſails and rigging, but no perſon hurt. She is a very fine ſhip, of 600 tons, is coppered, and ſails exceedingly faſt. It is an additional pleaſure to me to ſay there were about fifty Engliſh priſoners on board her at the time, none of whom received any injury from our ſhot. On the 25th we retook the Thetis, a valuable American ſhip, from Charleſtuon to London, which this privateer captured a few days before.

Copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at the Leeward Iſlands, to Evan Nepean, Eſq dated on board the Prince of Wales, Port Royal Bay, Martinique, the 13th of March, 1798.

Sir—Be pleaſed to acquaint their Lordſhips, that Captain Barton, in his Majeſty's ſhip Concorde, has captured the undermentioned French privateers belonging to Guadaloupe:

Le Hardy ſchooner, of eight guns, and 60 men.
Le Hazard ſchooner, of two guns and 27 men.

The firſt was taken the 11th ult. off Bermuda, and the latter the 13th, off Montſerrat, and both were ſent to St. Chriſtopher's. They had been out but one day each, and had not made any captures. HEN. HARVEY.

Prince of Wales, Port Royal Bay Martinique, March 10, 1798.

Sir—I am to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordſhips, that his Majeſty's ſhip Lapwing, Captain Thomas Harvey, captured, the 18th of laſt month, off Nevis, le Mutine French privateer ſchooner, belonging to Guadaloupe, of eight guns, and 61 men; and that his Majeſty's ſhip Roebuck, Captain Burrowes, captured, on the 19th, off Martinique, la Parfaite French privateer ſchooner, belonging to Guadaloupe, of 10 guns, and 60 men; both of them had been out ſome time, but had not made any captures. You will alſo be pleaſed to acquaint their Lordſhips that his Majeſty's ſloop Cygnet, Captain Manning, captured a ſmall ſchooner, off St. Vincent, the 26th ult. of four guns, and 22 men.

HEN. HARVEY.

(End of the London Gazette.)

FROM YESTERDAY'S PACKETS

LONDON,

MAY 9 and 10.

This morning diſpatches from the Court of Vienna, brought yeſterday in the Prince of Wales packet to Yarmouth, were received at Lord Grenville's office. The paſſengers and private letters by this packet ſtate, that great preparations are making in the German Empire to oppoſe the farther progreſs of the French, and that the people were unanimouſly reſolved to riſe in a maſs for that purpoſe, ſhould circumſtances require ſuch a meaſure. Intelligence has alſo been received by the ſame conveyance, that the Princeſs of Wirtemberg was delivered of a child, ſtill-born: we are happy, however, to add, that her Royal Highneſs was in a fair way of doing well.

Among the paſſengers by the Prince of Wales were Lord Villiers, and Lady Ann Lambton and family, from Florence, with ſeveral other paſſengers. Remittances in money to a very large amount have alſo been received.

The following extracts are from the German Papers:

Vienna, April 21.

Count Cobenzel arrived here from Raſtadt on the 18th.

The Miniſter Manfredini, from Florence, arrived here yeſterday. The Ciſalpiners appear to have hoſtile intentions againſt Tuſcany.

There are at preſent ſo many troops in Vienna, that a part of them are lodged in the convents; their further deſtination is not known.

The following particulars relative to the [illegible] Ambaſſador, may be added to what is already known on the ſubject: On the 14th, the Ambaſſador demanded paſſes from his Imperial Majeſty for his departure, when the Emperor directed the Cabinet Miniſter, the Count Colloredo, to ſignify to the Ambaſſador (as he accordingly did by the Miniſters the Count Saurau, and Baron Degelmann,) that he might depend on the ſecureſt protection if he continued at Vienna, and that the accident ſhould not in the leaſt interrupt the good underſtanding ſubſiſting with France. The Ambaſſador, however, inſiſted on going, and received the neceſſary paſſes. He was treated by the Court, to the laſt moment, with all the reſpect due to an Ambaſſador.

Had the Ambaſſador Bernadotte remained here he would have received a ſtrong guard to protect him from any inſult. He had on the 11th called in the the money he had in the hands of the bankers here. Before his departure, he was viſited by the Turkiſh and Spaniſh Ambaſſadors, and the Envoys from Sardinia and Holland.

In future, all foreign Miniſters here will have permiſſion to diſplay a flag at their hotels.

A letter from Limberg of the date of the 11th ſays, that on the 9th ſeveral Pruſſian Officers paſſed through that town on their way to the Moldau; where they were to purchaſe 2000 horſes for a remount.

Some days ſince the Prince of Hohenlohe, Biſhop of Breſlau, arrived here, and had a long conference with the Miniſter Baron Thugut.

Raſtadt, April 22.

The accident which happened to the tri-coloured flag of General Bernadotte, at Vienna, has cauſed here the greateſt ſenſation. The French Miniſter received intelligence of this occurrence in the morning of the day before yeſterday, by an officer of Bernadotte's ſuite, who paſſed in great haſte through this town for Paris. The news, however, was kept very ſecret during the whole day.

A ſecond courier arrived here ſoon after from General Bernadotte, at Munich. On the 19th that Ambaſſador, with his Secretary of Legation and three Adjutants, paſſed through Augſburg.—Another courier arrived here in the night between the 20th and 21ſt, and ſoon after the Imperial Miniſters, Counts Metternich and Lehrbath, received their diſpatches. Count Metternich immediately repaired to the French Envoy, and expreſſed his hope that this event would cauſe no delay in the negociations. General Bernadotte is expected here this day or to-morrow.

April 23.

The Ambaſſador Bernodotte had not arrived this morning, but the quarters of General Buonaparte are prepared for his reception. It has been ſignified to the French Miniſters that Baron Degellman will go from Vienna to Paris. Bernadotte will remain here to wait the orders of the Directory.

It is hoped the Directory will conſider the late event at Vienna in ſuch a point of view as to cauſe no interruption to the peace ſubſiſting between France and Auſtria. We expect, however, the anſwer from Paris with the utmoſt impatience.—Some perſons have expreſſed their fears that the congreſs would ſoon be broken up; but they are anſwered by others, that Bernadotte was not accredited Ambaſſador to the Emperor, but the King of Hungary and Bohemia.

Banks of the Mayn, April 23.

The French army has begun to advance. General Lorai, who has hitherto remained with his brigade in Wiſbaden, has removed his head-quarters to Hamburg, three leagues from Franckfort; and the head-quarters of the General in Chief, Hatry, have been advanced to Friedberg.

Since the late diſturbance in Vienna, the renewal of the war is much talked of here. Before that occurrence, the French troops at Treves and Luxemburg, with the tranſports of ammuniſtion, had already received orders to advance to the right bank of the Rhine. Should the war unfortunately recommence, it is expected that General Lefevre will again return to the army of Mentz.

Franckfort, April 24.

The report that the Pruſſian Envoy at Raſtadt would ſoon leave the Congreſs is unfounded.

They write from Inſpruck, that the Auſtrian troops which were on their march for Italy, have been countermanded, and returned in two columns to Bavaria. Two large magazines will immediately be eſtabliſhed for the Auſtrian troops, ſix leagues from Amberg, in the Upper Palatinate, between Eger and Waldſaſſen.

The army of Mentz will be augmented to 60,000 men. All the Officers and Soldiers, who are abſent upon furlough, are required immediately to join their regiments.

Switzerland, April 21.

The National Aſſembly at Arau has appointed the Helvetic Directory. The choice has fallen on the following five citizens: *Legrand*, of Baſle; *Claire*, of Lauſanne; *Oberle*, of Soleure; *Day*, Advocate of Berne; *Pfiffer*, Secretary of State of Lucerne. Citizen *Ochs*, who ſeemed to have the moſt pretenſions to the place of Director, had only a few votes. The reaſons aſſigned why he was not choſen Director are very various. Some think it is intended that Citizen *Ochs* ſhould be Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, or go Envoy to Paris; others ſay that he has loſt the confidence of the Directory.

On the 17th of April, the Aſſembly of the Canton of Baſle cloſed its Sittings; immediately after which, all the Members in a body waited on Citizen *Legrand*, to congratulate him on his appointment, [illegible] prevailed on to accept the poſt, as he is engaged in a buſineſs to which he devotes all his time.

The population of Switzerland, as divided into 23 new departments, is eſtimated at 1,679,557 inhabitants. The whole population of the Batavian, Ciſalpine, Roman, Ligurian, Helvetic, and French Republics, now united in one Republican Confederacy, is eſtimated at 42 millions of ſouls.

The Privy Council met laſt night at ten o'clock, the Members attending were the Earls of Chatham and Weſtmoreland, the Duke of Portland and the Lord Chancellor. Henry Haſtings was brought up for examination for the fourth time; ſome diſcoveries of an important nature, it is ſaid, have been made connected with the charges againſt the accuſed perſons at Maidſtone. At twelve the Meeting broke up; and the priſoner was again remanded into the care of Mr. Baſſilico the Meſſenger.

After our paper went to preſs, the Hamburgh Mail due yeſterday arrived. The intelligence it brings is important, and ſeems to confirm the report which has ſome days prevailed, of war being about to be renewed on the Continent, eſpecially as this is ſtated to be the general opinion both at Berlin and Raſtadt.

A conſpiracy to murder the Grand Duke of Tuſcany has been diſcovered at Florence the night before it was to have taken place: 60 of the conſpirators, who conſiſted of Plebeian Romans, Ciſalpines, &c. have been taken up. The French Miniſter there has felicitated the Grand Duke upon his fortunate eſcape.

The following is an authentic account of the brilliant action lately fought by his Majeſty's ſhips Arrogant and Victorious, with Admiral Serizy's ſquadron, on the coaſt of Sumatra, in the Eaſt Indies:

The two ſhips fell in with the French ſquadron of Achun Head, conſiſting of le Forte, Admiral Serizy, carrying 52 guns, viz.—thirty 24 pounders on her main deck, the reſt long French twelves and heavy carronades, and manned with 480 picked men*; le Virtu, of 40 guns, commanded by Captain l'Hermit, an officer who had particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the North Sea; le Regeneu, of 40, and le Seine, of 36 guns, all extremely well manned. The wind was light, and continued ſo at the commencement and during the action. The Arrogant after a few broadſides, ſeparated, and the Victorious ſupported the action alone, againſt the four, 45 minutes, cloſe on board, in which time, from the lightneſs of the wind, and the advantage the frigates had by their ſweeps and boats, ſhe received ſeveral raking fires, which ſhattered her ſtern and quarters a great deal, but not attended with that loſs of men as might have been expected. Seeing the little impreſſion they made, the Admiral judged it prudent to cheer off, which they effected by their ſweeps, and all the boats of the ſquadron towing a-head. They made their attack on the Victorious in the moſt reſolute manner. Le Seine, though the ſmalleſt, determined to board, and rigged her booms out for that purpoſe; but a well directed broadſide from the Victorious killed her Captain, and about 80 of her crew tell or were wounded with it; and before ſhe could get from under the Victorious's guns, was hulled upwards of 80 times. Captain Clerke received a very ſevere wound from his ſecond being torn from his hand by a great ſhot; it lacerated his thigh, and cauſed a great effuſion of blood, which obliged him to quit the deck; but he almoſt immediately returned, which again occaſioning a violent hæmorrhage, he was forced below, a mortification being apprehended. At the time the action commenced, the Victorious was ſhort of her complement near one quarter, her firſt Lieutenant, an experienced officer, and 90 of her men, having been ſent from Pul Penang, with a valuable ſtore-ſhip, to join Admiral Rainier at the Moluccas. Although the very fortunate circumſtance of the light wind to the frigates, allowed them to get off, yet the conſequences of this defeat were at that time of the firſt importance in India; it forced the French ſquadron to Mergui, at a time when both coaſts were open to their depredations; and on a report of their condition to Admiral Serizy, from the conſequences of this action, he was forced to Batavia, where three of the frigates were obliged to undergo a thorough repair; and it ſo diſappointed the proſpects of their cruize, that from Batavia they returned to the iſlands, and it did not again ſail from thence till the 18th of Auguſt laſt. Admiral Serizy and his officers, both at Batavia and the iſlands, made the moſt honourable mention of the bravery and conduct of Captain Clerke, and the gallant defence made by the Victorious, in ſuch particular circumſtances, againſt ſuch a force.

This ſhip was laid down for a 74 gun ſhip, and is as long as the Victorious.

It will be in the recollection of our Readers, that Captain Lucas, of the Arrogant, was tried by a Court Martial, and broke for his conduct on this occaſion.

EDINBURGH,

MAY 5.

Monday, the Univerſity of Glaſgow conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. Wm. Ritchie, miniſter of Torbolton.

The counties of Lanark and Renfrew have agreed to petition parliament, in caſe of the continuation of the preſent war, that a proportionable tax be levied upon property of every deſcription.

On Friday laſt, the balloting of men to ſerve in the militia for the county of Roxburgh, took place at Jedburgh, in the [illegible]. The moſt harmony and ſatisfaction prevailed, and we are happy to ſay, that at the cloſe of the ballot, every perſon departed completely ſatisfied with the manner in which the whole buſineſs was conducted.

The ſecond corps of Royal Dumfries Volunteers have offered their ſervices in any part of Scotland, in caſe of invaſion, or the imminent danger thereof.

The Weſtern Troop of the Anguſhire Yeomanry Cavalry, have, without one diſſenting voice, agreed to ſerve in any part of Great Britain, in the event of invaſion or imminent danger thereof.

The volunteer yeomanry troop of Cavalry, in the eaſtern diſtrict of the county of Forfar, have unanimouſly agreed to march to any part of Great Britain whenever they are deſired.

The plan and ſituation of the propoſed new bridge over the Tweed at Kelſo, were finally decided at a meeting of the committee, on the 26th ult. The bridge is to conſiſt of two iron arches, of 200 feet ſpan each, and is to be placed on the ſite of the old bridge. The expence is to be defrayed by a pontage, which, we underſtand, will be much lower than the eſtabliſhed dues now paid at the ferry.

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the Engliſh Mails to the 11th inſt. inclusive—from which we ſelect the following Intelligence.

THE HAMBURGH MAIL.

RADSTADT,

APRIL 26.

On the 23d, about two o'clock in the afternoon the French ambaſſador, Bernadotte, and his ſuite in four carriages, arrived here from Vienna, by the way of Stutgard and Carlſruhe. He alighted at the caſtle, where he occupies the apartments prepared for General Buonaparte, and dined with the French Miniſter Treilhard. Immediately after dinner he viſited the Pruſſian Envoy, Count Goertz.

To-morrow the courier ſent by Bernadotte to Paris with an account of the late event at Vienna, is expected to return. The preſent critical poſture of circumſtances is ſuppoſed to be the reaſon why the anſwer of the French miniſters to the laſt note of the deputation of the Empire, which has been ſome time ready, has not yet been given in.

The army of Mentz, under the command of General Hatry, is called the Army of Execution of the Empire, a circumſtance which excites here much attention and ſenſation.

The conferences between the Pruſſian miniſters and Bonnier are very frequent; and Bernadotte is often preſent at them.

FRANKFORT,

APRIL 28.

Letters received from Coblentz and the Lower Rhine all confirm the account that the troops appointed to reinforce the army of Mentz, are in full march. Many corps have already reached the place of their deſtination. Conſiderable tranſports of ammunition, and artillery are likewiſe on their way to Mentz, for the uſe of the army, ſhould hoſtilities be renewed.

The garriſons of Mentz, Thionville, Longwy, Montmedy, Givet, Namur, &c. are now on their march for the Right Bank of the Rhine, to reinforce the army on the Nidda.

As ſoon as General Hatry, near Mentz, had received intelligence, of the late diſturbance at Vienna, he diſpatched a courier to Paris for immediate inſtructions how to act.

The Auſtrian magazines eſtabliſhed in Bavaria are for 50,000 men.

We have not yet received any ſatisfactory confirmation of the aſſertion in the Hanau Gazette, that an offenſive and defenſive alliance between Auſtria and Pruſſia had been concluded on the 8th inſt.

MILAN,

APRIL 17.

According to our Gazettes a formal Revolution has taken place in Piedmont. At Aſti, Novara, Arena, Intra, Pallonza, and other places, trees of liberty have, it is ſaid, been planted, and the partizans of this ſyſtem have already made themſelves maſters of Serravalla. Theſe accounts, however, require further confirmation.

BASLE,

APRIL 25.

On the 21ſt inſt. the Director Legrand ſet out for Arau, accompanied by an honorary eſcorte. On this occaſion the guns were fired both here and at Huninguen, all the bells rang, the city Companies walked, and the children of the public ſchools, for the improvement of which Legrand has ſo actively exerted himſelf, were drawn up in two lines in the ſtreets, and ſaluted their benefactor with loud acclamations of joy.

Accounts, however, have been received, that in the eaſtern part of Switzerland, and even in the Canton of Zurich, diſturbances have taken place and that the tree of liberty has been cut down at Zurich. A body of French troops have therefore marched from the vicinity of Berne, to take poſſeſſion of that Canton, and diſarm the Inſurgents. The tree of liberty at Berne was likewiſe cut down in the night.

STUTGARDT,

APRIL 27.

By the laſt accounts from Italy it appears, that the differences between France and the court of Naples are completely adjuſted, and the return of the Auſtrian troops from the Tyrol ſeems to confirm this intelligence. Every thing ſeems to confirm the ſuppoſition that the French naval and military force fitting out in the ports of the Mediterranean is deſtined for Portugal, from whence the expedition will proceed to Breſt, in order to co-operate with the grand expedition againſt England, while the French are collecting in their weſtern ports the naval power of various nations. As to the expedition againſt Egypt, it is not thought that the Directory would employ in this object a force ſo conſiderable as that now preparing in the ports of the Mediterranean.

CASSEL,

APRIL 29.

The following copy of a letter of Citizen Bernadotte, ambaſſador from the French Republic to the court of Vienna, to citizen Bacher, miniſter at Ratiſbon, has been communicated to the Gazettes here for inſertion, by the French Envoy at this city.

Vienna, Germinal 25th (April 14) 6th year.

"I had cauſed a ſmall tri-coloured flag to be diſplayed before the door of my hotel, to ſupply the place of the arms of the Republic, which I had not yet procured. About ſeven in the evening, a riotous mob, the blind inſtrument of ſome evil-deſigning perſons, aſſembled under my windows, and uttered menaces and execrations againſt the national colours. I went down to them, to perſuade them to diſperſe, but in vain; ſome perſons who called themſelves agents of the police, by their inactivity in oppoſing them, in fact encouraged them to ſtay, and ſeemed to promiſe them impunity. From threats they quickly proceeded to acts of violence, and broke all the windows with ſtones. An armed force, more than ſufficient to reſtrain or diſperſe the rioters, remained quiet ſpectators of all theſe diſorders, and by their inertneſs incited this riotous multitude to the higheſt degree of fury. The mob broke the doors of my houſe, and forced their way into the court-yard, threatening death and deſtruction to all Frenchmen. We expected death, but our laſt moments would have been dreadful to our aſſailants, for we were determined to ſell our lives dear. Three of theſe ruffians endeavoured to force up the ſtairs: but three piſtol ſhots from my attendants puniſhed them for their rathneſs. This oppoſition, which they propably had not expected, damped their courage, and they now wreaked their vengeance on the carriages and other things in the court-yard, which they ſuppoſed to be ours. At laſt, after we had been left five hours expoſed to the fury of theſe banditti, a detachment of cavalry, which had long been there was ordered to act; and the court-yard, and other places near the houſe, were preſently cleared of the mob.

"As the rights of nations, and the honor of the French Republic, have been ſo ſcandalouſly attacked in my perſon, and it appears that a ſuitable recompenſe will not be willingly granted, I propoſe to leave Vienna to-morrow, and repair to Raſtadt, there to wait the further orders of the Directory. In the mean time, I flatter myſelf that a breach between the two nations will not be the neceſſary conſequence of this ſhameful tranſaction; and that Francis II. when he is more fully informed of all the circumſtances, will give the French Republic that ſatisfaction it is entitled to require.

"Health and fraternity,

(Signed) "Bernadotte."

LONDON,

MAY 11.

It has been rumoured for ſome days, that ſome mark of cenſure was meditating by the Cabinet, on the conduct of Mr. Fox at the Whig Club, and the report has turned out to be true. On Wedneſday laſt after the Levee was over, a Board of Privy Council was held at St. James's. Mr. Falkener, as Clerk of the Council, laid the book containing the liſt of Privy Councillors before his Majeſty, in obedience to his commands; when the King drew his pen acroſs the name of the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, and returned the book to Mr. Falkner. We believe the laſt inſtance of this kind was in the caſe of the late Duke of Devonſhire, when the King, by the advice of the then Miniſter, Lord Bute, ſtruck his Grace's name out of the ſame book of Privy Councillors: his Grace's crime was that of oppoſing Lord Bute's meaſures.

The above event has cauſed no inconſiderable buſtle in the circle of Mr. Fox's political friends. Various meetings of thoſe Gentlemen were held yeſterday, and the report is that ſuch Members of the Whig Club as are Privy Councillors intend to ſend in their reſignation of that honour.

Monſieur *Bergeret*, Captain of *La Virginie* Frigate, which was captured by Sir Edward Pellew, had been allowed by Government to go to France to negociate an exchange between himſelf and Sir Sidney Smith; but being unable to ſucceed, he returned to England about a month ſince. He received a Letter on Wedneſday from Mr. Dundas, which ſtated, that as the object of his journey to France was attained by the fortunate eſcape of Sir Sidney, His Majeſty, in conſequence of the trouble which he had been put to, and as a mark of the ſatisfaction which his conduct had afforded, reſtored to him his liberty, and permitted him to return to his Country without any reſtriction whatever. In comparing this treatment with that of the Directory towards Sir Sidney Smith, it will not be difficult to decide to which of the Governments the imputation of barbarity juſtly belongs.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

We ſtopped the Preſs yeſterday, to announce to our Readers the receipt of intelligence at the Amiralty from Portſmouth, by the Telegraph, of the French having made an Attack upon the Iſland of St. Marcou, in which they had been repulſed.

The Enemy had, it appears, fitted out an Expedition againſt that Iſland from Havre and La Hogue, conſiſting of 56 Gun Veſſels, each carrying more than 100 men, and the whole number of Troops on board amounting to nearly 6000. With this force they attacked the principal Fort in a furious manner, and though it was defended only by Lieutenant Price and 500, or, according to other accounts, 150 men, moſtly Invalids, the Aſſailants loſt above 700 Men, and Seven of their Gun-boats. A great number of the Boats were damaged.

A perfect calm prevailed at the time of making the attack, which prevented our Squadron of Frigates from coming up, to make the defeat of the Enemy more complete. The French Troops who were employed on this ſervice were part of the *Army of England.*

By the ſame conveyance which brought the above intelligence, we learn that a report was current, that a French Eighty Gun Ship had been ſet on fire by accident in L'Orient, and that it had been entirely burnt.

A letter from the Weſt Indies informs us, that a ſchooner, with proviſions from Martinique, bound to St. Vincent's, was, on the 15th of January laſt, taken by a French privateer, and carried into Baſſeterre, Guadaloupe.—On board of the ſchooner, we have to regret, was Lieut. Colonel Lyde Browne, of the 4th Weſt India Regiment, and ſome other officers going to join their regiments.

PORTSMOUTH, MAY 10.

Arrived the Orestes Sloop of War, from St. Marcou, and brings the pleaſing Intelligence, that the Iſland of St. Marcou had repulſed with much ſucceſs, about Sixty Gun Brigs and Sloops; had deſtroyed Six or Seven of them, and obliged the remainder to return to Port. It was on Tueſday laſt, in a perfect calm; and the Men of War under Sir Richard Strachan, though within ſix miles, could not act againſt the Enemy.

COWES, MAY 10.

The Carysfort Frigate, with Admiral Pringle on board, from the Cape of Good Hope, is arrived, after a very fine paſſage of two months. She paſſed through this Road for Spithead about one o'clock, only laying to, to put Letters on ſhore for Lady Chriſtian, from the Admiral, who ſucceeded in the Command at the Cape.

THE CORK HERALD.

CLERICAL CIRCULAR LETTER.

The following is the Circular Letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury:

To the Reverend the Clergy of the Diocese and the Peculiars of the See of Canterbury.

REVEREND BROTHER.

In the present situation of the country, expecting without undue alarm, but not without just anxiety, the appearance of a desparate and malignant enemy on our coasts; there is perhaps no circumstance, singly taken on which more may depend, with regard to the interests of Religion, the credit of our Order, and the public safety, than the discretion with which the conduct of the Clergy ought to be distinguished in these moments of general and necessary exertion: when all good men are called upon to come forward and repel the attempts of an Enemy, breathing vengeance against this Kingdom in general; revenge, not for wrongs on our part done, but for wrongs on their part by us resisted, and fraught with particular malice against our Holy Religion and its Ministers.—Under this precaution, I have thought it my duty to call a meeting of the Bishops, in order to consider, in what way the Parochial Clergy may most effectually promote the common cause, without neglecting the proper duties of our Holy Calling, of which we never must lose sight, and least of all, in times of public danger.

The Meeting consisted of the two Archbishops and eleven other Bishops, the occasion being thought too pressing to wait the arrival of others from the remote diocesses. The two Resolutions, which I now transmit to you, were agreed upon unanimously. In them we warn you, not to abandon the proper business of your profession, in order to take up the soldier's occupation, in which your actual service can be but very limited, and at last may not be wanted. We assure ourselves you will, in all circumstances, naturally wish to make your exertions in those services, of which you feel yourselves the most capable; and those will generally be such, as will the least interfere with your sacred functions. But if the danger should be realized, and the enemy set his foot upon our shores, our hand, with that of every man, must, in every way, be against those who come for purposes of rapine and desolation, the avowed Champions of Anarchy and Irreligion, defying the living God. We are the Servants of God, and God's Servants in God's Cause must take an equal share with their Fellow-Subjects, in such an emergency, against the Blasphemers of his Holy Name. But one service, in particular, amongst many others, for which the country, amidst the din of arms, will naturally look to the wisdom and piety of the Clergy, will be, that by your persuasion, your exhortotions, and your good example, you will be the instruments of maintaining internal harmony and subordination, in a crisis, when harmony and subordination, even with the best general disposition of the people, as most difficult to be maintained.

I commend you to God's high and holy protection, with good hope and confidence of your discretion and zeal in this time of trial.

I am, your affectionate Brother,

J. CANTUAR.

April 28, 1798. At a Meeting of the two Archbishops and Eleven Bishops on this day, the follow Resolutions were passed unanimously.

Resolved, That it would not conduce in any considerable degree to the defence and safety of the Kingdom, and would interfere with the proper duties of the profession, if the Clergy were to accept Commissions in the Army, be enrolled in any Military Corps, or be trained to the use of arms.

Resolved further, That in the case of actual Invasion, or dangerous Insurrection, it will be the duty of every Clergyman to give his assistance in repelling both, in any way that the urgency of the case may require.

Should the Directory appro[illegible]dicate the conduct of their Ambassador, [illegible] every reason to believe that the [illegible] will be re-kindled on the Continent, [illegible] the insolence of a *ci-devant* [illegible] whom the [illegible] have raised to a station which he has [illegible] unworthy to fill.

[illegible] nation of the [illegible] against [illegible] well against those who are [illegible] implicated in the Court intrigue which [illegible] about the late peace, is carried [illegible] that the Empress was publicly [illegible] passed [illegible] streets. The Continental Politicians seem to think that the affair is a second edition of what so recently happened at Rome, [illegible] has been long premeditated, that a [illegible] war between France and Austria is inevitable, and that the expedition for which preparations so formidable are making in all ports of the Mediterranean will be directed against Venice.

Particulars of the Attack upon the Island of St. Marcou, will be found under our Naval Head.

While we yesterday stopped the Press to lay before our Readers the intelligence respecting the Island of St. Marcou, we added an account of the arrival of the Hamburgh Mail due on Wednesday last. Its details are to be found in our subsequent Columns.

The Rastadt article is dated on the 26th ult. It contains no intelligence respecting the proceedings of the Congress.

Letters from Cassel, of the 29th ult. contain the Note addressed by Citizen Bernadotte to Citizen Bacher, the Minister at Ratisbon. It is dated on the 14th of April, the day following that on which the affair at Vienna took place. In this Note the French Ambassador enlarges on his dangers and his courage; and concludes with expressing a hope that the affair will terminate peaceably, and that the Emperor will give the Republic that satisfaction which is due to it.

Reports of War continue at Berlin. Austrian Troops are marching towards the Frontiers of those Swiss Cantons, which refuse to accept the New Constitution; and, should a rupture take place, Switzerland will probably be the Seat of War. The troubles continue in that Country. Bernadotte pays no visits to the Imperial Ministers at Rastadt, which is looked upon in an inauspicious light.

BELFAST,

MAY 11.

We hear from Carrickfergus, that on Friday night last Colonel Durham, (in consequence of information lodged before him, against a considerable number of the inhabitants of Islandmagee, and Ballycary, for attending meetings of United Irishmen, and being possessed of unregistered arms,) detached a considerable force from that garrison; consisting of the Fifeshire regiment, the Invalids, and the Artillery; accompanied by the Carrickfergus Cavalry, under the command of captain M'Nevin; when after a laborious march of more than 20 miles, they brought in several stand of arms, and a small swivel, a few swords and bayonets; and some powder and musket balls, and 15 prisoners, who the next day underwent an examination before Captain M'Nevin, and Dean Dobbs, (two magistrates of the county,) when some were convicted of having unregistered arms in their possession; others were excused by proving the registery of their arms, and the rest were dischared on taking the oath of allegiance, and giving security for their good behaviour.—Two of the persons taken up confessed they were United Irishmen, and have been permitted to take the benefit of the proclamation.

—DIED—

Lately, at Edinburgh, Mr. Hugh Bell, brewer. Mr. Bell's ale was known and esteemed all over Europe.

C O R K.

The French have opened their Campaign rather inauspiciously:—their attack and defeat at our *outworks*, the Island of Marcou, may be considered as a prototype of the disasters they most *assuredly* will meet, should they have the temerity to venture at invading this Country. Tho' the tone of disaffection would represent this advantage as trifling and of no moment, the high impulse which a series of conquest gives to the human mind, (not to mention a word of the depression which the failure of *an onsett* must occasion in the mind of the Enemy) furnishes it with new springs, and nerves it with fresh animations to action.

The policy of sending hordes of our domestic Traitors to Dungannon Fort, and other military or naval places of security, is at best but a questionable, if not an unsafe resource. It is expelling the poison from the *heart* to place it in the *head*.

The activity of the Surveyor General of this Province, *Robert Johnston*, Esq. deserves the highest praise. On a late excursion to the County of Limerick, he discovered and compleatly destroyed some private Stills, who were not only supplying the wretched peasantry with their *liquid madness*, but defrauding the Revenue of the Country. Too many of those accursed manufactories are allowed by Government to exist, either for the peace or security of the *sober* part of the community: where they are illegally carried on, every Gentleman in his Majesty's Excise (like the worthy Officer we have just mentioned) should be assiduous to do his duty by destroying them.

This country is much indebted to Mr. ANDERSON of Cork, who by his patriotism and public spirit, has among other improvements introduced *Mail Coaches*, made capital Roads, add[illegible] to the comfort of the Traveller, by introducing good *Inns* and *Hotels*; among others the *Royal Mail-Coach Hotel*; which is perhaps the most orderly and best regulated House in the Kingdom.—(*Belfast News Letter.*

The French in their conduct to such nations as they favoured with the *fraternal embrace*, have displayed so much rapacity, insolence, and per[illegible] as could not fail to rouse the indignation and the jealousy of all the surrounding governments.—The favour which Polyphemus granted Ulysses, of devouring him the last, is not to be expected from the attachments of partialities of the *great nation*, which whenever it possesses the power of pillage and oppression, exercises it with an *equally* truly Republican. Happy for all Europe that it has done so, for such enormities must unite every hand against French tyranny, and collect the energies of every nation to one point—that of self preservation.—The late transactions on the continent have done more towards opening the eyes of the neighbouring powers, as to the destitution of faith, and ambition of the French, than all their successes in Holland, Venice, Rome, Naples, Genoa, or the Swiss Cantons.

Perhaps the history of the world cannot afford an instance of a more general or closely compacted conspiracy, than that of the diabolical knot of United murderers. It realized what has been related and discredited of the Polypus—it generated by section, while it was eating its way to the heart of the common wealth: The roots of this accursed association have spread far and widely.—Few houses or families have escaped its contagious influence. We have been brought to the last stage of a long gathering fever; we are now at the crisis, and a few days must determine whether the regimen of our Government and the goodness of our Constitution are adequate to bear us out.

Not only the rabble of the country have taken oaths to be true to the French, but several proprietors of the soil, and it would seem that if they did not accept of French pay, they at least expected French promotion. Generals—Colonels—Captains—Serjeants, were appointed—a complete Revolutionary army with a staff had been organized—many Catholic Priests were bought over, to delude and halloo on the uncivilized men who are arbitrarily governed by them under a joint dominion of tyranny and ignorance. No needy man who possessed acres—no affluent man who had realized property by persevereance and industry under the Government, has resisted the French temptation—from the peer to the pedlar—It is clear that between the corrupters and the corrupted, loyalty has a very disagreeable place. Something more decided than has hitherto taken place must be resorted to, or the country and constitution must fall into the arms of the French.

In the county of Dublin it appears, that the rebels have not been contented with the ordinary forms of manifesting hostility to the Government. They have had troops of rebellion at drill—they have had cannon concealed—pike-heads and pike-handles in abundance have been seized—Officers most notoriously in French pay have been apprehended, and urge on their defence, that they were seduced and deceived by the degenerate Irish.—French principles, backed by French money, were forced into currency. Our people were debauched by the lust of idleness and an uncontrouled will, and to that degree, that few servants, and not a single gardener was to be found, who had not been pledged by oath to open the back-door, or that of the chamber, to present the throat of his friend and benefactor to the knife of assassination. In the city of Dublin, no later than last Sunday morning, a Magistrate's house was broken into by a deputation from the assassination committee—of which circumstance the world would have known nothing, had not the rebels been repulsed.

The friends of the Constitution are in a state of fear and trembling, for life and property from the horrible denunciations of the United Irish Cannibals. When the Government issued their proclamation for seizing and disarming the rebels, the public thought that they were safe. Some prisoners were made—*but no Arms brought in.*—The proclamation has had some effect—but it has done nothing as to disarming the associated foes of the English interest, opposed to that of the French in Ireland. If Government mean to support the constitution, with the King at its head, they have no choice left; they must come at the ARMS of the rebels, and until they do so we have no security to rise with life from the bed on which we repose.

We hear from Kilkenny, that two rebels were shot at ten o'clock on Sunday last, having been tried by a court-martial and found guilty; they had then pikes in their possession, and their commissions in their pockets.

It is with sincere pleasure we learn, that the attrocious fellow charged with the act of stabbing Lieut. Stewart, has been apprehended and lodged in Newgate. His name is Stringer, and by trade a plaisterer—as he must undergo public trial, we forbear further comment.

Committed to the County Gaol—Daniel and John O'Hara, Timothy Connell, Patrick Griffin, Timothy Collins, M. Murphy, Darby Leary, John Linnane, by Lord Doneraile, being concerned in the murder of Mathias Burne, previous to the last Assizes: James Fehane, Jeremiah Fehane, Timothy Reagh, for breaking into and robbing the house of Wm. Morris, Esq. of Benduff, by Sir John Freke: James Donovan and Denis Donovan, for taking arms out of the House of Charles Green, of Spanish Island, esq. by Redmond Uniacke, Esq.—Timothy Mahony, for being a United Irishman, by Redmond Uniacke, Esq.—James Piggott, for stealing bank-notes and cash, by Rev. Richard Townsend.

DEATHS.

Last Saturday morning, in Shandon-street, after a tedious illness, Mr. Florence M'Carthy, wine-cooper: Mrs. Emerson, wife of Mr. James Emerson.

IMPORTS,

From the 12th to the 15th of May, both inclusive.

4 tons of logwood; 910 barrels of herrings; 20,000 horse-hides; 10,000 buffalo hides; 30 tons tallow; 250 casks of beef.

EXPORTS.

225 firkins and 50 kegs of butter; 102 barrels of pork; 50 barrels of flour; 50 barrels of oatmeal; 150 bags of bread; 8 hhds. of bacon; 8 boxes of soap; 8 boxes of candles; 2 boxes and 2 bales of thread; 1 chaise; 40 ankers of tongues; 102 bundles of salted calf-skins; 11 bundles of goat-skins; 82 salted hides; 15 casks of kip and veal-skins; 8 casks of velves; 9 ditto of gall; 1 tierce of bladders and 1 hhd. of quills.

At MR. BERNARD's *Rooms, in Tuckey street.*

MR. TATNELL, begs leave to inform the *Ladies* and *Gentlemen* of Cork and its Vicinity, that, at the request of his Friends, he proposes having a

GRAND CONCERT,

Of Vocal and Instrumental Music,

On Wednesday the 23d inst.—on which occasion several Musical Gentlemen have promised their assistance.

ACT 1st.—GRAND SYMPHONY,—(*Pleyel*) NEW GLEE, (*Calcott.*)—SOLO CONCERTO, Violin, (*Tatnell*)

ACT 2d.—CONCERTO, Grand Piano Forte, NEW GLEE; (*R. J. S. Stevens*)—OVERTURES—LODOISKA—(*Storace.*)

The Doors to be open at 7, and the Concert to begin precisely at 8 o'clock.—Tickets to be had *Magrath's* and *Lewis's* Music Shops.

Ladies Tickets, 2s. 8½d.—Gentlemen's 3s. 9½d.

☞ *After the Concert will be* a BALL.

May 16.

THOMAS DUNSCOMBE,

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Stores in MARLBOROUGH-STREET,

Prime Virgina Wrapper Tobacco.

May 16.

BY THE

LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL

OF IRELAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

CAMDEN.

WHEREAS, we have received Information upon Oath, that *Edward Fitzgerald*, Esq. commonly called *Lord Edward Fitzgerald*, hath been guilty of High Treason.

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, being determined to bring the said *Lord Edward Fitzgerald* to Justice, do hereby offer a Reward of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling, to any Person, or Persons, who shall Discover the said *Lord Edward Fitzgerald*, so that he may be apprehended and committed to Prison.

And we do hereby strictly Charge and Command all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, and all other His Majesty's loving Subjects, to use their utmost Diligence in apprehending the said *Lord Edward Fitzgerald.*

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 11th Day of MAY, 1798.

W. Armagh,	H. Meath,
Clare, C.	G. L. Kildare,
W. Tuam,	Glentworth,
Waterford,	Rossmore,
Drogheda,	Castlereagh,
Westmeath,	J. Beresford,
Shannon,	J. Blaquiere,
Roden,	Theo. Jones,
Portarlington,	Arthur Wolfe,
Ely,	Robert Ross,
Dillon,	Isaac Corry,
Pery,	Lodge Morres.
O'Neil,	

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF

The Rt. Worshipful KINGSMILL BERRY, Esq. MAYOR.

The middle Price of Wheat 2*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.* per Quarter; with an allowance to the Baker of 20s. on the White and Wheaten, and 12s. on the Household.

Cork, April 29, 1798.

WHITE.	lb.	oz.	dr.	WHEATEN.	lb.	oz.	dr.	HOUSEHOLD.	lb.	oz.	dr.
1 *pen.*	0	5	4	1 *pen.*	0	8	2	1 *pen.*	0	10	6
2 *pen.*	0	11	1	2 *pen.*	1	0	5	2 *pen.*	1	5	4
3 *pen.*	1	0	5	3 *pen.*	1	8	7	3 *pen.*	2	0	1
4 *pen.*	1	6	2	4 *pen.*	2	1	2	4 *pen.*	2	11	0
6 *pen.*	2	1	2	6 *pen.*	3	1	7	6 *pen.*	4	0	4

KINGSMILL BERRY, MAYOR.

PORT NEWS.

COVE MAY 12.

Wind W.—Arrived,

Industry, 60 tons, Silvia Lisbon, wine and fruit.

Sailed, Centurion, capt. Richards, Plymouth, oats.

MAY 14.—Wind S. E.

Arrived, Industry, 56 tons, Tyrrel Liverpool, coal and logwood.

Sailed, his Majesty's frigate Unicorn, Capt Young on a cruise.

MAY 13, Wind N.

Arrived, Beresford Revenue Cruiser, 16 guns, Mr. Whelan, from Bantry Bay.

Sailed, John, capt. Perry, Swansea, ballast; Britannia, Peters, Workington, do.

MAY 15, Wind S. W.

Arrived, Catherine, 120 tons, capt. Mathews, Waterford, provisions for Newfoundland.

Sailed—Boreas, captain Wright, Swansea, ballast.

From the Sun of the 8th inst.

LONDON,

MAY 8.

Auſtrian troops are marching towards the frontiers of thoſe Swiſs Cantons which refuſe to accept the new Conſtitution, and ſhould a rupture take place, Switzerland will probably be the ſeat of war. The troubles continue in that country. Bernadotte pays no viſits to the Imperial Miniſters at Raſtadt, which is looked upon in an inauſpicious light.

The differences between France and Naples are ſaid to be completely adjuſted.

The Duke of Bedford's immenſe brick-wall, which encircles all the paddocks, the park, and farms in that very large eſtate of Woburn, is almoſt finiſhed, not wanting above 200 yards to complete it, which will be done this ſpring. It is unqueſtionably the moſt ſtupendous piece of workmanſhip that ever was performed by any individual in Europe, or perhaps in the world.—His Grace employs all the poor men and children *and even women, who are out of work.*—The baſement part of the wall is four bricks thick, and the elevation (14 feet high) three bricks, wade of beautiful red earth, that will ſtand unimpaired for centuries. This vaſt work, before it be finiſhed, will coſt two hundred thouſand pounds!

Henry Haſtings underwent another examination yeſterday before the Privy Council. He was remanded back to the care of the Meſſenger.

There are now in Yaxley barracks 6743 French priſoners.

Jean Bon St. André, ſaid to have been beheaded by the Dey of Algiers, was the Commiſſioner of the Convention on board the French Fleet, during the glorious action of the Firſt of June.

The cauſe of the execution of Jean Bon St. André, is ſaid to be this; he held a revolutionary Club, compoſed of a few Frenchmen and ſome natives. Information of this was carried to the Dey of Algiers, who only demanded if the fact was aſcertained? and on being told it was, he ſaid—"Let me have no more of that, but *bring me his head in two hours.*"

The Emperor of Ruſſia has offered Count Hector, who commanded the Emigrant Corps two years ago under Earl Moira, the ſame rank and pay of Lieutenant-General in the Navy, (a poſt of high honour) which he enjoyed under Louis the XVI.

The King of Naples and the Duke of Tuſcany have refuſed a permanent aſylum to the fugitives from Rome in their dominions. The Pope and Cardinal Maury are on their journey to Peterſburgh.

The Ruſſian army in Weſtphalia is conſiderably reinforced. All the regiments are ordered to be raiſed to a war eſtabliſhment. While the French army on the banks of the Nidda have, it is ſaid, received ordered to advance to the Mayn, and take poſſeſſion of Frankfort. Theſe ſymptoms are not very promiſing for the peace of Germany.

The French propheteſs Labrouſſe, who went to Rome in 1792, to predict to the Pope his approaching downfall, was, by his orders, impriſoned in the Caſtle of St. Angelo, from which ſhe was releaſed by the Roman Revolution. But ſhe refuſed to quit Rome till the year 1800, before which time ſhe foretels that events will come to paſs ſtill more extraordinary than thoſe which we have witneſſed. Such predictions are eaſy and ſafe in an age of wonders.

The following anecdote at preſent makes conſiderable noiſe in Italy. It is a practice at Naples that every body riſes up when the King or Prince Royal enters the Theatre. The Miniſter Trouve, appointed Miniſter to the Ciſalpine Republic, did not think proper to riſe one evening when the King entered, after the play was begun. A Gentleman came up and mentioned to him that the King was arrived. Citizen Trouve replied,—"that he was in a public place, and he paid no attention to who goes out or comes in."

SIR SIDNEY SMITH.

The following is ſtated to be a more correct account of ſome of the circumſtances attending *Sir Sidney Smith*'s eſcape than has been yet given: *Sir Sidney Smith* and Mr. *Wright*, in the carriage in which they were about to be conveyed to the jail called the General Depoſitory, in Paris, had only proceeded the length of three ſtreets from the Temple Priſon, accompanied by two jailors, when on the cry of a child being run over, and a woman's ſhrieks, the carriage was ſtopped, and a reſcue, previouſly planned, effected. They both walked on foot through ſeveral ſtreets, until they came near the Boulevards, where a chaiſe was in readineſs to carry them off. They were provided with paſſports, and met with no interruption. They halted five days in a little town not far from the metropolis, until the proper meaſures could be taken to ſecure their retreat to the coaſt: they were near two days more in the woods near Havre. They ſaw *Sir Richard Strachan*'s ſquadron from the heights, about the coaſt, and therefore knew the direction they were to take after getting on board the boat. They embarked about twelve o'clock on Thurſday night laſt, and at half paſt three the next morning were taken on board the Argo.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, MAY 8.

BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

Mr. *Tierney* roſe, he ſaid, in purſuance of the notice he had given a few days ago, to call the attention of the Houſe to the conduct of the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Surry to certain perſons in the Borough of Southwark, offering to take arms for the public defence. Nothing but a ſtrong ſenſe of his public duty, and a deſire to vindicate the characters of many of his Conſtituents, could have induced him to bring forward this Motion. The Houſe would do him the favour to recollect, that ſince the commencement of the preſent Seſſion he had not troubled them with any Motion of his own, but had contented himſelf with merely delivering his ſentiments upon thoſe propoſitions which came from Gentlemen on the other ſide of the Houſe. But the ſituation in which he now felt himſelf, in conſequence of certain tranſactions which had taken place in the Borough of Southwark, had compelled him to undertake this taſk, and he felt that he ſhould very ill diſcharge the duty which had been impoſed upon him, either to his Conſtituents or to the Country, particularly at this hour of danger, if he heſitated to bring this ſubject under the cognizance of Parliament. It muſt be in the perfect recollection of the Houſe, that not many weeks ago a Bill was brought into that Houſe, purporting to be a Bill to enable his Majeſty to provide for the Defence of the Realm. When that Bill was before the Houſe, he acted, as he hoped he always ſhould, when the ſafety of the Country was at ſtake, that is, to ſay, laying aſide all political differences, he offered his ſincere co-operation to the Government in their efforts to defend the Country againſt Foreign Invaſion. There was, indeed, one point in the Bill to which he had objected, and he gave the Right Honorable Gentleman oppoſite to him great credit, for ſo readily conſenting to alter the objectionable Clauſe. It occurred to him, that there might be many perſons, who, however willing, might not, from a variety of reaſons, find it very convenient to ſerve; he thought thoſe men ought not to be marked out by having their names put up, and the Right Honorable Gentleman, with great candour, aſſented to the alteration he propoſed. He then gave his vote for the Bill, though at the ſame time he thought it unneceſſary, becauſe he was of opinion, that the Royal Prerogative was ſufficient to attain all the objects contained in the Bill, but other Gentlemen who were better judges perhaps than himſelf upon that ſubject, thought differently, and he ſubmitted his opinion to theirs. But when he was anxious to give every ſupport in his power to a Bill which purported to provide for the public defence, he little ſuſpected that he was ſupporting a Bill which would enable a Lord Lieutenant of a County to throw an odium on a body men who had offered their ſervices to the Public. Yet this was preciſely the caſe which had happened in the Borough. A large body of men, upon whoſe characters, the ſlighteſt imputation never had or could be made, had been told by Lord Onſlow, the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Surrey, that they were not fit perſons to ſerve their King and Country. With the ſame ſpirit he had acted in this Houſe, he determined to act out of it: and therefore he did not think he did enough when he voted for the Bill, but conſidered himſelf as bound to take every ſtep effectually to carry into execution, as far as his ſmall means enabled him. And therefore he loſt no time in making an offer of his ſervices, which certainly could be ſmall in the line of public defence.—He had no tenants whom he could influence, nor had he the means of conferring favours, ſo as to attach any perſons to him: but there was a ſet of men who had always acted towards him with kindneſs, and he thought the beſt call he could make upon them, was to exert his influence to induce them to embody themſelves in the public defence. What the event of this motion would be, he could not foreſee; but whatever it might be, the kindneſs and regard he had experienced, from the perſons he alluded to, ſhould never be abſent from his mind. He ſincerely thanked them, and ſo ought the country, for their offers. But it was his duty to take care that they did not ſuffer in character from the ſteps they had taken in conſequence of ſolicitation. In the Borough which he had the honour to repreſent in Parliament, it was well known that it was in conſequence of a greater election ſtruggle having taken place there than in any other part of the kingdom, there exiſted a great deal of party animoſity. It had been his conſtant wiſh, from the hour of his election, to quiet and allay that animoſity, and he never, in any inſtance, had been inſtrumental in riviving any of thoſe diſputes; the conſequence of which was, that this party animoſity had very much declined. But while he was thus endeavouring to reſtore peace to the Borough, it was far from his intention in any degree to alter his political opinions. There were one or two meeting held for the purpoſe of conſidering of the moſt effectual way of rendering thoſe ſervices. Under theſe circumſtances, however, it appeared to him, and to thoſe who acted with him, that in offering to ſerve, it was right to ſtate the grounds upon which that offer was made. He thought it neceſſary to ſtate, that he had in no way, from alarm, altered his opinion of the preſent Miniſters—that he had not, under the operation of any panic, changed his ſentiments upon the queſtion of Parliamentary Reform. But theſe points being once eſtabliſhed, the next thing was, to lay aſide every thing like political difference, and to act with one hand and heart againſt the Common Enemy.—In conſequence of this, certain Reſolutions were agreed to, and the Meeting was adjourned.

(To be concluded in our next.)

MAY 9.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Mr. *Wilbraham Bootle* brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to take into conſideration the treatment experienced by the Priſoners of War, with an appendix, which was read. The Committee in that ſtate—

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the charge of cruelty towards French priſoners of war, which has been brought againſt this Country, is utterly void of foundation, and appears to have been fabricated and induſtriouſly ſupported by the enemy for the double purpoſe of juſtifying their own ill treatment of the Britiſh priſoners, and of irritating the minds of their Countrymen againſt this Nation.

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, That the Britiſh priſoners of war confined in France have been treated with a degree of rigour and inhumanity, unwarranted by the uſages of war among civilized Nations.

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, That the Britiſh Government has always manifeſted a deſire of entering upon a cartel of exchange on the moſt fair and liberal terms; that it has even offered to accede to any which could be adopted conſiſtently with what is due to individuals and to the Nation; and that the obſtacles to a negociation have ariſen from the extravagant and unprecedented demands of France; and from the refuſal on our part to abandon the cuſtomary and acknowledged principle of the law of nations, which has been groſsly violated in the perſon of Sir Sidney Smith.

Ordered, "That the ſaid Report do lie on the table."

"That ſuch a number of copies of the Report, with the Appendix, be printed, as ſhall be ſufficient for the uſe of the Members of the Houſe."

The Reſolutions and Appendix were then ordered to be printed.

DUBLIN,

MAY 11.

In our laſt we mentioned that we had authority not to be doubted for ſtating, that Government had at length got poſſeſſion of the roots of the rebellion. We are enabled to congratulate the public, our intelligence was juſt, and every hour gives confirmation of it, in the ſeizures of pikes; in the detection of traiterous correſpondence, and in the apprehenſion or flight of traitors above the common rank.

On Wedneſday laſt pike-handles to the amount of 350, were ſeized by Major Sirr, aſſiſted by ſeveral military gentlemen and a party of the military at a houſe in Dirty-lane.

Pike-heads, and of the moſt ſavage conſtruction were found in the premiſes of Mr. Sweeetman, at his country reſidence, near Dundrum; and on his brewery in Francis-ſtreet having been ſurrounded on the ſame night in order to be ſearched, a ruffian preſſed on the officer of the guard, who cautioned him in vain to deſiſt. On turning to order the men to advance, the aſſaſſin took advantage to ſtab him in the back. Another perſon who ſtood near the officer received a wound from a ſecond lounge, and fired at the aggreſſor. It is ſuppoſed that he was hit with the ball as he fell and dropped his ſword, which is a very remarkable one, although he recovered ſo far as to regain his limbs and make his eſcape amongſt the ruffians who had ſet him on, and who carried him off.

The officer wounded as above mentioned is thought to be paſt recovery. Military gentlemen will learn from his fate, that the beſt ſecurity againſt traitors is to keep them at a diſtance, and that if allowed to come into contact, there is no ſafety for limb, life, or honour.

More than ONE THOUSAND pike-handles were yeſterday ſeized by Major Sirr in Dirty-lane, and while theſe were conveying to the King's Stores, in another direction arrived a great quantity of pike-heads, tomahawks, and hatchets.

Daniel Caulfield, Eſq. from the neighbourhood of Caſtledermot, was yeſterday brought up to town under an eſcort of a detachment of Dragoon Guards. On his arrival at the Caſtle he inſtantly underwent an examination before the Privy Council. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Shannon, the Attorney General, Solicitor General, Prime Serjeant, with many other high legal Perſonages were preſent. The county of Kildare muſt be acknowledged to be in a ſtrange ſtate, when, although a CAPITAL race is about to be run, neither Colonel Lumm, nor Wogon Browne, will venture to enter their ſtakes; notwithſtanding that they might have the Jockey and Jeſuitical reſervation of P. P. bets.

Alexander Worthington, Eſq. ſurveyor of the Cuſtom-Houſe quay, has been appointed Chief Secretary to the Commiſſioners of the Revenue, in the room of the late Mr. Montgomery.

MISCELLANEOUS CALCULATIONS,

Relative to Man, and other Animals.

(FROM THE GERMAN.)

Natural Hiſtory.

A Table of the duration of life in certain Animals.

	Years.		Years.
The Cricket	10	The Parrot	100
The Spider (ſometimes more than	1	The Rabbit	8 to 9
The Scorpion (generally and ſometimes more than)	1	The Goat	10
The River Crayfiſh	20	The Sheep	10
The Car	100 to 150	The Hog	20
The Pike (ſometimes more than	40	The Cat	18
The Crocodile	100	The Squirrel	7
The Tortoiſe	100	The Hare	7 to 8
The Hen	10	The Dog	23 to 28
The Peacock	24	The Wolf	20
The Nightingale and Lark	16 to 18	The Bear	20
The Canary (if it does not couple	24	The Fox	14
—if it breeds annually	10	The Lion	60
The Sparrow hawk	40	The Cow (ſometimes more than)	20
The Goole	50	The Bull	30
The Swan	100	The Ox, employed in agriculture	19
The Eagle	100	The Deer	20
		The Horſe	25 to 30
		The Aſs	25 to 50
		The Camel	50 to 60
		The Elephant	160 to 200

MAN.—POLITICAL ARITHMETIC.

Suppoſing the earth peopled with 100,000,000 inhabitants, and allowing 33 years for a generation, it has been computed, that the deaths

Of each year amount to	30,000,000
Of each day, to	82,135
Of each Hour, to	3,442

But, as the number of death is to the number of births, as 10 to 12, there are born

Every year	36,000,000
Every day	98,569
Every hour	1,407

If mankind had not been doomed to die, there would have been at preſent, about 173,000 billions of mortals on the earth; and in that caſe, there would ſtill have been 9110 ſquare feet of earth remaining for each man.

Reckoning only three generations during a century, and ſuppoſing, at the ſame time, that the world has only exiſted 5700 years, there have been only 171 generations from the creation to our own time; 124 ſince the Deluge; and 53 ſince the Chriſtian Æra: now, as no family in Europe can trace its origin to the time of Charlemagne, it follows, that the moſt ancient houſe cannot reckon more than 30 generations, and very few, if any, can go ſo far back; but ſuppoſing it to be the caſe, what is this, but 2000 years illuſtration againſt 4800 years of obſcurity?—On an equal ſpace, where there exiſts

	Men.		Men.
In Iceland	1	In Germany	127
Norway	3	England	152
Sweden	14	France	153
Turkey	36	Italy	172
Poland	52	Naples	192
Spain	63	Venice	196
Ireland	29	Holland	224
Switzerland	114	AND	
Great Britain	119	In Malta	1103

Out of every thouſand men, 28 die annually.

The number of inhabitants of a city or country is renewed nearly every thirty years.

Of 200 children, no more than one dies in the birth.

Of 100, one does not die during the mother's lying in.

Of 1000 infants, fed by the mother's milk, not above 300 die; but of the ſame number reared by wet-nurſes 500 die. The mortality of children has augmented greatly during the preſent luxurious age; convulſions and teething kill the greater number of them. The natural ſmall-pox uſually carries off eight in every hundred attacked by it; but of 300 inoculated, not more than one dies.

Among 3125 who die, it appears by the regiſters, that there is only one perſon of 100 years of age.

More old men are to be found on elevated ſituations, than plains and vallies.

The proportion between the deaths of women and that of men, is as 100 to 108. The probable duration of female lives is 60; but after that period, the calculation is more favourable to them than to the males.

Married women live longer than maidens.

In the country, the ſpring is the moſt fatal period; but in great cities, it is the winter.

One half of thoſe who are born die before they attain the age of 17; *thus, they who ſurvive that* period, enjoy a degree of happineſs which a moiety of the human race is unable to attain.

The number of old men who die in cold weather, is to the number of thoſe who die in warm weather, as 7 to 4.

According to the obſervation of Boerhaave, the moſt healthy children are born in the months of January, February, and March.

The married women are to the unmarried as the ratio of 1 to 3; and the married to the unmarried men as 3 to 5. The number of twins born is to that of ſingle children, as 1 to 60 or 70.

The number of marriages is to that of inhabitants of a country, as 175 to 1000.

In the country there are about four children produced by every marriage; in cities there are but 35 to 10 marriages. The men able to bear arms, form the fourth part of the inhabitants of a country.

CORK: Printed by JOHN CONNOR, (for the Proprietor.)—☞ This Paper is publiſhed at the Cork Herald Office, Careline-ſtreet, oppoſite the Poſt-Office, where Advertiſements, Eſſays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.

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The Cork Herald:

OR, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.—*No.* 29.] *SATURDAY*, MAY 19, 1798. [*Price, Four-Pence.*

At MR. BERNARD'S *Rooms, in Tuckey-ſtreet.*

MR. TATNELL, begs leave to inform the *Ladies* and *Gentlemen* of Cork and its Vicinity, that, at the requeſt of his Frieds, he propoſes having a

GRAND CONCERT,

Of Vocal and Inſtrumental Muſic,

On Wedneſday the 23d inſt.—on which occaſion ſeveral Muſical Gentlemen have promiſed their aſſiſtance.

ACT 1ſt.—GRAND SYMPHONY,—*(Pleyel)* NEW GLEE, *(Calcott.)*—SOLO CONCERTO, Violin, *(Tatnell)*

ACT 2d.—CONCERTO, Grand Piano-Forte, NEW GLEE; *(R. J. S. Stevens)*—OVERTURE—LODOISKA—*(Storace.)*

The Doors to be open at 7, and the Concert to begin preciſely at 8 o'clock.—Tickets to be had at *Meſſrs. Magrath's & Lewis's* Muſic Shops, and at *Connor's* Circulating Library, Chatterton's-Buildings, Grand-Parade.

Ladies Tickets, 2s. 8½d.—Gentlemen's 3s. 9½d.

☞ *After the Concert will be* a BALL.

May 16.

NEW TEAS.

THERRY, HOPPER & MEANY,

ARE now landing out of the TIGER, from LONDON, a choice Parcel of TEAS, from the Laſt Sales. They have for Sale *Jamaica Rum, Eaſt India Sugar, Rice, Cloves, Sago, Coffee, Ginger*, &c. May 12.

VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION,

For the Service of the Country.

	£.	s.	d.
Dean and Chapter of St. Finbarry's, *Cork*,	200	0	0
Rev. John Kenney, *Vicar General*,	56	17	6
Hon. and Rev. Thomas St. Lawrance, *Dean*,	50	0	0
Rev. Henry Sandiford, *Chantor*,	50	0	0
..... John Forteſcue, *Chancellor*,	22	15	0
..... Verney Lovett, *Treaſurer*,	50	0	0
..... Alex. Lamillierre, *Archdeacon*,	50	0	0
..... John Chetwood,	30	0	0
..... Edward Kenney, *Sen.*	40	0	0
..... James Pratt,	50	0	0
..... Horatio Townſhend,	50	0	0
..... Richard Webb,	40	0	0
..... George Berkley,	11	7	6
..... Thomas Briveter,	45	10	0
..... A. Hyde,	10	0	0
..... Robert Meade,	20	0	0
..... Henry Hewitt,	50	0	0
..... Edward Kenney, *Jun.*	20	0	0
..... Thomas Kenney,	20	0	0
..... John Meade, *Ballymartle*,	34	2	6
..... Richard Meade, *Ballymartle*,	34	2	6
..... Richard Meade, *Iniſhannon*,	22	15	0
..... William Noble,	20	0	0
..... Richard Gibbings,	22	15	0
..... Charles Smith,	22	15	0
..... David Freeman,	22	15	0
..... Thomas Hore,	22	15	0
..... A. Hickey,	22	15	0
..... Giles Lee, *Dioceſan School-Maſter, Cork*,	11	7	6
..... George Armſtrong, *Dioceſan School-Maſter, Roſs*,	5	13	9
..... Arthur Herbert,	50	0	0
..... Broderick Tuckey,	17	1	3
..... Robert Warren,	11	7	6
..... William Thompſon,	5	13	9
..... Edward Warren,	5	13	9
..... Edward Carleton,	5	13	9
..... John Hingſton,	10	0	0
..... William Beaufort,	11	7	6
..... William Stewart,	22	15	0
..... Henry Stewart,	5	13	9
..... William Saunders,	5	13	9
..... John Forſayeth,	5	13	9
..... Morgan Donovan,	5	13	9
..... John Webb,	5	13	9
..... Wm. Silletoe,	5	13	9
..... Arthur Browne,	5	13	9
..... John O'Connor,	5	13	9
..... Thomas Cole,	5	13	9
..... Alexander Kennedy,	5	13	9
..... Boyle Davis,	5	13	9
..... P. H. Hamilton,	5	13	9
..... Wm. Gorman,	5	13	9
..... Hugh Reynolds,	5	13	9
..... F. Hewitt,	5	13	9
..... J. H. Madraſs,	5	13	9
..... Henry Jones, *Kinſale*,	20	0	0
..... Mr. Hincks, *Miniſter of the Diſſenting Congregation, Cork*, per ann.	9	2	0
..... Thomas Browne,	40	0	0
..... Peter Foley,	21	7	6
..... Robert Forſayeth,	5	13	9

THOMAS DUNSCOMBE,

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Stores in MARLBOROUGH-STREET,

Prime Virgina Wrapper Tobacco.

May 16.

The Maſter of the Ceremonies,

INFORMS the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of this CITY and its Environs, that HIS BALL is fixed for the 4th of next JUNE. May 2.

To be Let, or the Intereſt ſold,

THE Houſe and Concerns on the Coal-Quay, for a conſiderable time, in the poſſeſſion of the late Firm of *KIFT* and *CLUTTERBUCK*, and are now in the occupation of Mr. CLUTTERBUCK, immediate poſſeſſion can be given, and may be viewed from 8 in the morning till 6 at night. April 11.

NOTICE

To Proſecutors and Traverſers, and to Suitors of the Civil Bill Court for the Diviſion of Middleton.

☞ THEY are hereby deſired to take notice, that in conſequence of an Act of Parliament, paſſed on the 4th day of April, in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, the Seſſions of the Peace adverteſed to ſit at Macromp on Monday the 21st day of May, inſt. cannot be held, there being no legal authority for holding the ſame. And the Suitors of the Civil Bill Court for the Diviſion of Middleton are deſired to take notice, that no Court for that Diviſion can be held before July, of which due Notice will be given. May 2.

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majeſty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and THADY LAWLER, Lieutenant in the Clare Light Company attached to the ſaid Regiment, ſtand charged on oath with having forcibly and violently committed a rape on CATHERINE FYNN, a priſoner in charge of the guard where of the ſaid LAWLER was officer.

WE, the underſigned Officers of the 89th Regiment at Head-Quarters, deſirous of teſtifying to the Country our abhorrence and deteſtation of ſuch inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the ſaid WILLIAM VENNILL to juſtice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any perſon or perſons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majeſty's goals within the ſpace of Six Months from the date hereoff, which Reward ſhall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of ſaid Regiment.

Said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, ruddy complexion, fair hair, and rather inn-kneed.

William Steward Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
William Hilliard, Captain.
Bernard Stawell, Captain.
William N. Long, Captain.
John T. Perry, Captain.
John L. Meſurier, Captain Lieutenant.
Jordan Roche, Surgeon.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant.
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
John Macdonald, Lieutenant,
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Richard Butler, Lieutenant.
Robert M'Keaud, Lieutenant.
William Percivall, Lieutenant.
Charles Pm. Roddy, Enſign.
William Cowell, Enſign.
John Grant, Enſign.
Henry Eyre Evans, Enſign.
John Campbell, A Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18. 1798.

A Proteſtant School-Maſter,

Wanted for the Sunday and Daily Schools, apply to A. Edwards, Printer and Bookſeller, Caſtle-Street.

WHEREAS,

IT is thought neceſſary that the Magiſtrates ſhould be informed of the different Arms in the ſeveral Pariſhes within the City of Cork, and Liberties thereof, except ſuch Arms as are in the poſſeſſion of the Army or Yeomanry.

Now I KINGSMILL BERRY, Mayor of ſaid City, in purſuance of the Act of Parliament authoriſing me thereto, do hereby require all and every Perſon and Perſons within this City and Liberties, having in their poſſeſſion Arms, whether regiſtered or not, forthwith to deliver into me an exact liſt of all ſuch Arms, to be verified upon oath—and all Perſons refuſing or neglecting ſo to do, after this public Notice, will be ſubject to ſuch Penalties as the Law directs.

MANSION-HOUSE, APRIL 7.

WHEREAS,

ON TUESDAY Night, the 1ſt inſtant, ſome Perſon, or Perſons, entered the *Stores*, of DOMNICK WATERS, SONS, AND CO. *Academy-ſtreet*, and therefrom forceably Broke into their COUNTING-HOUSE, in ſaid Street, and forced the Locks of Four DESKS, from one of which ſome SILVER was Taken.—They hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any Perſon, or Perſons, who will bring to *Conviction* the Perpetrator, or Perpetrators, of this Outrage. May 5.

BY THE

LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL

OF IRELAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

CAMDEN.

WHEREAS, we have received Information upon Oath, that *Edward Fitzgerald*, Eſq. commonly called *Lord Edward Fitzgerald*, hath been guilty of High Treaſon.

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, being determined to bring the ſaid *Lord Edward Fitzgerald* to Juſtice, do hereby offer a Reward of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling, to any Perſon, or Perſons, who ſhall Diſcover the ſaid *Lord Edward Fitzgerald*, ſo that he may be apprehended and committed to Priſon.

And we do hereby ſtrictly Charge and Command all Juſtices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Conſtables, and all other His Majeſty's loving Subjects, to uſe their utmoſt Diligence in apprehending the ſaid *Lord Edward Fitzgerald*.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 11th Day of MAY, 1798.

W. Armagh, Clare, C. W. Tuam, Waterford, Drogheda, Meathcath, Shannon, Roden, Portarlington, Ely, Dillon, Pery, O'Neil, H. Meath, G. L. Kildare, Glentworth, Roſſmore, Caſtlereagh, Weresford, J. Blaquiere, Theo. Jones, Arthur Wolfe, Robert Roſs, Iſaac Corry, Lodge Morres.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

FROM THURSDAY's PACKET.

AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA,

MARCH 19.

The following important meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, relative to the negociation with the French Republic, was read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives this day; and, upon motion, referred to the Committee of the whole on the State of the Union:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

The diſpatches from the Envoys Extraordinary of the United States to the French Republic, which were mentioned in my meſſage, to both Houſes of Congreſs, of the 5th inſtant, have been examined, and maturely conſidered. While I feel a ſatisfaction in informing you, that their exertions for the adjuſtment of the differences between the two nations, have been ſincere and unremitted, it is incumbent on me to declare, that I perceive no ground of expectation that the objects of their miſſion can be accompliſhed, on terms compatible with the ſafety, honour, or the eſſential intereſts of the nation. This reſult cannot, with juſtice, be attributed to any want of moderation on the part of this Government, or to any indiſpoſition to forego ſecondary intereſts, for the preſervation of peace. Knowing it to be my duty, and believing it to be your wiſh, as well as that of the great body of the people, to avoid, by all reaſonable conceſſions, any participation in the contentions of Europe, the powers veſted in our Envoys were commenſurate with a liberal and pacific policy, and that high confidence which might juſtly be repoſed in the patriotiſm, abilities, and integrity of the characters to whom the negotiation was committed. After a careful review of the whole ſubject, with the aid of all the information I have received, I can diſcern nothing which could have inſured or contributed to ſucceſs, that has been omitted on my part—and nothing further which can be attempted, conſiſtently with maxims for which our country has contended, at every hazard, and which conſtitute the baſis of our national ſovereignty. Under theſe circumſtances, I cannot forbear to reiterate the recommendations which have been formerly made, and to exhort you to adopt with promptitude, deciſion, and unanimity, ſuch meaſures as the ample reſources of the country afford, for the protection of our commercial and ſea-faring citizens; for the defence of any expoſed portions of territory; for replenifhing our arſenals, eſtabliſhing foundaries and military manufactories; and to provide ſuch efficient revenue, as will be neceſſary to defray extraordinary expences, and ſupply the deficiencies which may be occaſioned by the depredations on our commerce. The preſent ſtate of things is ſo eſſentially different from that, in which inſtructions were given to collectors to retain veſſels of the United States from ſailing in an armed condition, that the principle on which thoſe orders were iſſued has ceaſed to exiſt. I therefore deem it proper to inform Congreſs, that I no longer conceive myſelf juſtifiable in continuing them, unleſs in particular caſes, where there may be reaſonable ground of ſuſpicion, that ſuch veſſels are intended to be employed contrary to law. In all your proceedings, it will be important to manifeſt a zeal, vigour, and concert in defence of the national rights, proportioned to the danger with which they are threatened.

(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.

LONDON,

SATURDAY, MAY 12.

The laſt Paris Papers reported that the late Treaty between Great Britain and America would ſpeedily be revoked, by the prevailing intereſt of the friends of France in the United States. It appears from the American papers, which we have received up to the beginning of laſt month, that though the French have hitherto been diſappointed in that view, there were ſtrong grounds for believing they would ſucceed; for their friends in America have abſolutely been endeavouring to obtain a declaration in favour of the Republic. It has lately been propoſed in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, "that this Houſe bear their teſtimony againſt war in any ſhape, or with any nation (unleſs the territories of the United States ſhould be invaded;) but more eſpecially againſt a people with whom their hearts and hands have been ſo lately united in friendſhip."—This was negatived by only 37 againſt 33.

By letters from the American Ambaſſadors in Paris, dated in January, the Congreſs are given to underſtand, that there exiſted no hope of their being officially received by the Directory, or that the objects of their miſſion would in any way be accompliſhed. We know, that ſince that period, ſo far from having been received, they have in fact been diſmiſſed, and are now on their way home.

The efforts made by the friends of France in America, to obtain a declaration in favour of the Directory, having been got rid of by ſo ſmall a majority of four only, could not fail to convince the friends of Britain, and of American independence, that it was time to beſtir themſelves; and our readers will ſee, from the meſſage of the Preſident of the United States of America to the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, that little hopes being left of the diſpute between America and the French Republic being amicably adjuſted, vigorous preparations are making for defence; if not for war; as, after what has been done, nothing further can be attempted in the way of negociation.

It remains to be ſeen what effect this meſſage will produce upon the deciſions of the Directory. If they do not lower their tone, a declaration of war may be ſpeedily expected to be made by one of the parties. Perhaps, however, the firmneſs diſplayed by the Government of the United States, may have induced the French to moderate that dictatorial ſtile, which would have left nothing to the Americans that could deſerve the character of national independence. Had the Government of the United States yielded to the pretentions of France, the commercial advantages which this country enjoys in the connection with America, muſt have been greatly affected, if not wholly ſacrificed.

Yeſterday a general Court Martial commenced in Portſmouth garriſon, on an Enſign of the South Devon regiment of Militia, on a charge of defrauding the Poſt-office revenue, by ſending his own letters franked, in the name of the privates and non-commiſſioned officers, theſe perſons, by a late law, having that privilege.

The Eaſt India Company, we underſtand, have agreed to furniſh Government with 80,000 ſtand of arms, now in the arſenals, 6000 of which are immediately to be ſent off to Ireland.

We underſtand that ſuch is the judicious appointment of our military forces, and ſuch the precautions taken to aſſemble them at a ſhort notice, that in the courſe of three days, a regular armed force of 115,000 men could be brought together, at any one point within 50 miles diſtance of the metropolis.

We have already ſtated that Mr. Fox had been ſtruck out of the liſt of Privy Councillors. We rejoice at the fact—we have heard no perſon ſpeak of his late conduct who did not in the ſtrongeſt terms reprobate it, particularly the language which he held at the laſt meeting of the Whig Club. The public will not think that man worthy of being a confidential Adviſer of His Majeſty who can tell him that the preſent Government of the Country is a Government of Tyranny; and ſuch expreſſions we muſt ſuppoſe to have been ſpoken by Mr. Fox, becauſe he has not contradicted the ſtatements of thoſe Oppoſition Papers.

No ſtep ever gave more general ſatisfaction than the diſmiſſal of the Duke of Norfolk, and his Grace would have had a juſt cauſe of complaint if Mr. Fox's language had been ſuffered to paſs with impunity. If Mr. Fox is determined to ſpeak himſelf into the Tower, we have very little doubt of his ſucceſs, and if therefore he [illegible] a ſummer reſidence in the apartments lately occupied by Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Binns, to the cool retreat of St. Ann's Hill, he has only to purſue the career he has begun at the Whig Club; we can aſſure him he has to deal with men who are not to be intimidated by the moſt violent and diſaffected language he can uſe, and if the effect of diſappointment and mortification is to be a miſchievous attack upon the Conſtitution, Mr. Fox may rely upon it the conſequence of ſuch a conduct will be ſerious to himſelf, while it will prove unavailing to diſunite the people of England, who are reſolved, with hand and heart, to ſupport the Government of this country.

ATTACK OF ST. MARCOU.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer, dated Weſt Iſland, St. Marcou, May 8.

"By the information received from our correſpondence with the Royaliſts in Normandy, we were informed of the intention of the enemy to attack us on the 6th or 7th inſtant—that they had about 8000 men embarked on board fifty or ſixty gun-veſſels, and that their orders were, to ſpare neither men or veſſels to get poſſeſſion of the Iſlands. At day-break on the 7th, we diſcovered the enemy formed in a line, conſiſting of 52 gun-veſſels, about four miles diſtant, rowing directly for this iſland; we had been under arms the two preceding nights, and of courſe were rather fatigued. As ſoon as they came within range of our ſhot, they brought about 100 pieces of cannon to play upon us, which was as ſmartly returned from every gun that could be brought to bear upon them from theſe iſlands. All the guns that were made uſe of that day, were worked by Marines that had come in different detachments from the Portſmouth diviſion. Some of Sir Richard Strachan's ſquadron were about five leagues diſtant in the Offing, but in conſequence of a dead calm, could not afford us the leaſt aſſiſtance. All their Officers, however, agree, they never ſaw a heavier and better directed fire in all their ſervices than that which was returned from our batteries. The enemy were not an hour within muſquet-ſhot. We imagine about ſix of their Gun-veſſels to have been ſunk, one of which we are towing to the iſland, bottom upwards, with ſeveral dead bodies floating round her, all of which ſeem to be wounded with ſhot.

"The whole force of this iſland conſiſts of Marines, with the exception of 9 artillery and 30 ſeamen. Lieut. Maughan, of the Chatham diviſion, with 22 privates, were landed from the Adamant a few days previous to the attack, from the nature of which the Eaſt Iſland had no opportunity of acting till the latter part of the action, when they did conſiderable damage to the enemy with ſhells. From the great number of troops they had on board their veſſels, there muſt certainly have been an immenſe ſlaughter made amongſt them, as our fire was ſmart and well directed.

"I am ſorry to add, we have one Marine killed and two wounded, and one ſeaman loſt his leg; we had likewiſe four pieces of cannon diſmounted during the action, and the works conſiderably damaged.

"Marines on the iſlands—two ſubalterns, 6 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, and about 170 rank and file."

Further particulars were yeſterday morning received at the Admiralty, of the late Attack of the French on the Iſland of St. Marcou. The following is an authentic ſtatement of it:

On Thurſday his Majeſty's Sloop Oreſtes, Captain Haggitt, arrived at Portſmouth with diſpatches from Captain Hotham, of the Adamant of 50 guns, and from Lieutenant Price, Commandant of St. Marcou, purporting, that on the night of the 6th inſtant, the French Flotilla at La Hogue, was obſerved to be in motion, it being then calm. About four o'clock on the morning of the 7th (Monday laſt) 52 ſail of Gun-Boats, Brigs, Schooners, and Luggers, were got, by the advantage of their ſweeps and oars, within gun-ſhot of the Iſland, where they were received by a well-directed fire of round and grape-ſhot from the Batteries, whoſe guns could be brought to bear, conſiſting of ſix long 24-pounders, two 6-pounders, four 4 pounders, three 24-pounders, and two 32 pound carronades Their Attack continued with great ſpirit for two hours, being half that time within piſtol-ſhot of the ſhore. Finding the Attack was ineffectual, they began to haul off with the loſs of ſix of their Gun-Boats that were ſunk; a ſeventh was ſaved juſt as ſhe was ſinking, and towed on ſhore. She meaſures 70 feet in her keel, mounts a 40 pounder in her prow, and a 6 pounder in her ſtern. By the muſter-roll found on board her, it appears that her complement conſiſted of 144 men, though ſhe was one of the ſmalleſt of their boats. In her were found three dead bodies, one an officer, whoſe head was much ſhattered by a grape ſhot. The remainder of the crew, as well as thoſe on board the Gun-boats that were ſunk, were ſeen to be carried on board that part of the Flotilla, that eſcaped by the aſſiſtance of their oars, is ſtill continuing calm. It is conjectured that a great number of their men muſt have been killed. In this buſineſs, ſo honourable to Lieutenant Price and his little Garriſon, only one Marine was killed, three Marines wounded, and one brave Seaman had his leg ſhot off. This was the whole loſs ſuſtained, though the Enemy was ſo cloſe as to diſable three of the guns of our Batteries. Their ſhells were thrown from the Boats with accuracy and preciſion. The Adamant, Eurydice, and Oreſtes, were, unfortunately, quiet ſpectators of this Attack, being in ſight, but becalmed during the whole time, and more than once were obliged to let go their anchors to prevent their driving ſtill farther from the ſcene of Action. Had there been any wind, ſo as to have enabled theſe Ships to act, few of the French Gun-Boats would have got into La Hogue.

The Officers of the Oreſtes ſay, that during the whole of the day after the French landed at La Hogue, firing of muſquetry was frequently heard, with now and then a great gun, which gave riſe to an idea that they were putting to death the unſucceſsful returned Soldiers, as it was a few days before reported that Citizen Muſkein, who commanded the Expedition, undertook it on the following terms from the Directory: that out of 15,000 Troops he ſhould ſelect any number, or the whole, if he thought them neceſſary to the reduction of this little Iſland; but that every man who returned, in caſe of failure, ſhould be ſhot. All this, however, is mere conjecture; nor ſhould we mention the circumſtance, but that it is ſo confidently reported.

No other eſtimate can be formed of the force of the Enemy, but from the number of men found on the muſter-roll of the Gun Boat which was towed on ſhore. If all the Boats were filled with a proportionable complement the Attack muſt have been made by upwards of 6000 men.

When the Oreſtes Sloop ſailed from St. Marcou, the Eurydice Frigate had been ordered by Captain Hotham to watch Cape La Hogue, whilſt the Adamant remained at Marcou, to render any neceſſary aſſiſtance to the brave Garriſon.

On the late attack at Marcou, the elements fortunately favoured this country, as they have on many former occaſions. Towards the cloſe of the conflict, a breeze ſprung up, which would ſoon have brought the men of war into action; and on perceiving this, the enemy made off, when there were only three rounds of ammunition left in the garriſon.

This day two marine corporals were promoted to be ſerjeants, and two privates to be corporals, for their diſtinguiſhed gallantry in the late action at Marcou.

The following is an extract of a letter from an Officer on board Sir R. Strachan's ſquadron:—"At day-break the French gun boats were perceived drawn up a breaſt of the ſouth-weſt face of the weſt redoubt. The guns of the fort conſiſted of ſix long twenty-four pounders, two ſix-pounders, 4 four-pounders, two thirty-two pound carronades, and three twenty-four pounders. Theſe being well pointed, the fort began a ſteady and well-directed fire until the enemy's boats came within muſquet ſhot. Six or ſeven of them were then obſerved to go down, and the *living part* of the crews were taken out by the reſt. One of them was towed into the Iſland with a number of dead bodies. The reſt of the gun-boats, to the number of 43, then retreated. From the crowd of men upon their decks, the ſlaughter muſt have been very great. We had only one marine killed and three wounded, and one ſeaman loſt his leg."

DUBLIN,

TUESDAY, MAY 15.

A memorial, ſigned by more than fifty Magiſtrates of the county Dublin, praying that the whole of the county may be proclaimed, was yeſterday delivered to Lord Caſtlereagh, by Hans Hamilton, Eſq. one of the repreſentatives of the county, and chairman at the meeting of the magiſtrates.—*Faulk. Journ.*

At the meeting of the Magiſtrates of the county of Dublin, which was held on Monday, to take into conſideration the preſent ſtate of the county, and to memorial his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to order it to be proclaimed, that the arms which are concealed for wicked purpoſes, might be the more readily obtained.

The neceſſity urged for proclaiming it, was oppoſed ſtrongly by Alderman Howiſon and Counſellor Batty, who ſpoke for ſome time againſt the meaſure.

Counſellor Calbeck, Mr. Verſchoyle, and another, were for confining it to ſuch parts of the county as Fingal, &c. which recently appeared to be agitated by ſedition, and nocturnal outrage. This was oppoſed by Mr. White, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Swan, and ſeveral other Magiſtrates, who contended, that is was only for thoſe who committed ſuch crimes to go into the next pariſh, or diſtrict, which was unproclaimed, and there continue them with impunity, and that the proceeding admitted of no delay; for if any proof were wanting to juſtify it, Mr. Swan ſaid he could ſhew that there was a regular organized armed ſyſtem for rebellion formed in the county of Dublin, for which Captains, Lieutenants, and other officers had been appointed. Some gentlemen, he ſaid, were very forward then in oppoſition, who, if they had been ſo in doing their duty, would be more ſenſible of the preſent ſtate of that country than they ſeemed to be, by the ridiculous objections which they made.

A memorial, however, was at length ſigned by 59 of the Magiſtrates, for having the county proclaimed, againſt which were only oppoſed the votes of the two perſons before-mentioned.—*Freeman's Journal.*

The trial of the Earl of Kingſton commences on Friday next, where the Houſe of Commons ſit.

On Saturday a large number of four-wheeled vehicles, of a new conſtruction, laden with muſkets and other arms, as alſo a number of waggons laden with powder, ball, and other military ſtores, proceeded from the Lower Caſtle Yard to Inniſkillen, to which place cannon had been ſent ſome days before, under a ſtrong eſcort of ſoldiery, as alſo to other parts of Ulſter.

The garriſon of the city of Limerick for the enſuing year will conſiſt of the Romney fencible cavalry, the 54th, the Perthſhire Highland fencibles, city of Dublin, and Kildare militia regiments.

Friday and Saturday morning the Royal Longford militia marched from Limerick for Ennis, and ſame evening the firſt diviſion of the city of Dublin militia, under the command of Captain O'Meara, arrived there from Ennis.

That part of the South Cork militia, which have been quartered in Limerick, under the command of Colonel St. Leger, marched on Saturday morning for Roſcrea and Birr. The Perthſhire Highland Fencibles are expected there in a few days from Galway.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16.

By a private letter from Portſmouth, advice is ſaid to be received, that the embargo mentioned in the London prints as laid on at Harwich and Dover, had extended along the channel coaſt as far as Southampton.

Various are the opinions which prevail in the mercantile circle, reſpecting the ſudden embargo on the ſhipping from Dover to Harwich. The beſt received conjecture, however, is, that this meaſure is to prevent clandeſtine emigrations from England.

The Tholſel is preparing for the reception of a main piquet guard, to be ever alert to ſupport the civil power and protect the peace of the metropolis; a guard for a ſimilar purpoſe is eſtabliſhed in the large houſe at Crampton-court.

The permiſſion given by the American government to their merchants, to arm their veſſels for the purpoſe of oppoſing the predatory piracies of French cruiſers, our letters from New York ſay, does not go ſo far as to authoriſe letters of marque and reprizals; ſo that the ſtimulus of gain being wanting, it is imagined that moſt knowing ones, will prefer the payment of an encreaſed inſurance, to expenſive outfit.

A few days ago a party of Highlanders, headed by two officers, entered the houſe of Mr. Keogh, of Eccles-ſtreet, at Leighlinſtown, county Kildare, which they rumaged for arms, but finding none, they then entered his demeſne and carried away four fat hogs, and two fat ſheep, of his property.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

The following public Notice was, on Friday laſt, iſſued by the Commander of the Eaſtern Diſtrict:

WHEREAS, a large body of troops has been ordered into this country, for the purpoſe of protecting the well-affected inhabitants, and ſuppreſſing the ſeditious and treaſonable ſpirit which has of late diſgraced the character of this once loyal and induſtrious county, and which has manifeſted itſelf in various acts of aſſaſſination, robbery, outrage: and as it it well known that arms, pikes, and other weapons, are concealed in conſiderable quantities for the purpoſes of inſurrection and rebellion, and that notwithſtanding repeated and earneſt admonitions from the magiſtrates to the people, thoſe arms have been, and ſtill are contumaciouſly retained, and no appearance has been hitherto manifeſted of a returning ſenſe of duty.

Lieutenant General Craig, commanding the eaſtern diſtrict, previous to carrying into execution his orders for coercion, and before the calamities which will attend the obſtinately diſaffected, *who are well known*, are actually inflicted, conſiders it to be his duty, as well as an act of humanity, to give this public notice, that he has it in command to aſſure thoſe wicked and deluded people, if they do not immediately ſurrender at ſome of the *depots* named herein, viz. Bray, Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, Wicklow, Arklow, Coolatin, Rathdrum, Hacketſtown, Baltinglaſs, Dunlavin, and Bleſſington, or to the magiſtrates or officers commanding the troops in their vicinity, all firearms, ſwords, bayonets, pikes, or pike-ſhafts, old ſcythes and ſpears, and every other offenſive weapon, that they muſt expect to be treated with the utmoſt ſeverity.

It is his ſincere wiſh that he may not be compelled to have recourſe to ſuch rigorous meaſures, but by a timely ſurrender of their arms, which can alone denote their real repentance and determination to return to their former peaceable demeanour and habits of induſtry. Thoſe that act ſo may reſt aſſured of protection, both from the magiſtrates and officers commanding the ſeveral detachments, who are hereby required to uſe their utmoſt diligence to prevent the well-affected, or ſuch as ſincerely return to their allegiance, from ſuffering in perſon or property the ſmalleſt injury.

Such as neglect or deſpiſe this public and final warning can have no excuſe to offer, and on themſelves and families muſt reſt the conſequences.

BELFAST,

MONDAY, MAY 14.

Yeſterday a detachment of the Royal Iriſh Artillery marched from hence to Derry, with two eight inch howitzers, and a proportion of ammunition.

On Saturday laſt, Thomas Queery, Bookbinder, of this town, was committed to Carrickfergus gaol, by Major General Barber, charged ſwearing a ſoldier from his allegiance, adviſing him to deſert, providing him with cloathing, and means to effect the ſame.

Saturday, eleven perſons were apprehended in Carrickfergus and neighbourhood, and ſent on board the tender, concealed arms having been found in their poſſeſſion.

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the Engliſh Mails to the 14th inſt. inclusive—from which we ſelect the following Intelligence.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, May 12.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Hotham, of his Majeſty's Ship Adamant, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Anchor off the Iſlands of St. Marcou, May 8, 1798.

SIR,

I have the ſatisfaction of encloſing, for the information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the admiralty, a letter I yeſterday received from Lieutenant Price, Commanding Officer on the iſlands of St. Marcou, in which it will be found, that, by his firm and ſteady reſiſtance, againſt a very conſiderable force, thoſe iſlands have been ſaved from falling into the hands of the enemy. The calm weather had for ſome days prevented his Majeſty's ſhips under my orders from checking the progreſs which the flotilla from La Hogue might attempt to make, and, judging from the information I received from Lieutenant Price on the morning of the 6th. that it was on its way to the iſlands, I neceſſarily approached them as near as the ſtate of the weather would permit me to do: on the ſame afternoon, however, I was obliged to anchor, but, taking advantage of a light breeze in the evening, I again weighed and ſtood in. At ten o'clock that night, it again falling quite calm, and fearing the flood tide would carry us too far to the eaſtward, the ſhip once more anchored, the iſlands bearing W. by S. ſix miles. A little before the dawn of day the enemy commenced the attack, and the boats were ſoon afterwards ſeen placed, and keeping up a conſtant fire. A light breeze ſpringing up at that time from the N. N. W. with an ebb tide, the ſignal was made to weigh, and Captains Talbot, of Eurydice, and Haggett, of the Oreſtes, were directed by me to ſtand in as faſt as poſſible, and attack the enemy in the manner they ſhould judge moſt effectual towards deſtroying them, on arriving up. While going down, however, it was perceived the enemy was making his retreat in a very haſty and confuſed manner, and I am not altogether without hope, that the near approach of his Majeſty's ſhips in ſome meaſure confirmed the enemy in his inclination of abandoning an enterprize, which, from the very able conduct, and well-directed fire of Lieut. Price, he would, at all events, have been ultimately obliged to do. It again falling calm, and the ſhips not having ſteerage way, rendered purſuit on our ſide impoſſible, and enabled them to make their retreat to La Hogue. It would be great injuſtice in not joining with him in his very well beſtowed commendation on the conduct of the ſeveral officers and men under his command.

W. HOTHAM.

Badger, Iſles St. Marcou, May 7, 1798.

SIR,

I beg leave to repreſent to you, that in conſequence of the information I received yeſterday, and the movements of the enemy at La Hogue, I conjectured they would attack us in the night, about high water; I therefore diſpatched a guard-boat, belonging to the Sandfly, with Mr. Moore, midſhipman of the Eurydice, in her, to watch the motions of the enemy. About twelve o'clock he got amongſt them, and made the ſignal of their being in motion, and about the ſame time we clearly heard the enemy talk, but it was ſo dark we could not diſcover them. At day-break I obſerved their line drawn a-breaſt of the S. W face of the weſtern redoubt, and having all my guns I could bring to bear well-pointed, I began a ſteady well-directed fire on them, until the flat boats came within muſquet ſhot, when I obſerved ſix or ſeven of them go down, whilſt the others took out the living part of the crews; one I am towing into the iſlands, and the remainder, conſiſting of 43, are returning into La Hogue. I am clear, from the crouded ſtate of their decks, that they muſt have received great damage and ſlaughter; but I am ſorry to add, we had one marine killed, and three ſeverely wounded. Lieut. Bourne took every method in his power to aſſiſt me, but from the ſituation of the attack, the Eaſt Iſland was deprived for ſome time of doing much, but with the ſhells from the 68-pounders over the length of the Weſt Iſland, latterly did them great damage,

by flanking the N. W. side of the West Island.—I beg leave to represent likewise to you, that Lieutenants Moughan and Enfor with the ma-Serjeant Henderson, and the party of Artillery, and the seamen under my command, behaved as well as officers and men could do.

CHA. P. PRICE.

Captain Ltham, Senior Officer, &c. &c.

Copy of a letter from *Charles P. Price*, dated on board his Majesty's gun-vessel Badger, Isles St. Marcou, May 9, to *Evan Nepean, Esq.*

I beg leave to represent to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, on the 6th inst. observing the enemy forming their gun-boats and flats in divisions in the road of La Hogue, I conceived it a certain appearance of an attack, and ordered every person to remain under arms to receive them; I, at the same time, sent a guard-boat off the mouth off La Hogue to watch their motions. Mr. Moore, midshipman of the Eurydice, who commanded the boat, acquainted me, by signal, about twelve P. M. of their approaching as, and soon after we heard them distinctly giving orders to the men; but the night being very dark, and calm, we could not see them. At day-break I observed them in line, drawn a-breast of the S. W. face of the western redoubt, and having every man in readiness, I opened a brisk fire, of seventeen pieces of cannon, on them, when they immediately returned the fire from fifty-two gun brigs & flats, for two hours and some minutes.—The gun brigs remained to batter within about three or four hundred yards; and the flats rowed up to us with great resolution until they were within musquet shot, when our guns, loaded with round and grape, or case, for about one hour, cut them up in chips before they could retreat; and our fire on the boats attempting to save those sinking, must have occasioned great slaughter, as they were crowded with soldiers for the purpose of storming us. I conjecture, from the small flat, No. 13, I have towed in bottom up, having 129 of the 2d company of the battalion of Boulogne marine on board, that there were six or seven thousand men embarked; and of the fifty-two that began the action, I could discover only forty-three able to retreat. Lieutenant Bourne took every method in his power to assist me, but from the situation of the attack the East Island was deprived for some time of doing much, but with the shells from the sixty-eight pounders over the length of the West Island, but latterly did them great damage, by flanking the north-west face of the West Island. I am pleased to acquaint you, that Lieutenant Enfor, who commands the party of Marines under my command, behaved with his men, in a very extraordinary good officer-like manner, having the whole face of the redoubt to attend to. Lieutenant Maughan, with a detachment of twenty-two marines, lent me from the Adamant, commanding the two detached guns and a block-house, did great execution; and it is impossible for me to describe the steady good behaviour of Serjeant Henderson, with the nine artillery gunners, marines and seamen. I am sorry to announce the death of Thomas Hall, private marine, killed; Richard Dunn and Peter Williamson, marines, wounded, and Thomas Banks, seaman, wounded. But considering our receiving the fire of near 80 heavy bow-guns, from 36 to 18 pounders, for upwards of two hours, I look upon our damage as not great. We had four guns dismounted, but I got them fit for service before night. Enclosed I send you Lieutenant Bourne's letter to me the morning after the action.

CHARLES P. PRICE.

CORK.

Errata in our last.—*For*, "*Robt. Johnson, Esq.* Surveyor-General," *read* "Inspector-General."

The JACOBIN; *&c. in our next.*

"We state from good authority, that some very interesting circumstances of *the highest consideration* to this and the sister Kingdom, will be promulgated in a few days; certain it is, that plans of the first consequence are at present resolved on in the sister Kingdom.

On the 13th of this month the Guards marched from Canterbury to Margate, where they are to embark on board transports, on some secret expedition. A considerable number of vessels of various force, are now collecting in Margate Roads, and troops are marching from many parts of Kent. It is not even surmised to what part of the opposite Coast they are destined.

Courier, May 14.

The new ground at the Pigeon-house, Dublin, we are informed, and the parts adjoining, are to have a citadel constructed thereon. This place is to be of such strength, that if it were possible for any enemy to drive the military force of the garrison from the metropolis, they could take station there and level the town about the heads of the foe, and here to become invincible, never to want provision, being so contiguous to England. A new fortification is also, we hear, to be formed upon the Hill of Howth. The utility of such a place, those who know the cones of Cherbourg, and the piled batteries of Calais, will readily conceive—and to render it in every point as formidable, it does not appear will require so much labour and expence, as were devoted upon Sheerness, in the sister kingdom.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, *to a* Merchant *of the first consequence in this City.*

"You will have heard from other quarters the rumours of this day, or rather the confident accounts in the last Sunday's London paper, of the ideas of invasion being given up:—That by desertion and discontent the *Army of England* had mouldered away to 60,000 men, that of this the Directory had ordered 20,000 to Alsace and Switzerland:—That a message had been sent by Directory to the Council of 500, declaring it to be their intention to annull the whole of the Elections, on the ground of the *Royalists* and *Terrorists* having conducted them, and that they were now united against the Government.—In short, if we are to credit the accounts of this day, *confusion* and *destruction* appears to prevail amongst them.—I trust to-morrow will bring us some confirmation of this very agreeable intelligence.

Dublin, May 16. 1798.

On Monday the 7th inst. a Detachment of this Garrison marched into the Barony of Barrymore, and occupied at *Free Quarters* a line of country extending from Carrigtohill to Castlelyons.—Major-General Myers attended and assembled the people at Carrigtohill, Lisgool and Castlelyons, acquainted them with the causes of the troops being quartered on them, and required them instantly to give up all the arms that they had in their possession, especially those that they had taken from Gentlemen's houses, &c.—The people, from the troops first entering the Barony, seemed sensible of their offence, and in a few days began to give in their arms, and voluntarily come forward and took the oaths of allegiance, and offered a security—the principal Farmers of each ploughland becoming security for the Cottagers, and the Black-Smiths giving also security, that they would confine themselves to making articles of husbandry and horse-shoes only, and manifested a sincere contrition for the past. The Magistrates and Gentlemen being convinced that the people had made all the reperation in their power, made a requisition to the General, that the troops might be withdrawn, which has yesterday been humanely complied with. It is not possible in this novel situation, that the troops have been placed in, to give them a praise adequate to their deserving, who, in a situation that offered a door for excesses of every kind, conducted themselves with a degree of humanity, and at the same time steadiness that reflects on them the highest credit.

The quantity of arms given in are very considerable.—This chastisement that has been exercised on a guilty tho' misguided people, will it is hoped, convince them and the whole county, of the unavailingness of any attempt of theirs to resist or violate the laws, and must open their eyes to a proper sense of the delusive wretchedness that has been practised on their weakness, by a villainous and cowardly set of traitors.

Married this day at Glanmire, Lieut. Wilson, of the Elgin Fencibles, to Miss Jean Paterson, daughter to Robert Paterson, Esq. George's-street.

Died last Wednesday at Blackrock, Mr. Alex. Downes, Jun.

☞ The *High Sheriff* of the County of Cork, requests the attendance of the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, on Monday the 28th of May, inst. at 9 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court-House, as the busines of the County Assizes will be then proceeded on by the Judges.—And the several Magistrates, Gentlemen and Freeholders are hereby required to attend their duty, at the time and place above mentioned.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND,
High Sheriff Co. Cork.

County Sheriff's Office,
19th May, 1798.

JOHN HENRY HOSKINS

WILL Sell his Interest in the House he now lives in, in St. PATRICK-STREET. It is in perfect Repair, and subject only to the small Rent of 25l. per annum—900 years of the Lease unexpired. Apply to him at said House.

May 19.

FIRST AND SECOND QUALITY
Scale *Sugar* in bags,
Kent and Brewers *Hops*,
New Swedish *Herrings* repack'd for export,
Double *Matts*,
Wood *Hoops*.
For sale, on moderate terms, ROB. BURKE's Stores, Sand quay. May 19.

NEW TEAS.

ROBERT O'DONNOGHUE is this Day landing out of the *Tiger*, from LONDON, an addditional Supply of BLACK and GREEN TEAS; and has for Sale at his Grocery Ware-House, Bright Scale and English Refined SUGARS in Hhds.—New HOPS in Pockets; Bourdeaux VINEGAR in Tierces; COFFEE and Spices, on the *lowest* Terms to *Wholesale Buyers*.

May 19.

GRAZING.

THE Salt Marsh, at Rostellan, will be open for Horses the 12th of May, at Twenty Shillings per Month. Horses suspected to have any Infection will not be taken in, nor will a Horse be let off on any account until paid for. May 9.

☞ ANY Fine Young Fellows, of the CITY of CORK, desirous of Serving in their own Regiment, now quartered in DUBLIN, will be enabled to Join, by calling on CAPTAIN ROWLAND, at Sir SAMUEL ROWLAND's, *Grenville-Place*. May 19.

AS I find Mr. MAHONY is Partial to the *impersonality* offered by the pages of a Newspaper, I, however unwillingly, *change my ground*, and cheerfully embrace *any* Opportunity of making my Appeal to that impartial Judge, THE PUBLIC, to decide between us.

I should think it unnecessary to Comment on Mr. MAHONY's tedious Narrative, a Narrative totally irrelivant to the Business brought before the Public, were I not called upon to detect him in the grossest Falsehoods; he says that four Magistrates of the Barony of *Glaneraugh* signed a Requisition for a Meeting of the Magistrates of the County, to have the Parish of *Touhosist* proclaimed—"merely because a few concealed Ruffians had robbed a Proctor of a Parish of Tythe-Notes:"—I have the best Authority for asserting this Statement to be False—the facts are thus:—in the Month of January last inflamatory Notices, similar to those which in the Counties of *Cork* and *Waterford*, and which in most parts of the Kingdom had invariably been the precursors of Insurrection and Rebellion, had been for several successive Sundays posted up in the Parish of *Touhosist*; the Proctor of the Parish had been robbed of Tythe-Notes to the amount of 500*l.*—some Houses had been broken open and robbed, and on the Third of February last, Informations (now in the Crown-Office of this Country) having been Sworn by SYLVESTER O'SULLIVAN, Esq. (one of the Magistrates who signed the Requisition) stating that "the Insurgents in *Touhosist* were growing more Audacious—parading at Night in large Bodies—continuing to post up inflamatory Notes, and sending threatening Letters and Messages;" (one of which he had received himself, because he had pulled down these Notices)—upon this it was that the four resident Magistrates of the Barony of *Glaneraugh* signed the Requisition, as directed by the Insurrection Act; not to punish an "innosensive and innocent People," as insidiously suggested and falsely asserted by Mr. MAHONY, but to prevent the contagion of Rebellion and Insurrection from spreading over the County of *Kerry*, as it had over the neighbouring Counties.

But what has all this to do with Mr. MAHONY's ill-conduct?—He thinks to call off the public mind from *his conduct* to their *own concerns*; he tries to represent four Magistrates as hostile to the interest of the people, that their contempt for his conduct may be stifled by resentment for their depicted wrongs—he represents himself as the Guardian of the people, that in their gratitude his own conduct might be forgotten.—Pseudo Patriot! base Calumniator! arrogant Egotist! contemptible Being! in what that is manly or honourable are *you* my superior? It is true, you have the sanction of your Corps—but what a sanction—how obtained—and what a Corps!—By sanctioning your conduct, they participate in your disgrace, and all together stain the respectable name of Yeoman.

I find it an arduous task to hunt Mr. MAHONY through all his mazes and doubles, of artful insinuation, blended truth and falsehood, and gross misrepresentation; knowing the impossibility of excusing his conduct, he does not attempt it, but tries to poison the Public against me, by representing me as a disloyal man; to effect this, he hints and asserts in his Advertisement, what to Mr. TOWNSEND he did not dare do—to hint all was peace and humility; to him he pledged his honour, that he did not even THINK that we acted disloyally; to him he said, he looked upon my conduct on the Night of the 29th of March, as proceeding from mere boyish Curiosity, not from Disaffected and Riotous motives. Mr. MAHONY is not aware of the predicament into which he has brought himself; he must either boldly deny his Declarations to Mr. TOWNSEND, or lie under the Imputation of having insinuated to the Public what he knew to be False and Malicious; his *Prudence* will not let him do the one—let him therefore sink under the other.

Mr. MAHONY, not content with aspersing my Loyalty, impeaches my Veracity; he first makes two or three false Assertions, and then ignorantly draws conclusions, not warranted by the premises; he says, that I first said, that I had gone out to meet my Brother HORATIO, who had been in the County of *Cork* in pursuit of Cattle, but that on further conversation, I said I had gone to protect my Brother's House, on an Information that it was to be attacked that Night by White Boys; that the White-Boys had been there, but left it before my arrival; to all this I give the strongest Negative:—"I told "him I went to see that all was safe at my Bro-"ther's House, he being in the County of *Cork*:" —he says, that he called at my Brother's and found from the Domesticks I had not been there, and then draws this logical conclusion, that I could not have been there; allowing what he says to be true, may I not have gone both to meet my Brother and protect his House?—And may I not have been at his House without the Domesticks knowing it, but they say I was there and deny telling Mr. MAHONY that I was not.

To account to the Public for being in Arms it is necessary to relate, that some Cattle which my Father had driven for Rent had been taken out of the Pound in which they were put, and the Pound broken open; some of these were recovered again and put into my Father's own Yard, and as my Brothers were in the County of *Cork* in pursuit of the remainder of the Cattle, I was placed by my Father with Five armed Men to guard those we had; Mr. MAHONY and his Party called to me on the Night he says and proceeded on his Business; I soon after left my Father's Yard, and I will candidly own that I was impelled to do so as much from curiosity as any other Consideration; but I do assert that I did call at my Brother HORATIO's House, awoke the Servant and saw that all was quiet; and I also assert that no more than Five Men were with me on that Night, though, perhaps, Mr. MAHONY's *fears* or his falsehood may have magnified the number.

Mr. MAHONY asserts that he met Mr CROPEN and his armed Gang, (a gang composed of men of as respectable characters as himself,) "in the only part of the Country that had any appearance of Disaffection." So rank a falsehood, *even* from Mr. MAHONY, astonishes me; for notwithstanding his arrogant pledge to the Magistrates of the County, "for the good and quiet behaviour of the Inhabitants of that part of the Country," *notwithstanding his and his Corps assertions*, in their fulsome panegyrics on each other, that the Country is in a state of tranquility—it is notorious that the Parish of *Tuohosist*, under his very nose, has for five months past, and still continues to exhibit a dismal scene of plunder and disaffection. Detachments of those miscreants sent out in all directions to a considerable distance, collecting arms and swearing the Inhabitants: the respectable and Rev. Mr. Hodnett, obliged to forsake his home by an attack of a Banditti, who were known to come from the Parish of *Tuohosist*, (in which attack one of the Banditti was accidentally shot by his own party;) another Banditti proceeding from *Tuohosist*, and plundering the House of Richard Wright, of Seagrave, Esq. of such arms as they could find. Another Gang proceeding from the same Parish to *Dunbayne*, the seat of Mr. Puxley, to search for arms, in which they were disappointed by the spirit of Mr. Puxley; a like Gang entering the Parish of *Templenoe*, in which Mr. MAHONY resides, and there disarming a great number of his Tenants and other Inhabitants, and amongst the rest, some of his own Yeomanry. These, and many other instances of a similar nature, too well known to be contradicted, exhibit Mr. MAHONY's Falsehood in Relation, his Arrogance in Assumption, and his Impotence in Action.

After all the Public will not give Mr. MAHONY much credit for his romantic Feelings, whatever they may allow, to his *prudence*, when it shall be told to them, that on the 30th Day of April he took refuge in the Asylum, which the Laws have provided for *prudent Gentlemen*, and bound me and my Brother in the sum of 6000*l.* to observe a conduct and a temperature of mind towards him, which cold *contempt*, perhaps, would have as securely guaranteed: thus *annointed* and rendered *sacred* by the Law, he *boldly dared* on the 4th Day of May to marshal his *Soldiers*, and enter into a string of Resolutions, *bravely* insulting the Persons who he had thrown into the Chains of a Recognizance. Is this consistent with the Character of a *Soldier*, or the Feelings of a *Gentleman*? Perhaps it is in the *personal Respectability* of his Corps, that he seeks for countenance and support?—In truth it would have been more generous in him to have left the poor People employed in their daily Avocations, the *Spade* or the *Shovel*, and not have drawn them together, to enter into Resolutions which they must have either taken on his word, or have had *read to them* by some *intelligent* Person; for (with the exception of Three or Four Members of this Corps) such are the highly *respectable Characters* who "*vouch for his Honor's reputation.*"

It is personal enmity and not patriotic motives, which has induced Mr. MAHONY to take the part he has; it is vindictive pique and envious jealousy which actuates his conduct—with his milk he has sucked in an and from his childhood has he embibed a rankling enmity to my Father's House; it was handed down to him as an inheritance, and he is acting as a worthy Trustee to his Successors.

I shall now take leave of Mr. MAHONY and his Corps, nor shall I again condescend to meet them in a Public Paper, but must first make one or two observations to them and the public: Is it probable that my Brothers and I could be so imprudent (allowing we were ever so wicked) as to promote those disturbances in this country, which in every part of the kingdom are directed against our present happy Constitution and Government, and which are levelled at all distinction, of Rank and Property? Could we suppose that our Property would be exempt from general confiscation, or our Persons from general proscription? Could we relinquish so easily our pretentions to a large Hereditory Property? No—We did already, when our daring predatory Foe appeared upon our Coast, step forward and pledge ourselves to support our Constitution and Government—in the time of danger we offered our poor services—we are now ready again to repeat our pledge, and put our offer into execution.

I cannot conclude without paying the just earned tribute of my applause and admiration to the cold prudence which restrains Mr. MAHONY's high and proud sense of Honor, and which so *conveniently* becomes the *Humble Servant* of his *passions*. The trying ordeal whose ardour searches the refinement of the human mind, has in vain attempted to warm a senseless piece of *adamant*, or to animate a—*Clod!*

Ardtully, May 14, 1798.

HENRY ORPEN.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, MAY 8.

(Debate on the Borough of Southwark, concluded from our Paper of Wednesday, May 16.)

Mr. *Tierney* said, the next point was to form this Association in such a manner, as that no man's political opinion should be enquired into, but that it should be as general as possible. He observed, that they had in the most guarded way, taken care that no improper person should mix with them, because they admitted none but Housekeepers, or such persons as were recommended by two Housekeepers, and even then it was by ballot.

It never was the intention of the Association to make it in any respect different from any other body associating for similar purposes. They only wished to have the power of selecting Officers, to recommend to his Majesty, and his Majesty, of course, exercising his judgement with respect to the persons so recommended. Another regulation was, that every person should obey his superior Officer, [illegible] recollected that every Officer was virtually appointed by the Executive Power, it could not be a subject of any alarm. The whole of this Association was to be formed of persons willing to defray their own expences, consequently the Public would have the benefit of their services without the least expence. This was the general nature of the plan they had entered into, not pledging themselves to act unless in case of actual Invasion, undertaking to arm themselves at their own expence, and investing his Majesty with that power which most undoubtedly he ought to possess, viz. that of appointing Officers, and finally, taking care that none but housekeepers, or persons recommended by them, should enrol themselves. In consequence of these Resolutions being agreed to, he, as Chairman of the Meeting, wrote to Lord Onslow, and he requested permission from the House to read the Letter.

[*Mr. Tierney then read the Letter.*]

Some people had asserted that he had an ambition to be a Colonel: he was not the most likely man to feel any ambition of that kind: but if he had any desire to figure as a military Man, he should not wish to confine his sphere of action to *Blackman-street* and *London Bridge*. No difficulties would have been made about the Officers, or about the time or manner of training, for they only asked to be armed like men who wanted to serve their Country. He received an answer from the Noble Lord, stating, that he would lay the proposal before the Secretary of State, and communicate the result to him (Mr. Tierney); but after keeping him waiting four or five days, he received a Letter, stating, that no final answer could be given. Persons offering voluntarily to arm themselves at their own expence, were at least entitled to thanks. He did not mean to say, that Ministers were in any degree implicated in this business; he made no such charge. He believed that Lord Onslow acted merely from his own judgment. Who it was that informed the Noble Lord that it was necessary he should give a recommendation of the Association, he did not know; but certainly whoever gave him that information, informed him wrong. That the Officers should be approved of by the King, he perfectly well understood, but that the Association required the Lord Lieutenant's recommendation, he denied. How it was that the Noble Lord got possession of the Resolutions, he did not know, certainly not from him; so that the Noble Lord might, for aught he knew, be acting and judging upon a forgery. From that period to the fourth of May, he received no other letter. But during that time there was something passing in the Borough, which gave him the greatest uneasiness. There were Parish Meetings held, with a view to weaken the effect of his offer. At one of them, a Gentleman of great respectability, in opposition to him, was in the Chair, and certainly a most respectable Association was formed. It was stated in the Preamble of the Act, that it should be carried into execution as speedily as possible, and yet the Noble Lord had let a large body of men wait for so long a time without an answer. Instead of endeavouring to find out the best way of employing their services, the Noble Lord seemed only intent on getting rid of them. In the Parish of St. George, which was one of the largest in the Borough, an attempt was made at a Parish Association, but the Inhabitants refused to take any steps until they received an answer from the Lord Lieutenant. After two or three adjournments in expectation of receiving that answer, and being disappointed, there certainly was some violent language used, but it appeared to him that when men had been used in this manner, they had a right to be a little angry. Similar events had taken place in other Parishes, and the consequence was, that though there were Associations, they were so cold and languid, that they would be rather a burthen to the service than otherwise: so that by the conduct of the Lord Lieutenant, that spirit which had manifested itself in the Borough, had been very considerably damped, and he thought he did not ask too much when he required the Noble Lord to give some reason for his conduct. At length on the 4th of May, after the Noble Lord's friends had been beaten in three or four parishes, came his Lordship's refusal. He understood that the Noble Lord wished to have an Association that was willing to act in case of Riot, as well as Invasion; but if that was the case, the Noble Lord might have declined their proffered services with thanks; instead of which he merely wrote him (Mr. Tierney) word, that he was concerned that he could not recommend the acceptance of their services. Why should he be concerned? it could only be because the offer came from a certain body of men, not agreeing with the Noble Lord in political opinions. He merely called the attention of the House to this, as an act of the Lord Lieutenant, and he hoped that before Ministers gave it their sanction they would pause a little, and consider what the probable consequences might be. He hoped they would pause a little before they went the length of declaring, that men who differed from them in politics could not be actuated by an ardent zeal for the public safety. Mr. Tierney then proceeded to comment upon the Resolution, the language of which, he contended, was such as ought to have caused the services of that body of men being accepted. The Resolution respecting Parliamentary Reform, he said, could not be objected to by that Right Honourable Gentleman, because it was couched in the same terms as one to which that Right Honourable Gentleman had, upon a former occasion, set his name.

He begged leave to call to the recollection of the House, the language which had been used by the Directory, viz. that the French would be joined in this Country by the Friends of Parliamentary Reform. Could there be a better answer to this than the language held by this Association? but if it appeared that the Ministers were afraid to trust them with arms, then indeed the Directory would have some appearance of reason for their assertion. If the Friends of Reform had enrolled themselves among the followers of Ministers, the French might say, "We know there are great bodies of men enrolled in England, but among them are many Friends of Parliamentary Reform, whom we know to be attached to us." But when the Advocates of Reform declared themselves in so manly and explicit a manner, there could be no doubt entertained of their principles. There might be divisions in political opinions, but he trusted that, against a *common Enemy*, England would act as an *united Host*.

Under all these circumstances, he trusted the House would pause a little before they refused to go into a Committee to inquire into this subject. If there really did exist a power in the Lord Lieutenant thus to refuse offers of service, he thought the sooner it was got rid of the better, and he himself should move for a Bill to that effect.—Unless the Noble Lord should shew that the persons composing this Association were dangerous persons, he should, without hesitation, assert, that he had not done his duty to his King or his Country, nor had he complied with the injunctions of the Act of Parliament. The inhabitants of the Borough had come forward like loyal subjects, and were entitled to more respectful treatment.—The Noble Lord might have applied to him if he had any doubts, he would have given him the fullest explanation, and divisions would not have been created among the inhabitants of the Borough, nor their ardour be damped. Whatever the consequences of this might be, the Noble Lord was responsible for them. If, however, an Invasion should take place, he believed that the persons of whom he was speaking would not think about Lord Onslow, or any Lord of the Bed-chamber, or their ill-treatment, but would still chearfully join to oppose the Common Enemy. He did not think the services of men not instructed in military affairs could be very great, nor indeed necessary, because he believed we had regular soldiers enough to oppose the enemy; but what he wanted was Unanimity; he wanted to be able to tell the enemy, "You may defeat military skill, but afterwards you will have to contend with the spirit of a Nation." It might be said, that the body of Reformers were contemtible in point of numbers; but he wished to remind the Right Hon. Gentleman, that all his old friends had not changed their opinion, because he had; there were still many and very respectable friends to Reform.—He begged to remind gentlemen, that by voting for this enquiry, they did not criminate Lord Onslow, they merely gave their assent to instituting an enquiry, and put the Noble Lord in a way in which he might be justified from this charge. He had now stated every thing that occurred to him, and he should conclude with moving, "That the House do resolve itself into a committee on this day se'nnight, to consider of the manner in which the Act for the defence of the country had been carried into execution in the County of Surrey."

Mr. *Dundas* said, that this was undoubtedly a question of importance, and he was anxious that it should have all necessary discussion. The Hon. Gentleman had not denied those general principles upon which he (Mr. Dundas) intended to rest his argument. The Hon. Gentleman had not denied, but that by law, either by the Common Law or the Statute Law, men could not bear arms nor muster in military array, but by the authority of the Executive Government. It followed as a consequence from this, that His Majesty could not exercise this discretion personally, but it was delegated to the several Lords Lieutenants in their several Districts, which was the medium by which His Majesty exercised that discretion. Another question was, when the Lords Lieutenants exercised those discretional powers, they were, or ought to be called upon, to explain the grounds and reasons upon which they acted; & whether they would establish such a precedent, or support an enquiry which had that for its object. He stated the proposition thus broadly, because he was desirous of meeting the argument of the Hon. Gentleman in its full extent, and of fully and fairly discussing the question with him.—If that was not the question, he himself might be accused of great malversation in office; for he had no hesitation to state, that when a plan for an Association was laid before him by the Lord Lieutenant of any county, he had constantly refused to lay it before His Majesty, unless it was sanctioned with the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant himself: and, in his opinion, this did not in the least tend to damp the zeal, ardour, or courage, of those who wished to come forward in the service of their country.

The Hon. Gentleman, in his speech had admitted a distinction between the Plan of an Association and the recommendation of Officers. He admitted that the Lord Lieutenant had a right to refuse to submit the names of persons recommended as Officers for his Majesty's approbation. If the Lord Lieutenant exercised that discretion which the Hon. Gentleman admitted to be vested in him, was that done upon reasons assigned?—Or was it ever expected that a Lord Lieutenant was bound to explain the motives of his conduct? Would the Hon. Gentleman then argue, that the Lord Lieutenant possessed a different discretion in the case of an Association; that he had the power of rejecting Officers elected by them, but was not empowered to judge of the propriety of an Association itself? It was strange that the Hon. Gentleman could argue so inconsistently.—There was most clearly an end of the Hon. Gentleman's argument, of the slur thrown on the character of individuals by the refusal of the Lord Lieutenant to accept their services; for if it was any reproach upon the character, it would equally attach upon the Officer, who the Hon. Gentleman had admitted the Lord Lieutenant had a right to refuse, as upon the individuals of a public Meeting; for unquestionably they ought to be as much protected against the petulance, the whim, or the rashness of a Lord Lieutenant as others, and the case was equally strong on either side. He therefore stated this as the ground for the judgment of the House, whether the Lord Lieutenant was bound to exercise his discretion. He hoped the case was so, for he felt no hesitation in declaring, that if any proposition came to him unrecommended by the Lord Lieutenant, he should send it back again for his recommendation; because he conceived that it was the duty of a Lord Lieutenant to exercise that discretion, and in order to enable him to do it, he had the assistance of his Deputy-Lieutenants, who could most probably, from their personal knowledge, give him every necessary information. If the contrary of this were true, what would be the consequence? He would illustrate it by putting a case, of men coming forward, and enrolling themselves in the Volunteer Associations, who ought not to be trusted with Arms. The discretion of the Lord Lieutenant ought to guard against this mischief and he ought not to permit them to serve, if he had reason to suspect, or know, that they ought not to be trusted. And in his opinion this could never have the effect of damping the zeal and ardour of the country, on the contrary, it must increase it, and add confidence to the well affected. An Hon. Baronet, on a former evening, seemed outraged at the idea, that there were any body of people in this country who ought not to be trusted with arms. He was sure that the great body of the people were united in their resolve to protect the Constitution and the Country; but, at the same time, he knew there were societies in this country whose pretence was Parliamentary Reform, but under that cover held Traitorous Correspondence with the Enemy. He was sure that the Hon. Gentleman could not say that these men ought to be trusted with arms, or that the Lord Lieutenant would not do right in rejecting the services of such men if they were offered; and surely he would not say that for such conduct he ought to be brought forward to justify himself before a Public Body.—He regretted much that any should suffer under wrong suspicion, but he regretted much more, that there should be any cause for suspicion. It was a fact, that he must press upon the House, and he regretted the delay of the State Trials at Maidstone, as he was prevented through delicacy to the individuals concerned, from laying before the House convincing evidence of the existence of those Traitorous Conspiracies, but he knew the fact, that men were associated under the pretence of Parliamentary Reform, for the real purpose of subverting the Constitution. When he saw them first under the character of a Corresponding Society, next as United Englishmen, avowing all the horrid principles of the United Traitors of a neighbouring Kingdom; the Executive Magistrate must wilfully shut his eyes, if he refused to acknowledge the existence of such societies. In stating this, he did not mean to apply it to any individuals, much less to the society of the Borough, of which he professed he knew nothing, as the Hon Gentleman was the only person he knew of it; but he adduced it as an argument to prove the truth of his general proposition. If the Lord Lieutenant was exposed to an enquiry into the motives of his conduct, it would be, in fact, to disarm him of his discretional power.

These were the general grounds upon which he wished to rest the question. He knew nothing of the Association in question, but he had stated the case of Lords Lieutenants upon general grounds, and upon which grounds he thought the House ought to support them.

He must now say one word in respect to the Resolutions voted at that meeting. The Hon. Gentleman said, that it would discourage the French, to see the Reformers, upon whom they relied, actively preparing to oppose them. But surely this meant nothing: the French were not so void of understanding; but they might say—"It is necessary for them to make this declaration before their own Government, but they are really and internally our friends." Therefore this weighed not a feather either way in the argument.—The Hon. Gentleman, it seems, was Chairman at the Meeting in question, and it was to be observed that he was not the most inactive Member, and therefore he could not help lamenting that the Hon. Gentleman should at that time bring forward Resolutions which tended to blow up the flame of Party. He had told the House that party spirit was very strong in the Borough, and he felt it difficult to reconcile the conduct of the Hon. Gentleman with his professed wish of Unanimity: before they sent their Resolutions abroad, in which they professed a desire for Unanimity, why need they to have touched the strings of discord? Why need they, in such lamented terms, to state what England was and England is? Was that necessary to frighten the French? Was it necessary to tell them that we were a dispirited, disunited, overloaded people; that the Ministry were incapable of conducting Public Affairs? Was not this rather to invite them to afford us assistance, and to beg them to fraternize with us. He therefore must regret that the Resolutions for Arming were prefaced with such sentiments. If they had found their way into other Countries, and unquestionably they might through the medium of our Newspapers, in neutral ships to France itself, they were not much calculated to frighten our Enemies, but rather to give them spirit and confidence. From every part of the Country there were Resolutions pouring in—his table was covered with them: the whole Country was uniting for the protection of Property, and the suppressing of Tumult or Riot in case of Invasion. And the Borough was the only one in which they were ushered in with such previous Resolutions. They might be wise, but indeed their wisdom was very singular; or was it that the Honourable Gentleman meant to guard his political chastity, though there must be two parties to that contract? Was he sure that the Country had no confidence in Administration? It was very true that the Honourable Gentleman might think so, and naturally enough might say so; but surely it was ill calculated to produce Unanimity in a place where, as the Honourable Gentleman himself confessed, Political Party spirit ran very high: did he mean to say, that any good could ensue from the assertion that Ministers were unable to defend the Country?—

[Mr. *Tierney* here exclaimed, that he had not said so.]

Mr. *Dundas* replied, that one of their Resolutions stated, that Administration had reduced this Country to the present crisis; was that meant as a compliment?—But to conclude, his proposition was this, that the House would act unwisely if they did not support the Lords Lieutenants in the exercise of their discretion, and in that light he hoped the House would view it, unconnected with any attack upon the character of individuals. He would just add, that in his opinion no difference of political opinion ought to be a ground for rejecting a man's services; but there was a description of men who ought not to be trusted; that the Lords Lieutenants were entrusted with a discretion, and that they ought to exercise it. For these reasons he should oppose the Motion of the Honourable Gentleman.

HONORABLE COLONEL FINCH.

An express was received early this morning at the Duke of York's Office, stating a melancholy catastrophe which has happened to the Honourable Colonel Finch.

We three weeks since noticed that eight of the light companies of Foot Guards, marched by order of the Commander in Chief to Maidstone, from whence they went to Sittingbourn, and this week took the route from Canterbury to Barham Downs, where they were to be reviewed as today, in presence of his Royal Highness Prince William of Gloucester, and General Sir Charles Grey.

To enable the troops to practice their manœuvres with credit, they assembled yesterday morning at the place appointed, to have a field day. Colonel Finch stood in the centre of the lines, and gave the word of command; the companies fired several times from flank to the right and left, when the Colonel received the contents of a musket in his left groin, a little below the hip bone, and fell instantly. Some of his own Company ran to his assistance, and conveyed him to Sir Charles Grey's house, where he now lies with little hopes of recovery. The contents of the piece being formed of combustible matter were not extracted when the accounts came away; though strict enquiry and search has been made, it is not known from whom he received the injury.

The above Gentleman is brother to the Earl of Aylesford, a Member of Parliament for the town of Cambridge, and Colonel of the 2d regiment of Guards: he was universally respected both by his officers and men.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The Cork Herald:

Or, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.—No. 30.] WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1798. [Price, Four-Pence.

Barrymore Committee Room,

Carrigtwohill, May 18, 1798.

ON a Motion of the Honorable Augustus Barry, *Chairman*, in the abſence of the Earl of Barrymore.

Reſolved,

That we do inform Major General Myers, that the People in our Diſtrict have entered chearfully into the Recognizances recommended by him, and that they have taken the Oath of Allegiance, and given in a number of Arms and Pikes, and ſhewn evident marks of contrition for their late Rebellious conduct; and as ſuch, that we do ſupplicate him to withdraw the Troops from Free Quarters.

Reſolved,

That our Chairman be requeſted to repreſent our wiſhes to Major General Myers, ſo that the above Reſolution may be carried into effect.

On a Motion of Thomas Harding, *Eſq.*

Reſolved,

That ſhould there be any violence or illegal act of any kind commited in this Diſtrict hereafter, that we whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, do pledge ourſelves in the moſt ſolemn manner, to come forward in a body, and to inflict the moſt ſummary puniſhment on any perſon daring enough to tranſgreſs the Laws:

Augustus Barry, *Chairman.*

Richard Barry,	Simon Dring,
Thomas Harding,	Robert Dring,
William Coppinger,	Deane Hoare,
John Purdon,	William Barry,
William Marten,	F. E. Cotterell,
Thomas Coppinger,	J. B. Wakeham,
Edmond Coppinger,	William Wakeham,
Thomas Marten,	John O'Hea,
R. Marten, *Tullagreen*,	John Marten,
James Coghlan,	James Caſey,
William Marten,	Roger Griffin,
Bryan Sheehy,	George Lukey,
James O'Connors,	Richard Martin.

The Hon. Augustus Barry having left the Chair, and Bryan Sheehy, Eſq. being called thereto,

Reſolved,

That the warmeſt thanks of the Gentlemen of this Diſtrict, be preſented to the Earl of Barrymore, and the Hon. Augustus Barry, our Chairman, for their decided, manly and ſpirited conduct through the entire of this arduous duty.

(Signed) BRYAN SHEEHY,
By order of the Meeting.

AS I find Mr. MAHONY is Partial to the *imperſonality* offered by the pages of a Newſpaper, I, however unwillingly, *change my ground*, and cheerfully embrace *any* Opportunity of making my Appeal to that impartial Judge, the Public, to decide between us.

I ſhould think it unneceſſary to Comment on Mr. MAHONY's tedious Narrative, a Narrative totally irrelivant to the Buſineſs brought before the Public, were I not called upon to detect him in the groſſeſt Falſehoods; he ſays that four Magiſtrates of the Barony of *Glanerough* ſigned a Requiſition for a Meeting of the Magiſtrates of the County, to have the Pariſh of *Touhoſiſt* proclaimed—"merely becauſe a few concealed Ruffians had robbed a Proctor of a Pariſh of Tythe-Notes:"—I have the beſt Authority for aſſerting this Statement to be Falſe—the facts are thus:—in the Month of January laſt inflamatory Notices, ſimilar to thoſe which in the Counties of *Cork* and *Waterford*, and which in moſt parts of the Kingdom had invariably been the precurſors of Inſurrection and Rebellion, had been for ſeveral ſucceſſive Sundays poſted up in the Pariſh of *Touhoſiſt*; the Proctor of the Pariſh had been robbed of Tythe-Notes to the amount of 500*l.*—ſome Houſes had been broken open and robbed, and on the Third of February laſt, Informations (now in the Crown-Office of this Country) having been Sworn by Sylvester O'Sullivan, Eſq. (one of the Magiſtrates who ſigned the Requiſition) ſtating that "the Inſurgents in *Touhoſiſt* were growing more Audacious—parading at Night in large Bodies—continuing to poſt up inflamatory Notes, and ſending threatening Letters and Meſſages:" (one of which he had received himſelf, becauſe he had pulled down theſe Notices)—upon this it was that the four reſident Magiſtrates of the Barony of *Glanerough* ſigned the Requiſition, as directed by the Inſurrection Act; not to puniſh an "innoſenſive and innocent People," as inſidiouſly ſuggeſted and falſely aſſerted by Mr. MAHONY, but to prevent the contagion of Rebellion and Inſurrection from ſpreading over the County of *Kerry*, as it had over the neighbouring Counties.

But what has all this to do with Mr. MAHONY's ill-conduct?—He thinks to call off the public mind from *his conduct* to their *own concerns*; he tries to repreſent four Magiſtrates as hoſtile to the intereſt of the people, that their contempt for his conduct may be ſtifled by reſentment for their depicted wrongs—he repreſents himſelf as the Guardian of the people, that in their gratitude his own conduct might be forgotten.—Pſeudo Patriot! baſe Calumniator! arrogant Egotiſt! contemptible Being!

I find it an arduous taſk to hunt Mr. MAHONY through all his mazes and doubles, of artful inſinuation, blended truth and falſehood, and groſs miſrepreſentation; knowing the impoſſibility of excuſing his conduct, he does not attempt it, but tries to poiſon the Public againſt me, by repreſenting me as a diſloyal man; to effect this, he hints and aſſerts in his Advertiſement, what to Mr. Townsend he did not dare do—to hint all was peace and humility; to him he pledged his honour, that he did not even THINK that we acted diſloyally; to him he ſaid, he looked upon my conduct on the Night of the 29th of March, as proceeding from mere boyiſh Curioſity, not from Diſaffected and Riotous motives. Mr. MAHONY is not aware of the predicament into which he has brought himſelf; he muſt either boldly deny his Declarations to Mr. Townsend, or lie under the Imputation of having inſinuated to the Public what he knew to be Falſe and Malicious; his *Prudence* will not let him do the one—let him therefore ſink under the other.

Mr. MAHONY, not content with aſperſing my Loyalty, impeaches my Veracity; he firſt makes two or three falſe Aſſertions, and then ignorantly draws concluſions, not warranted by the premiſes; he ſays, that I firſt ſaid, that I had gone out to meet my Brother Horatio, who had been in the County of *Cork* in purſuit of Cattle, but that on further converſation, I ſaid I had gone to protect my Brother's Houſe, on an Information that it was to be attacked that Night by White-Boys; that the White-Boys had been there, but left it before my arrival; to all this I give the ſtrongeſt Negative:—"I told "him I went to ſee that all was ſafe at my Bro-"ther's Houſe, he being in the County of *Cork*:"—he ſays, that he called at my Brother's and found from the Domeſticks I had not been there, and then draws this logical concluſion, that I could not have been there, allowing what he ſays to be true, may I not have gone both to meet my Brother and protect his Houſe?—And may I not have been at his Houſe without the Domeſticks knowing it, but they ſay I was there and deny telling Mr. MAHONY that I was not.

To account to the Public for being in Arms it is neceſſary to relate, that ſome Cattle which my Father had driven for Rent had been taken out of the Pound in which they were put, and the Pound broken open; ſome of theſe were recovered again and put into my Father's own Yard, and as my Brothers were in the County of *Cork* in purſuit of the remainder of the Cattle, I was placed by my Father with Five armed Men to guard thoſe we had; Mr. MAHONY and his Party called to me on the Night he ſays and proceeded on his Buſineſs; I ſoon after left my Father's Yard, and I will candidly own that I was impelled to do ſo as much from curioſity as any other Conſideration; but I do aſſert that I did call at my Brother Horatio's Houſe, awoke the Servant and ſaw that all was quiet; and I alſo aſſert that no more than Five Men were with me on that Night, though, perhaps, Mr. MAHONY's *fears* or his falſehood may have magnified the number.

Mr. MAHONY aſſerts that he met Mr. ORPEN and his armed Gang, (a gang compoſed of men of as reſpectable characters as himſelf,) "in the only part of the Country that had any appearance of Diſaffection." So rank a falſehood, *even* from Mr. MAHONY, aſtoniſhes me; for notwithſtanding his arrogant pledge to the Magiſtrates of the County, "for the good and quiet behaviour of the Inhabitants of that part of the Country," notwithſtanding his and his Corps aſſertions, in their fulſome panegyrics on each other, that the Country is in a ſtate of tranquility—it is notorious that the Pariſh of *Touhoſiſt*, under his very noſe, has for five months paſt, and ſtill continues to exhibit a diſmal ſcene of plunder and diſaffection. Detachments of thoſe miſcreants ſent out in all directions to a conſiderable diſtance, collecting arms and ſwearing the Inhabitants: the reſpectable and Rev. Mr. Hodnett, obliged to forſake his home by an attack of a Banditti, who were known to come from the Pariſh of *Touhoſiſt*, (in which attack one of the Banditti was accidentally ſhot by his own party;) another Banditti proceeding from *Touhoſiſt*, and plundering the Houſe of Richard Wright, of Seagrave, Eſq. of ſuch arms as they could find. Another Gang proceeding from the ſame Pariſh to *Dunbayne*, the ſeat of Mr. Puxley, to ſearch for arms, in which they were diſappointed by the ſpirit of Mr. Puxley; a like Gang entering the Pariſh of *Templeroe*, in which Mr. MAHONY reſides, and there diſarming a great number of his Tenants and other Inhabitants, and amongſt the reſt, ſome of his own Yeomanry. Theſe, and many other inſtances of a ſimilar nature, too well known to be contradicted, exhibit Mr. MAHONY's Falſehood in Relation, his Arrogance in Aſſumption, and his Impotence in Action.

After all the Public will not give Mr. MAHONY much credit for his romantic Feelings, whatever they may allow to his *prudence*, when it ſhall be told to them, that on the 30th Day of April he took refuge in the Aſſylum, which the Laws have provided for *prudent Gentlemen*, and bound me and my Brother in the ſum of 6000*l.* to obſerve a conduct and a temperature of mind towards him, which cold *contempt*, perhaps, would have as ſecurely guaranteed: thus *annointed* and rendered *ſacred* by the Law, he *boldly dared* on the 4th Day of May to marſhal his *Soldiers*, and enter into a ſtring of Reſolutions, *brevely* inſulting the Perſons who he had thrown into the Chains of a Recognizance. Is this conſiſtent with the Character of a *Soldier*, or the Feelings of a *Gentleman?* Perhaps it is in the *perſonal Reſpectability* of his Corps, that he ſeeks for countenance and ſupport?—In truth it would have been more generous in him to have left the poor People employed in their daily Avocations, the *Spade* or the *Shovel*, and not have drawn them together, to enter into Reſolutions which they muſt have either taken on his word, or have had *read to them* by ſome *intelligent* Perſon; for (with the exception of Three or Four Members of this Corps) ſuch are the highly *reſpectable Characters* who "*vouch for his Honor's reputation.*"

It is perſonal enmity and not patriotic motives, which has induced Mr. MAHONY to take the part he has; it is vindictive pique and envious jealouſy which actuates his conduct—with his milk he has ſucked in an and from his childhood has he embibed a rankling enmity to my Father's Houſe; it was handed down to him as an inheritance, and he is acting as a worthy Truſtee to his Succeſſors.

I ſhall now take leave of Mr. MAHONY and his Corps, nor ſhall I again condeſcend to meet them in a Public Paper, but muſt firſt make one or two obſervations to them and the public: Is it probable that my Brothers and I could be ſo imprudent (allowing we were ever ſo wicked) as to promote thoſe diſturbances in this country, which in every part of the kingdom are directed [illegible] happy Conſtitution and Government, and which are levelled at all diſtinction, of Rank and Property? Could we ſuppoſe that our Property would be exempt from general confiſcation, or our Perſons from general proſcription? Could we relinquiſh ſo eaſily our pretentions to a large Hereditory Property? No—We did already, when our daring predatory Foe appeared upon our Coaſt, ſtep forward and pledge ourſelves to ſupport our Conſtitution and Government—in the time of danger we offered our poor ſervices—we are now ready again to repeat our pledge, and put our offer into execution.

I cannot conclude without paying the juſt earned tribute of my applauſe and admiration to the cold prudence which reſtrains Mr. MAHONY's high and proud ſenſe of Honor, and which ſo *conveniently* becomes the *Humble Servant* of his *paſſions*. The trying ordeal whoſe ardour ſearches the refinement of the human mind, has in vain attempted to warm a ſenſeleſs piece of *adamant*, or to animate a—*Clod!*

Ardtully, May 14,
1798. HENRY ORPEN.

☞ ANY Fine Young Fellows, of the City of Cork, deſirous of Serving in their own Regiment, now quartered in Dublin, will be enabled to Join, by calling on Captain ROWLAND, at Sir Samuel Rowland's, *Grenville-Place*. May 19.

☞ The *High Sheriff* of the County of Cork, requeſts the attendance of the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, on Monday the 28th of May, inſt. at 9 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court-Houſe, as the buſineſs of the County Aſſizes will be then proceeded on by the Judges.—And the ſeveral Magiſtrates, Gentlemen and Freeholders are hereby required to attend their duty, at the time and place above mentioned.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND,
High Sheriff Co. Cork.

County Sheriff's Office,
19th May, 1798.

WHEREAS,

ON TUESDAY Night, the 1ſt inſtant, ſome Perſon, or Perſons, entered the *Stores*, of DOMNICK WATERS, SONS, and CO. *Academy-ſtreet*, and therefrom forceably Broke into their Counting-House, in ſaid Street, and forced the Locks of Four Desks, from one of which ſome Silver was Taken. —— They hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any Perſon, or Perſons, who will bring to *Conviction* the Perpetrator, or Perpetrators, of this Outrage. May 5.

NEW TEAS.

ROBERT O'DONNOGHUE is this Day landing out of the *Tiger*, from London, an addditional Supply of Black and Green TEAS; and has for Sale at his Grocery Ware-Houſe, Bright Scale and Engliſh Refined Sugars in Hhds.—New Hops in Pockets; Bourdeaux Vinegar in Pierces; Coffee and Spices, on the *loweſt* Terms to *Wholeſale Buyers*.
May 19.

JOHN HENRY HOSKINS

WILL Sell his Intereſt in the Houſe he now lives in, in St. PATRICK-STREET. It is in perfect Repair, and ſubject only to the ſmall Rent of 25l. per annum---900 years of the Leaſe unexpired. Apply to him at ſaid Houſe.
May 19.

FLAXSEED.

A CARGO prime NEW FLAXSEED juſt arrived from *Norfolk* to DANIEL CALLAGHAN, who will engage the Quality and Growth, and diſpoſe on moderate Terms, to cloſe Sales. May 23.

WHEREAS,

IT is thought neceſſary that the Magiſtrates ſhould be informed of the different Arms in the ſeveral Pariſhes within the City of Cork, and Liberties thereof, except ſuch Arms as are in the poſſeſſion of the Army or Yeomanry.

Now I KINGSMILL BERRY, Mayor of ſaid City, in purſuance of the Act of Parliament authoriſing me thereto, do hereby require all and every Perſon and Perſons within this City and Liberties, having in their poſſeſſion Arms, whether regiſtered or not, forthwith to deliver into me an exact liſt of all ſuch Arms, to be verified upon oath—and all Perſons refuſing or neglecting ſo to do, after this public Notice, will be ſubject to ſuch Penalties as the Law directs.

NEW TEAS.

THERRY, HOPPER & MEANY,

ARE now landing out of the Tiger, from London, a choice Parcel of TEAS, from the Laſt Sales. They have for Sale *Jamaica Rum, Eaſt India Sugar, Rice, Cloves, Sago, Caſſia, Ginger*, &c. May 12.

THOMAS DUNSCOMBE,

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Stores in MARLBOROUGH-STREET,

Prime Virgina Wrapper Tobacco.
May 16.

The Maſter of the Ceremonies,

INFORMS the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City and its Environs, that HIS BALL is fixed for the 4th of next June. May 2.

To be Let, or the Intereſt ſold,

THE Houſe and Concerns on the Coal-Quay, for a conſiderable time, in the poſſeſſion of the late Firm of *KIFT* and *CLUTTERBUCK*, and are now in the occupation of Mr. Clutterbuck, immediate poſſeſſion can be given, and may be viewed from 8 in the morning till 6 at night. April 11.

A Proteſtant School-Maſter,

Wanted for the Sunday and Daily Schools, apply to A. Edwards, Printer and Bookſeller, Caſtle-Street.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF

The Rt. Worſhipful KINGSMILL BERRY, Esq. Mayor.

The middle Price of Wheat 2*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* per Quarter; with an allowance to the Baker of 10*s.* on the White and Wheaten, and 12*s.* on the Houſehold.

Cork, April 29, 1793.

White.			Wheaten.			Household.		
	lb.	*oz.* *dr.*		*lb.*	*oz.* *dr.*		*lb.*	*oz.* *dr.*
1 *pen.*	0	5 4	1 *pen.*	0	8 2	1 *pen.*	0	10 6
2 *pen.*	0	11 1	2 *pen.*	1	0 5	2 *pen.*	1	5 4
3 *pen.*	1	0 5	3 *pen.*	1	8 7	3 *pen.*	2	0 1
4 *pen.*	1	6 2	4 *pen.*	2	1 2	4 *pen.*	2	11 0
6 *pen.*	2	1 2	6 *pen.*	3	1 7	6 *pen.*	4	0 4

KINGSMILL BERRY, Mayor.

KENMARE CAVALRY.

At a full Meeting of the Corps, held at Kenmare, on the 29th Day of April, 1798.

Lieutenant BLAND in the Chair.

Resolved Unanimously, That our Chairman do present our Captain, John Mahony, of Dromore, Esq. with the following Address, and that the said Address, with his Answer, be published in the Dublin Evening Post, the Western Herald, and the Kerry Evening Post.

SIR,

We feel ourselves particularly called upon to pay you our tribute of praise, not more for the persevering attention you have paid to the discipline of this Corps since its formation, than for your distinguished conduct, your zeal and activity as a Magistrate; all have endeared you to this Country.

You had heretofore the Thanks of every honest Heart, for the humane disposition you have at all times shewn, but particularly on a late occasion, when you, with other ever to be respected Magistrates, rescued our Country from worse than Martial Law, because you rescued her character from obloquy. The rumours of danger which have been progagated are now silenced, distrust is removed from the minds of the credulous, in its place confidence is established, and we can with pride say, that in loyalty we emulate the rest of our enviable Country.

The firmness of your conduct at a time of particular difficulty has principally contributed to effect this, and has frustrated the efforts of designing men. You have left a conspicuous and laudable example for future Magistrates, and we trust it will afford you the purest gratification to find, that the whole tenor of your conduct, whether in the discharge of your public duty, or in the contempt you feel for those efforts that are made to stop you in a career so beneficial to your country, has ensured you the entire approbation of your Corps, and of every well-thinking man; and we anxiously remind you that in your safety is strongly involved the prosperity of our Corps, and the continuance of good order in this part of the Country.

Lieutenant BLAND having quitted the Chair,

Resolved, That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to Lieutenant BLAND, for his proper conduct in the Chair.

Signed by Order,
HENRY PELHAM, *Secretary.*

To Lieutenant BLAND *and the other Members of the Kenmare Cavalry.*

GENTLEMEN,

You very kind and flattering Address commands my warmest acknowledgements, and I do assure you, that it is in the highest degree grateful to my feelings to have the good opinion of men of such approved loyalty, courage and conduct. The good order which prevails in our part of the country, I am proud to say, is owing to the example which you have set in your respective neighbourhoods, to your known activity and steady perseverance in your duty. It would be general if a small gang of ruffians, under the description of White-Boys, did not prowl sometimes by night in the parish of Kilgarvan. To your zealous support I look forward with confidence, and you may rest assured, Gentlemen, that no threats of danger, in whatever shape they may appear, shall prevent me from pursuing that line of conduct, which his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has done me the honour (through Mr. Secretary Pelham) to approve.

I remain, with the greatest respect,
Gentlemen,
Your faithful Friend,
And obliged humble Servant,
JOHN MAHONY,
Captain Kenmare Cavalry.

Dromore, April 30, 1798.

Kenmare, May 3, 1798.

We, the undersigned Officers and Privates of the Kenmare Yeomanry, who formed the Patrole, under the command of Captain Mahony, on the night of the 29th day of March last, in conformity to the resolution of the Corps, entered into at a General Meeting, on the 2d inst. beg leave to make the following Report:

We proceeded to the parish of Kilgarvan, and at the hour of about two o'clock in the morning stopped at the house of Ardtully, where we had been informed an inclosed yard, used as a pound, had been on the preceding night broken open, the gate destroyed, and some cattle rescued, to examine whether any and what mischief had been done. We found the gate perfectly sound, and no appearance of any outrage having been committed, and the place guarded by Mr. Henry Orpen, with a party of four men. We then went with Henry Pelham, a Magistrate of this County, to the lands of Killpader, for the purpose of apprehending some persons against whom he had informations for a great outrage committed by them some time before. Having effected this object, we returned, and went to the village of Killgarvan, where, at about the hour of four o'clock, we met the aforesaid Henry Orpen, at the head of a party consisting of eight or nine men, armed with guns, blunderbusses and other weapons. Captain Mahony stopped them, and inquired into the cause of their being out in arms at such an unseasonable hour and in such an illegal manner. Mr. Henry Orpen told the Magistrates that he had gone to the house of his Brother Horatio, where a party of Rebels or Whiteboys had been that night, but that they had left it before he had got there, and in excuse for the irregularity of his conduct said, that he thought it the duty of one Brother to protect the home and property of another. He and the party were then dismissed with a rebuke for parading through the country in arms, without having either a Magistrate or a Constable with them, and it was strongly recommended to them not to repeat such a conduct, which Mr. Henry Orpen promised he would not do again. We then proceeded to the house of Mr. Horatio Orpen, where we found every thing perfectly quiet, and on a strict examination, to our great surprise, we found that neither Mr. Henry Orpen nor any of his party, nor any other person or persons coming under the description of Rebels or White-boys, had been out that night, either there or any other part of the neighbourhood.

James Bland, *Lieut.*	James Vail,
Henry Pelham, *Serj.*	John Tehan,
Jas. Doran, *Perm. Serj.*	Daniel Connor.
Coakley Ducket, *Corp.*	Barth. Sullivan,
Robert Bowen, *Corp.*	Mathew Sullivan
John Mahony. jun.	John Coffee,
Myles M'Sweeny,	Darby Sullivan,
John Lane,	Owen Sullivan,
David Barry,	Morto Sullivan,
Garret Barry,	Morgan Mara,
Daniel Harrington,	Alphonso Eagan,
James Maybery,	Thomas Galley,
R. Bowen,	Denis Connor,
John Maybery,	Malachy Teahan.

A true Copy,
HENRY PELHAM, *Sec.*

At a full Meeting of the Kenmare Cavalry, held at Kenmare on the 4th day of May, 1798.

Lieutenant SEGERSON in the Chair.

The Corps having taken into their consideration a Publication in the Cork Herald of the 22th day of April, 1798, signed Henry Orpen, attempting to brand the character of John Mahony, Esq. our Captain, with dishonourable and cowardly conduct towards the said Henry Orpen and Horatio Orpen; and also a Publication in the same Paper, signed by the Rev. Denis Sullivan and others, stiling themselves the principal Inhabitants and Landholders of the Parish of Killgarvan, attempting to vindicate the said Horatio Orpen, Samuel Orpen, and Henry Orpen, from the charges of administering the United Irishmen's Oath, and of being disturbers of the peace and good order of the country. And the Corps having also received the report of that part of their Body who formed the Patrole on the night of the 29th day of March, 1798, under the command of Captain Mahony, unanimously came to the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That it appears to this Corps, that the said Publications, dated at Ardtully and signed Henry Orpen, is a base and shameful attempt to traduce the character of our worthy Captain, and is part of a systematic plan for obstructing a further prosecution of the exertions for preserving the peace of this District, which Captain Mahony has made, with so much honour to himself and so much benefit to our Country.

Resolved, That it appears to this Corps from the report of their Patrole that this malignant and infamous Publication has originated from Captain Mahony's having in the exercise of his duty as a Magistrate and an Officer, been obliged to notice the said Henry Orpen's illegal conduct in parading thro' the country at the head of an armed mob in the dead hours of the night to the disturbance of the public peace, and from Captain Mahony's having detected the said Henry Orpen in a base, mean, and palpable falsehood.

Resolved, That we cannot but express our surprise at the Publication signed by the Rev. Denis Sullivan.—*We* also know from their infancy Messrs. Horatio, Samuel, and Henry Orpen, of Ardtully.—*We* have heard the reports which have universally gone through the country; and *we* are sorry that we are obliged to say, that no one incident of their lives has occurred to lead us to a disbelief of these reports, which press with such peculiar weight upon their conduct, their characters and their reputations.—The Landholders of Killgarvan tell the world that these men "are firm "supporters of the present Government and Con"stitution of this Kingdom."—This Corps have seen no traces of this vaunted loyalty.—The Landholders of Killgarvan tell the world, that they have found them "always ready and willing "to preserve the Peace of the Country." This Corps now tell these Landholders of Kilgarvan, that their memories are *bad*, and to prove they are, we will, (for the present) only call to their recollection the month of December, 1796, when on a Sunday while the Flock were assembled in Cleydagh Chapel, and with their Priest at their head, were in the solemn act of adoring their Creator (the God of Peace) at his holy altar, Horatio and Samuel Orpen rushed into the Chapel, forced themselves through the Congregation to the Altar, and there committed a riot, and a daring outrage on two very worthy and respectable Inhabitants of the parish of Kenmare, in which riot the Priest was shoved from the Altar, the Elements scattered about the ground, and the Priest's vestment stained with the blood of those unoffending victims of their brutal outrage! The Rev. Gentleman who has put his name to this Certificate must surely have forgotten the Desecration of his Chapel; if he has, we must bring to his recollection other acts of outrage, which will make him wonder how he could have been induced to sign such a paper, and then (we know) the native integrity of his heart will lead him to account for his signature being to it.

Resolved, That Captain MAHONY, in the opinion of this Corps, has done himself great honour as a public man, and has a claim to our particular Thanks, for having refused to meet men, whose general character is such as not to entitle them to the satisfaction which they presumed to require.

Resolved, That this Corps entertain the highest sense of Captain Mahony's politeness as a Gentleman, of his zeal and activity as a Magistrate, of his coolness and intrepidity as an Officer; and that by his wise, steady, and loyal conduct as our Captain we flatter ourselves this Corps has been a strength and support to the friends of peace and good order, and a check to the schemes of the ambitious and intriguing.

Resolved, That most truly thankful to Captain Mahony, for his strenuous exertions to prevent a part of this District from being proclaimed, we promise him redoubled zeal and attention, and will give him every support and assistance in our power in preserving the peace of the country, and in upholding our present most happy Constitution.

Resolved, That the Resolutions of this Meeting, together with the Report of the Patrole, be published three times in the Dublin Journal, the Dublin Evening Post, the Cork Herald, the Limerick Chronicle, in Chute's Western Herald, and in the Kerry Evening Post.

Lieut. Segerson having left the Chair,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Corps be given to Lieut. Segerson for his very proper conduct in the Chair.

Signed by Order,
HENRY PELHAM, Sec.

Mr. PARKS,

BEGS leave to acquaint the *Ladies* and *Gentlemen* of *Cork* and its Vicinity, that encouraged by some of the most distinguished Characters in the Kingdom, (for their Taste and Knowledge in the Fine Arts,) he is about to publish *by Subscription*, a PRINT from *Shakespear's* beautiful Play of THE TEMPEST:

PROSPERO DISARMING FERDINAND.

Mr. PARKS will feel himself more than pleased—he shall be proud to be the first who has yet attempted an Historical Subject in *Cork*; and hopes from the Liberality and Taste which its Inhabitants possess, for that Patronage which they have hitherto, on many occasions, conferred on Strangers. The above Print will be Engraved by one of the first Artists in the Kingdom—its Size, 1 foot 5 inches by 1 foot 9. Subscription 11s 4½d. Half of which to be paid on subscribing, and the remainder on receipt of the Print.—Subscriptions received at Mr. PARK's, *Main-Street*; where the Original Picture may be seen.

May 23.

By Order of His Majesty's High Court of Admiralty.

For Sale by AUCTION at CORK,

ON MONDAY, the 2d Day of *July* next, the following GOODS; being the entire *Cargo* of the Portuguese Ship, *Na. Sa. de Patrocinio Et St. Anna*, captured by the French on her Voyage from *Pernambuco* to *Oporto*, and recaptured by his Majesty's Ships *Galatea* and *Doris*:

About 725 Chests,
112 Casks,
71 Frails,
4 Bags,
} *Sugar:*

2,200 Ox Horns;
4,300 Tanned Hides;
220 Undressed Hides;
360 Bags Cotton Wool;

100 Pieces,
120 Quintals,
} *Dye-Wood:*

3 Casks Honey;
70 Planks;
1 Box of Sweetmeats.

Immediately after the Sale of the Cargo, the said SHIP, with *all her Materials*, will also be Disposed of. Catalogues of further particulars may be had, by applying to

EMERIC VIDAL,
JOHN COTTER,
A. T. SAM PAYO.
} *Commissioners.*

CORK, May 22, 1798.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, We have received information, that MANY *Seditious* and *Treasonable* Persons have of late left their usual places of abode, and are now secretly residing in this City and its Liberties:—In order to discover and apprehend all such persons, we do hereby call upon, and strictly command the several Resident Inhabitants of this City and its Liberties, as they shall answer at the utmost peril of the Law, forthwith, and from time to time, to return to us the Names and Descriptions of all such Strangers as shall be lodged or entertained in their Houses, together with an account of the places whence each separate Stranger respectively came. And we do further call upon the several Magistrates, the High and Petty Constables, and all others his Majesty's Loyal and Well-disposed Subjects, to give information, and to be otherwise aiding and assisting in carrying this Proclamation into effect.

KINGSMILL BERRY, *Mayor.*
ROBERT HARDING,
JOHN CUTHBERT, *(the younger,)*
} *Sheriffs.*

CORK, *May* 23, 1798.

FOR SALE,

AT the Stores of DOMINICK WATERS, SONS and CO. Red Port Wine of superior Quality, in Pipes and Hhds. The Credit they will give on the sale of this Article, when the Security is undeniable, must secure them a *decided preference.*

They have also for sale,
Very fine Martinique Coffee in Barrels,
Prime Vinegar in Hhds.
First Quality Hops in Pockets,——and
East India Sugar in Bags, equal in colour and quality to Lump.

☞ IT being intended to propose *moving* King George the Second's Statue, from its present scite to the lower end of the Grand-Parade, as soon as the Expence can be ascertained, such Persons as are willing to undertake doing it, are requested to send Proposals to the *Mayor, Sheriffs, Common Speaker, Sir Samuel Rowland, John Thompson*, or *Michael Busteed*, Esq. *May* 23.

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the English Mails to the 16th inst. inclusive—from which we select the following Intelligence.

LONDON,

MAY 15.

We yesterday stated, upon the authority of a Letter from Dover, that an Expedition was reported to have sailed on Saturday evening from Margate Roads. We do not find that the Ships composing this Squadron have yet sailed, but a considerable body of Troops, to the amount, it is said, of Four Thousand Men, have been embarked in a very secret and expeditious manner on board the Men of War.

The object of this Expedition is very properly concealed; but no doubt can be entertained that it is destined to act with an energy and enterprize congenial to the proud and active spirit of the British Nation.

We yesterday received American Papers to the 12th of last month, which contain the Important Documents laid before Congress respecting the successful issue of the Negotiation between the Ministers of the United States and the Executive Directory of France. We consider these State Papers so important and interesting, that we shall give them at length, *(for the commencement see the last Page,)* and we cannot better characterize them, or the conduct of the French, than in the following words of *Peter Porcupine*, the celebrated American Writer:

"They speak in a language that needs neither preface nor commentary—Whoever reads must understand them, and whoever understands, must hate, detest, abhor, and execrate, the base, insolent, and perfidious Nation, whose projects they develope.

"Reader, if you are an American, never lose, nor for a moment mislay, this Paper. Meditate on it through the labours of the day, and let it be the first thing that revisits your mind when you awake from your nightly slumbers. Guard it as you would the apple of your eye—Preserve it amongst the hallowed Gifts of your Parents; and, when you die, leave it as the first, most valuable, and most precious legacy, to your Children. So shall they learn to shun the blindness of their Fathers; so shall they distinguish their friends from their foes; so shall the name of Frenchmen become a bye-word, a reproach, and a curse amongst them, from generation to generation!"

Late last night a person of the name of Parker, was brought to the Admiralty-Office, guarded by a party of the 20th Light Dragoons, from Welling, in Kent, to which place he had been brought under a similar escort from Margate. The Prisoner, it appears, has acted as Master's Mate in the Navy, and obtained permission to serve on board Admiral Peyton's Ship at Deal; but instead of which he assumed the character of a Lieutenant, and went on board the Terror Bomb, where he told the Commanding Officer he must resign, as he was appointed to the command. The Commander, however, ordered him into custody, and sent him to Chatham, where he underwent a long examination before General Fox, in which it appeared, that he also endeavoured to assume a command in Lord Barrington's Regiment in a military capacity.

On his arrival at the Admiralty, he was closely interrogated by Mr. Nepean and Mr. Justice Addington, but his answers were so evasive, that he was remanded into the custody of one of the Police Officers for further examination.

DUBLIN,

SATURDAY, MAY 19.

Yesterday the Magistrates of the City, having been duly summoned, met at the Session-House in Green-street, to take into consideration the danger to which the CITY was exposed by the influx of Traitors from the adjacent proclaimed Counties, and the propriety of an application to Government to have the City proclaimed, to prevent its becoming the rallying-place of Rebellion. Twenty-one Aldermen were present, and were unanimous in voting for the application. The Memorial was accordingly signed, and delivered to Lord Castlereagh by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

FRIDAY, MAY 18.

This day being appointed for the Trial of *Robert, Earl of Kingston*, upon an Indictment found againſt him at the laſt Aſſizes for the County of Cork, charging him with the murder of the late Colonel *Fitzgerald*; the Peers were called at eleven o'clock—ſeventy-one appeared.—It was then moved, that the Houſe ſhould adjourn to the Court appointed for the trial, and that motion being agreed to, the Lords moved in proceſſion, proceeded by the Officers of the Houſe Maſters in Chancery and Judges, to the Houſe of Commons, which was the place appointed for the trial.

As ſoon as the Lords had taken their places the Commiſſion, appointing the Earl of Clare, Lord High Steward, was preſented, and Proclamation being made for ſilence, the Commiſſion was read.

The Lord High Steward then took his ſeat, and proclamation being again made for ſilence, the *Certiorari*, upon which the indictment was returned, was read.

The Serjeant at Arms made Proclamation, that the Conſtable of the Caſtle of Dublin ſhould bring forth the priſoner, the Earl of Kingſton; in obedience to which the Conſtable of the Caſtle came to the Bar, carrying an Axe in his hand; he was followed by the Earl of Kingſton, who bowed moſt reſpectfully to the Houſe, and then fell upon his knees.

The Lord High Steward deſired him to riſe, and told him he was brought forward to anſwer a charge of the moſt ſerious nature, that of murdering a fellow-ſubject. It was however a conſolation, that he was to be tried before ſuch an auguſt Tribunal, who were to pronounce judgment under the moſt ſolemn obligation. The crime of homicide was divided into various claſſes, and his Lordſhip would be entitled to take ſuch advantage of thoſe diſtinctions as the evidence might admit of.

The Indictment being read, and the Earl being aſked whether he was guilty or not: pleaded *Not Guilty*, and for trial put himſelf upon God and his Peers.

The Serjeant at Arms made Proclamation for the Witneſſes on behalf of the Proſecution to come forth and proſecute.

No Witneſſes appearing, the Lord High Steward aſked, whether notice had been ſerved upon the Attorney General and the next relations of the deceaſed?

Mr. Curran and Mr. Saurin, Council for the Priſoner, anſwered, that ſuch Notice had been ſerved, and they produced witneſſes, who proved the ſervice of the Notice.

Proclamation was again made for the Witneſſes on behalf of the Proſecution, and none appearing, the Lords adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament. After ſome delay, their Lordſhips returned to the Court in the ſame order as before; and the Lord High Steward called upon them individually, beginning with the Junior Baron, to ſay, whether the Earl of Kingſton was Guilty of the Murder of which he was indicted or not? —To which they reſpectively anſwered in the moſt ſolemn manner, "*Not Guilty, upon my honour.*"

The Earl of Kingſton was then called to the Bar, and acquainted with the determination of the Lords, and that he was diſcharged upon paying his fees.—His Lordſhip bowed moſt reſpectfully to the Court, and retired from the Bar.

The Lord High Steward then holding up the White Rod in his hands, ſaid, "The Commiſſion of the Lord High Steward ſtands diſſolved," and immediately broke the rod.

Their Lordſhips then returned to the Chamber of Parliament in the ſame order as before.

None of the Archbiſhops or Biſhops voted on the above occaſion, having deſired leave to withdraw, ſaving their right.

CORK.

APPREHENSION OF LORD EDWARD FITZGERALD.

In conſequence of the proclamation offering One Thouſand Pounds for ſecuring this unfortunate young Nobleman, to anſwer charges of High Treaſon, various proofs were obtained that he had not effected his eſcape from this kingdom.—Syſtematic in his plan, he had, more than once, changed his lodgings, probably with a view to try the fidelity of his partizans, and to be enabled to do ſo more ſafely by encreaſing the number of his retreats.

On certain information, Major Sirr, Captain Ryan, and Mr. Juſtice Swan proceeded on Saturday evening to the houſe of one Murphy, a dealer in feathers, in Thomas-ſtreet, near St. James's-gate. They were attended by a ſerjeant's guard only. Major Sirr waited behind to ſtation the guards ſo as to cut off the poſſibility of the priſoner's retreat. Mr. Swan firſt went up and coming to his apartment entered, Lord Edward was in bed. Mr. Swan told him that he was ſorry to be obliged to ſee him on ſuch an occaſion, that however he muſt do his duty as a Magiſtrate, and that on his ſubmitting he would treat him with every poſſible indulgence. Lord Edward then immediately turning in the bed, drew a piſtol which he diſcharged without effect. At this time no one was in the room but Lord Edward and Mr. Swan. His Lordſhip, on finding his piſtol had not told, aſſailed Mr. Swan with a dagger, and ran him through the body above the ſhoulder-blade. At this inſtant Captain Ryan entered the room, when Lord Edward diſengaged himſelf and rode at him with ſuch determined fury, that with one blow he cut open his belly to ſuch a degree that his bowels fell out. So little time paſt, that Major Sirr had no other alarm than the ſhot—and when he ruſhed up ſtairs, he found Lord Edward and Juſtice Swan ſtruggling for the dagger, both of their hands cut. Captain Ryan was in a dying condition—Mr. Swan was exhauſted with loſs of blood—and the deſperate young man making another effort, the Major in his own defence fired on him, and wounded him in the ſhoulder. He was then eaſily overpowered, and conveyed to the Caſtle, where he underwent no ex examination, and from thence to Newgate.

It appears that the unfortunate young Nobleman, although proclaimed, had made a practice of going out at night in diſguiſe, and to ſleep during the day. He was traced by orders iſſued not many hours before to the ſocieties of United Iriſhmen.

The weapon with which Lord Edward Fitzgerald did ſo much miſchief, is of a curious conſtruction. A more bloody inſtrument was never forged. In the middle is a handle, with a blade right and left, which cuts and truſts, of courſe cuts whether drawn to the right or left. It is ſcarcely poſſible to diſarm a man of ſuch a weapon without depriving him of life.

Lord Edward, when brought to the Caſtle, affected the politeneſs of a courtier, and declared that he was ſorry for what wounds he had inflicted. When conveyed to Newgate he appeared to be entirely diſpirited—his voice faultered—his complexion was deadly pale, and his eyes apparently fixed—but yeſterday it was the opinion of his viſitors that he was out of danger.

Mr. Swan was carried to his houſe in a ſedan chair; we are glad to hear his wound is not mortal.

Mr. Ryan was conveyed home on a litter—ſo deſperate was his ſituation. We are extremely concerned to mention, that very little hopes are entertained of his recovery. He was a ſafe and moſt agreeable companion, an affectionate huſband, a tender father, and zealouſly ſincere in his friendſhips. His literary merit, which was very conſiderable, had diſtinguiſhed him in the eyes of the firſt circles of this country, who yeſterday manifeſted their regards by their painful ſolicitude and reiterated enquiries.

Two rebel uniforms were yeſterday got in the apartments immediately occupied by Lord Edward Fitzgerald, at *Murphy's* in Thomas-ſtreet, by the High Sheriffs

Mr. Murphy, the owner of the Houſe Lord Edward lodged in, was conveyed to Newgate along with his Lordſhip.

The hydra has loſt its heads—into every crevice and corner of rebellion that treachery has entered which was cheriſhed by its votaries not only againſt the King but the God-head.

On Friday night laſt, that valuable officer, major Sirr, having obtained information that Lord Edward Fitgerald was obout to change his apartments in Thomas-ſtreet, attended with a party of men in coloured clothes, whom he ſtationed advantageouſly, and while reconnoitring himſelf, the ground between Thomas-ſtreet and Uſher's quay, he perceived a leading man and eight file, all armed with broad ſwords. He immediately approached the leading man, and fortunately diſarmed him at the firſt motion, but at the inſtant was ſet upon by the groupe of aſſaſins, againſt whom he defended himſelf for ſome time with the broad-ſword he had obtained. He was knocked down however, & one of the blood-thirſty villains ſhortening his ſword, attempted to ſtab him, but by a deſperate exertion the major recovered himſelf, and being joined by two or three of his party the aſſaſins fled—they were purſued, and one of them was taken. The perſon who was taken, gave a very inconſiſtent account of himſelf. He ſaid he came about ten days ſince from Scotland —had landed in Waterford—had dined that day near Bloody bridge, he did not know in what houſe, and was going then to get a lodging he knew not where, as he never was in Dublin before that day. He, of courſe, was committed to Newgate.

The foregoing authentic documents require no comment, they ſufficiently prove the poiſon that circulated through the veins of the Kingdom, and at the ſame time evince in the ſtrongeſt manner the cool forbearance, yet ſteady energy of Government, which deliberately traced the Serpent through all its windings, 'till the ſanguinary eye betrayed its horrid purpoſe, then ſtruck it with the arm of Juſtice, to riſe no more.

It is with the ſincereſt pleaſure, and at the ſame time, from the moſt unequivocal authority, that we are enabled to aſſure the Public, that the Government of this country is in the fulleſt poſſeſſion of the proofs of the *intended dangerous Inſurrection*, and that the ſtrongeſt meaſures are adopting finally to apprehend the leaders, and cruſh the fanatic faction of *Rebellion* and *Aſſaſſination*.

Tranquility, though long chaſed from her favourite ſeat, again begins to animate the boſom of loyalty.—Commercial ſecurity once more will bleſs the Land, and that agregate of external wealth and internal proſperity, which from our ſituation, with reſpect to foreign markets and our own exertions (under the protecting *Thunder* of the Britiſh Flag,) were ſo rapidly encreaſing, may now be looked forward to as the reward of Induſtry and Honeſty.

How are the mighty fallen!—It is a proud day for the Conſtitution of this Country.—Trial but ſerved to ſhew its energy and the moment of ordeal has been paſt with vigorous purity:—the diſappointed ſons of Faction now hide their deminiſhed heads—bluſh at their own demerits, and like the *angry Devils*—tremble, yet admire!!!

Extract of a Letter from our Dublin Correſpondent.

I ſit down to give you an account of the dreadful circumſtances going on here. The taking of Lord Edward Fitzgerald it is hoped will be the means of ſaving us from dangers which until now we did not know the extent of. A perfect plan of the attack, conſiſting of the force of the County and the City, a liſt of ſuch yeomanry and militia who were to aid, (and this number was very ſmall) were found on him, a new *national ſeal* was likewiſe found, the device, Hibernia tearing the Crown from the Harp, armed with a dagger, and decorated with the cap of liberty. The two S——'s (brothers) who I believe are Cork men, and ſome others, were taken up this day, and lodged in Newgate; many, it is ſaid, have run off, and Beresford's horſe after them. Ryan is not likely to live—he was capt. Gifford's nephew. Colonel Lumm is this inſtant arrived from on board the packet from Holyhead, and is now on his examination at the Caſtle. The informations which Government have received this day will *aſtoniſh the world!* At the taking of the elder of the S——'s, (the lawyer) the ſubjoined manifeſto was found on him, *written with his own hand*, and to which J. B—— will ſwear, and has endorſed for that purpoſe. This paper pre-ſuppoſes them in the full poſſeſſion of the Government. The *bloody buſineſs* over this night, the publication of it was to have been to-morrow. The feather-merchant was ſent to Newgate, and 50 ſoldiers have taken poſſeſſion of his houſe, and are living at free quarters on his property, which is conſiderable.

Copy of the Manifeſto found in Counſellor S——'s pocket.

"Friends and Countrymen,

"Repair to the Standard of Liberty! many of your Tyrants have already bled, many more will ſhortly bleed by decrees of the Revolutionary Tribunal, which will be immediately eſtabliſhed. Seize the opportunity of Reſcuing your Country; it is the only one you may ever have."

On the apprehenſion of the Elder Mr. S——s, and his ſubſequent examination at the Caſtle, it is reported he qualified his anſwers with ſo inſolent a *hauteur*, that the Sheriff ordered him into a ſolitary cell in Newgate, and loaded him with the heavieſt irons.

JACOBINS.

It has never yet been our fortune to meet with above *two* or *three Jacobins*, in print or in converſation, who have fairly gone the length of "ſtanding up" for the *French Revolution* in *all* its parts, and juſtifying *all* its enormities at home, and *all* its outrages abroad, on the ground of political neceſſity. They know it is not prudent, nor politic, to *ſpeak out* to this extent. They are all wiſe enough to ſelect ſome one or two paſſages in the courſe of the various horrors and crimes which have ſtained the French character, and diſgraced our common nature (and it muſt be owned there is abundant room for ſelection,) on which to pour out the fury of their indignation, and to exhauſt the effuſions of their ſenſibility:

——*velut ſi*
Egregio inſperſos reprehendas corpore nævos;

in order that, having thus eſtabliſhed a character for *impartiality*, they may give the greater weight to their *general* teſtimony in favour of the *new principles*, to which, and to which alone, *all* the horrors, *all* the crimes without exception, are immediately and demonſtrably referable:

Thus: there are thoſe who agree that *Robeſpierre* was *really too bad*—who run before you in every topic of execration againſt the *reign of Terror*; ſupply you with arguments, ſuggeſt illuſtrations, and ſeem to think that you do not feel *enough* of indignation at this particular epoch of outrage and cruelty—but this ſtorm of declamation once ſubſided, they never fail to digreſs into a lamentation that *Principles good in themſelves*, ſhould have been ſo deformed and diſcredited by a perverſe and tyrannical abuſe of power—that "*pure ends* "*ſhould not at all times have been purſued by pure* "*means only*"—that ſuch an advantage ſhould have been given in argument to the enemies of human freedom, and human happineſs, and human dignity, and human peace, and human honour, to the decryers of philoſophy, and equality, and liberality, and of the *firſt* or *ſecond*, or *third* Conſtitution.

Others again take their ſtand a little earlier; and having held out in their admiration up to the lying, and wicked, and murderous accuſation of the king by his rebel ſubjects, beg leave to diſclaim any ſhare in approving his execution—not they—they are no admirers of *Regicide upon light grounds*. God forbid they ſhould be ſo! *They* always thought *baniſhment*, or even *depoſition*, quiet enough to anſwer every political purpoſe. Freedom indeed is a "*pure end*."—but there muſt be "*pure means*" too, if you wiſh for *their* countenance. However, what is done cannot be undone: and the murder of the king, as it was not *neceſſary* to the eſtabliſhment of a free ſyſtem, ſo neither is it fairly to be charged as the conſequence of the principles by which that ſyſtem was engendered.

There are others, indeed, that have more impudence—whom the *impious* kindled in their enthuſiaſtic following of the firſt Aſſembly, carries clear over the ſtumbling block of the King's death—but even *they* draw breath at the Execution of the *Queen*. They can go no farther; poſitively they cannot. Or if they paſs by *this* murder without ſtopping, they paule and whimper a while at the murder of Madame *Elizabeth*.—Here again are "*pure ends*" ſpoiled by "*impure means*"—and *here* are more arms for the Enemies of Human Freedom, Human Happineſs, &c.—(as before mentioned,) and for the Defamers of the two or three earlieſt Conſtitutions.

But ſhall a perſon, who has contented himſelf with this ſort of condemnation of what he may pleaſe to allow to be the *Exceſſes* of the *French Revolution*—applauding and admiring at the ſame time, the *Principles* which produced theſe outrages, and panegyrizing the Atheiſts of the *Conſtituent Aſſembly*, who broached theſe principles with a perfect view and underſtanding of the outrages that they muſt *neceſſarily* produce—ſhall ſuch a man claim to be exempted from the deſcription of a *Jacobin*, and to be conſidered as a calm and temperate lover of Rational Liberty; as an admirer of "*pure ends*," and an abhorrer of "*impure means?*"—It is really too childiſh. In *France*, perhaps, ſuch a man might make good his title to ſome other more diſtinct and marking qualification than that of a mere *Jacobin*. He has probably approved ſome *one* party or perſon in that Country more than other. He may have been a *Feuillant*, a *Girondiſt*, a *Hebertiſt*, a *Thermidorian*, a *Vendemiairiſt*, more or leſs a *Septembriſer*, more or leſs a *Fructidorian*—or any other variety that he may like better, of that miſchievous and malignant ſpecies. But *here*, we have neither the time, nor the taſte, to note theſe fine ſhades of feeling, or to arrange theſe preciſe claſſifications. The admirer of French Principles muſt be ſatisfied with the appellation of *Jacobin*. He who cultivates and cheriſhes the *Seed* of the *Plant of Liberty*, ſuch as it has grown and flouriſhed in *France*, muſt, in the nature of things, ſubmit to the imputation of liking the *Fruit* which it has brought forth in that Country.

We need hardly ſay, that in this condemnation we do not include thoſe who were betrayed into an approbation of ſome of the firſt Acts* of the Conſtituent Aſſembly—but excluſively thoſe who, *having ſeen* the *conſequences* of thoſe Acts, *perſevere* in preaching the admiration of them; and recommending them as models to their Countrymen.

Shall the man who *perſiſts* in upholding the party who decreed the doctrine of equality, expect to have credit for his abhorrence of the confiſcation, and pillage, which followed from it; and the other atrocities which did, and which could not fail to accompany them?

Shall he, who ſtill ſpeaks with complacency of the Aſſembly which authorized the faithleſs and wicked aggreſſion with regard to *Avignon*, and the plunder and bloodſhed which followed it, expect us to liſten to his whinings about *Switzerland?*

What ſhould we ſay, if *Talleyrand* were to tell us that his love of the French Revolution came up but to a certain point?—*He* too lamented the *King*, the *Queen*, and Madame *Elizabeth*.—*He* too thought the maſſacres of September *highly* culpable—*He* was a leader in the *admired* Conſtituent Aſſembly—*He is* the planner and perfector of the deſtruction of the *Saiſi*—What ſay you, ye admirers of the *Conſtituent Aſſembly?* Do *you* give up *Talleyrand?* or has *he* given up his *Principles? Not he—not one*—he maintains, he acts upon them all; and the principles are ſuch as they were firſt promulgated.

They who concurred with Talleyrand and his friends in the decree for confiſcating the property of the clergy; who afterwaads, forſooth, lamented (like him,) the bloody perſecution againſt that deſcription of men, which naturally, neceſſarily, grew out of that confiſcation, and who after the experience of this reſult, ſtill maintained the character of the aſſembly who ſanctioned the principle——are they enemies to nothing in the *prieſthood* but its "*cruelty*," are they anxious only for the preſervation of "*pure unadulterated Chriſtianity?*"

It cannot be too much impreſſed upon men's minds—it muſt be, and is impreſſed upon the mind of every man who has thought anxiouſly and fearfully upon the times in which we live, (and, God knows, they are ſuch as to call forth all our anxieties and all our fears,) that to maintain, *at this day* the Original principles of the French Revolution—pretending *at this day* to ſeparate the principles from the practice, is either groſs hypocriſy, or a blindneſs approaching to infatuation. To maintain the principles, is to recommend the trial of them. The ſucceſs of the experiment we have ſeen. Are we prepared to repeat it?

* *See on this ſubject the "Inſtructive Eſſay," by* Peter Porcupine: *a Writer whoſe vigour, ſpirit, ſenſe, and inſtinctively right feeling, have ſeldom been equalled in any Age or Country.*

From the laſt Paris papers it appeared that the expedition fitting out at Toulon, and which was at firſt announced as intended for Egypt, was in fact deſtined for Cadiz to join the Spaniſh fleet there; and the laſt diſpatches from Lord St. Vincent, if we may credit what has tranſpired, confirm the ſtatement. Theſe fleets, ſhould they ſucceed in forming a junction, will amount to more than thirty ſail of the line, and therefore it will be neceſſary that a reinforcement be ſent out to our gallant Commander in that quarter.

It was reported laſt night that advices had been received by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, that the troops which ſailed from the Downs on Wedneſday morning, had reached their deſtination and effected their landing. No ſuch intelligence could poſſibly arrive in the time, the wind being ſtrong from the weſt; but advices may now be hourly looked for.

POETRY.

ELEGY

ON THE DEATH OF JEAN BON ST. ANDRE.

ALL in the Town of *Tunis*,
In *Africa* the torrid,
On a *Frenchman* of Rank
Was play'd such a prank,
As *Lepaux* must think quite horrid.

No Story half so shocking,
By Kitchen-fire or Laundry,
Was ever heard tell,—
As that which befell
The great *Jean Bon St. Andre.*

Poor John was a gallant Captain,
In Battles much delighting;
He fled full soon
On the *First of June*—
But he bade the rest keeping fighting.

To *Paris* then returning,
Recover'd from his panic,
He translated the plan
Of *Paine's Rights of Man*,
Into language *Mauritanic.*

He went to teach at *Tunis*—
Where as *Consul* he was settled—
Amongst other things,
"That the *People* are *Kings!*"
Whereat the *Dey* was nettled.

The *Moors* being rather stupid,
And in temper somewhat mulish,
Understood not a word
Of the Doctrine they heard,
And thought the *Consul* foolish.

He form'd a *Club* of *Brothers*,
And mov'd some Resolutions—
"Ho! Ho! (says the *Dey*,)
"So this is the way
"That the *French* make *Revolutions.*"

The *Dey* then gave his orders
In *Arabic* and *Persian*—
"Let no more be said—
"But bring me his Head!—
"These *Clubs* are my aversion."

The *Consul* quoted *Wicquefort*,
And *Puffendorf* and *Grotius*;
And prov'd from *Vattel*
Exceeding well,
Such a deed would be quite atrocious.

I would have moved a *Christian's* bowels
To hear the doubts he stated;—
But the *Moors* they did
As they were bid,
And strangled him while he prated.

His Head with sharp-edged sabre
They sever'd from his shoulders,
And stuck it on high,
Where it caught the eye,
To the wonder of all beholders.

His fate is a doleful story
As e'er you heard or read of;—
If at *Tunis* you prate
Of matters of State,
Anon they cut your Head off!

But we hear the *French Directors*
Have thought the point so knotty;
That the *Dey* having shewn
He *dislikes* JEAN BON,
They'll send him *Bernadotte.*

AMERICAN STATE PAPER.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
APRIL 5, 1798.

Ordered, that 500 Copies of the Message of the President of the United States, of the 3d instant, together with the dispatches from the Envoy to the French Republic, accompanying the same, be published for the use of the Senate.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
And Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

In compliance with the request of the House of Representatives, expressed in their resolution of the 2d of this Month, I transmit to both Houses, those Instructions to and Dispatches from the Envoys Extraordinary of the United States to the French Republic, which were mentioned in my Message of the 19th of March last, omitting only some names, and a few expressions descriptive of the persons.

I request that they may be considered in confidence until the Members of Congress are fully possessed of their contents, and shall have had an opportunity to deliberate on the consequence of their publication; after which time I submit them to your wisdom.

United States,
May 3, 1798. } JOHN ADAMS.

The Letters of Credence intimated to the Executive Directory, that the President of the United States had nominated *Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, John Marshall.* and *Elbridge Gerry*, distinguished Citizens of the States, to be jointly and severally Envoys Extraordinary, and Ministers Plenipotentiary to the French Republic; for the purpose of restoring the harmony, good understanding, and commercial intercouse which, till lately, had so happily subsisted between them.

The Full Powers of these Gentlemen generally invested them with authority to treat, consult, and negociate of and concerning all claims and matters of difference, and to conclude treaties touching the same.

Department of State, April 3, 1798.

The names designated by the letters W. X. Y. Z. in the following copies of letters from the Envoys of the United States to the French Republic, are, in the originals, written at full length in cyphers. For the same reason that single letters are thus taken to designate certain persons named in the letters, other words descriptive of them are omitted.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

(No. I.)

DEAR SIR, *Paris, October 22, 1797.*

All of us having arrived at Paris on the evening of the fourth instant, on the next day we verbally and unofficially informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs therewith, and desired to know when he would be at leisure to receive one of our Secretaries with the official notification: he appointed the next day at two o'clock; when Major *Rutledge* waited on him with the following letter;

CITIZEN MINISTER,

The United States of America being desirous of terminating all differences between them and the French Republic, and of restoring that harmony and good understanding, and that commercial and friendly intercourse, which from the common cement of their political connection until lately have so happily subsisted, the President has nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate has appointed us, the undersigned, jointly and severally, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, for the purpose of accomplishing these great objects. In pursuance of such nomination and appointment, and with such view having come to Paris, we wish, Citizen Minister, to wait on you at any hour you will be pleased to appoint, to present the copy of our letters of credence; and whilst we evince our sincere and ardent desire for the speedy restoration of friendship and harmony between the two Republics, we flatter ourselves with your concurrence in the accomplishment of this nesirable event. We request you will accept the assurances of our perfect esteem and consideration.

Paris, October 6th, in the 22d year of American Independence.

(Signed) CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
JOHN MARSHALL,
ELERIDGE GERRY.

To this letter the Minister gave a verbal answer, that he would see us the day after the morrow (the 8th) at one o'clock. Accordingly, at the hour and day we waited on the Minister at his house, where his office is held, when, being informed he was not at home, the Secretary-General of the department told Major *Rutledge*, that the Minister was obliged to wait on the Directory, and requested we would suspend our visit till three o'clock: at which hour we called. The Minister we found was then engaged with the Portuguese Minister, who retired in about ten minutes, when we were introduced and produced the copy of our letters of credence, which the Minister perused and kept: he informed us, "that the Directory had required him to make a report relative to the situation of the United States with regard to France, which he was then about, and which would be finished in a few days, when he would let us know what steps were to follow." We asked if cards of hospitality were in the mean time necessary? He said they were, and that they should be delivered to us; and he immediately rung for his Secretary, and directed him to make them out. The conversation was carried on by him in French, and by us in our own language. The next day cards of hospitality were sent to us and our Secretaries, in a style suitable to our official character. On Saturday the 14th, Major Mountflorence informed General Pinckney that he had a conversation with Mr. Osmond, the private and confidential Secretary of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who told him that the Directory were greatly exasperated at some parts of the President's speech, at the opening of the last Session of Congress, and would require an explanation of them from us. The particular parts were not mentioned. In another conversation on the same day the Secretary informed the Major, that the Minister had told him it was probable we should not have a public audience of the Directory, till such time as our negociation was finished; that probably persons might be appointed to treat with us; but they would report to him, and he would have the direction of the negociation. The Major did not conceal from Mr. Osmond his intention to communicate these conversations to us.

In the morning of October the eighteenth, Mr. W. . . . . of the house of . . . . called on General Pinckney, and informed him that a Mr. X. who was in Paris, and whom the General had seen . . . . . was a Gentleman of considerable credit and reputation . . . . . and that we might place great reliance on him.

In the evening of the same day Mr. X. called on Generol Pinckney, and, after having sat some time . . . . . whispered him, that he had a message from M. Talleyrand to communicate when he was at leisure; General Pinckney immediately withdrew with him into another room; and when they were alone Mr. X. said, that he was charged with a business in which he was a novice; that he had been acquainted with Mr. Talleyrand . . . . . and that he was sure he had a great regard for [America] and its citizens; and was very desirous that reconciliation should be brought about with France; that to effectuate that end, he was ready, if it was thought proper, to suggest a plan confidentially, that M. Talleyrand expected would answer the purpose. General Pinckney said he should be glad to hear it. Mr. X. replied, that the Directory, and particularly two of the Members of it, were exceedingly irritated at some passages of the President's speech, and desired that they should be softened; and that this step would be necessary previous to our reception; that besides this, a sum of money was required for the pocket of the Directory and Ministers, which would be at the disposal of M. Talleyrand; and that a loan would also be insisted on. Mr. X. said, if he acceded to these measures, M. Talleyrand had no doubt but all our differences with France might be accommodated. On enquiry, Mr. X. could not point out the particular passages of the speech that had given offence, nor the quantum of the loan, but mentioned that the douceur for the pocket was twelve hundred thousand livres, about fifty thousand pound sterling. General Pinckney told him, his colleagues and himself, from the time of their arrival here, had been treated with great slight and disrespect; that they earnestly wished for peace and reconciliation with France; and had been entrusted by their country with very great powers to obtain those ends, on honorable terms; that with regard to the propositions made, he could not even consider of them before he had communicated them to his colleagues; that after he had done so, he should here from him. After a communication and consultation had, it was agreed, that General Pinckney should call on M. X. and request him to make his propositions to us all; and for fear of mistakes or misapprehension, that he should be requested to reduce the heads into writing. Accordingly, on the morning of October the nineteenth, General Pinckney called on M. X. who consented to see his colleagues in the evening, and to reduce his propositions to writing. He said his communication was not immediately with M. Talleyrand, but through another Gentleman, in whom M. Talleyrand, had great confidence; this proved afterwards to be M. Y.

At six in the evening M. X. came and left with us the first set of propositions; which translated from the French, are as follows: "A person who possesses the confidence of the Directory, on what relates to affairs of America, convinced of the mutual advantages which would result from the re-establishment of the good understanding between the two nations, proposes to employ all of his influence to obtain this object. He will assist the Commissioners of the United States in all the demands which they may have to make from the Government of France, inasmuch as they may not be contradictory to those which he proposes himself to make, and of which the principal will be communicated confidentially. It is desired that in the official communications there should be given a softening turn to a part of the President's speech to Congress, which has caused much irritation. It is feared that in not satisfying certain individuals in this respect, they may give way to all their resentment. The nominations of Commissioners will be consented to on the same footing as they have been named in the treaty with England, to decide on the reclamations which individuals of America may make on the Government of France, or on the French individuals.—The payment which, agreeably to the decisions of the Commissioners, shall fall to the share of the French Government are to be advanced by the American Government itself. It is desired that the funds which by this means shall enter again into the Americaa trade, should be employed in new supplies for the French Colonies. Engagements of this nature on the part of individuals reclaiming will alwas hasten, in all probability, the decisions of the French Commissioners: and perhaps it may be desired that this clause should make a part of the instructions which the Government of the United States should give to the Commissioners they may choose. The Government desires, besides, to obtain a loan from the United States; but so that should not give any jealousy to the English Government, nor hurt the neutrality of the United States. This loan shall be masked by stipulating, that the Government of the United States consents to make the advances for the payment of the debts contracted by the agents of the French Government with the Citizents of the United States; and which are already acknowledged, and the payment ordered by the Directory, but without having been yet effectuated. There should be delivered a note to the amount of these debts. Probably this note may be accompanied by ostensible papers, which will guarantee to the agents the responsibility of the United States in case any umbrage should cause an enquiry. There shall also be first taken from this loan certain sums for the purpose of making the customary distributions in diplomatic affairs." The person of note mentioned in the minutes, who had the confidence of the Directory, he said, before us all, was M. Talleyrand. The amount of the loan he could not ascertain precisely, but understood it would be according to our ability to pay. The sum which would be considered as proper, according to diplomatic usage, was about twelve hundred thousand livres. He could not state to us what parts of the Precedent's speech were excepted to, but said he would enquire, and inform us. He agreed to breakfast with Mr. Gerry, the morning of the 21st, in order to make such explanations as we had then requested or should think proper to request: but on the morning of the 20th M. X. called, and said, that M. Y. the confidential friend of M. Talleyrand, instead of communicating with us through M. X. would see us himself, and make the necessary explanations. We appointed to meet him in the evening of the 20th, at 7 o'clock, in General Marshall's room. At seven, M. Y and M. X. entered; and the first-mentioned gentleman being introduced to us as the confidential friend of M. Talleyrand, immediately stated to us the favourable impressions of that Gentleman towards our country; impressions which were made by the kindness and civilities he had personally received in America: that, impressed by his solicitude to repay these kindnesss, he was willing to aid us in the present negociation by his good offices with the Directory, who were, he said, extremely irritated against the Government of the United States, on account of some parts of the President's speech, and who had neither acknowledged nor received us, and consequently had not authorised M. Talleyrand to have any communication with us. The Minister, therefore, could not see us himself, but had authorised his friend M. Y. to communicate to us certain propositions, and to receive our answers to them, and to promise on his part, that, if we would engage to consider them as the basis of the proposed negotiation, he would intercede with the Directory to acknowledge us, and to give us a public audience. M. Y. stated to us explicitely and repeatedly, that he was cloathed with no authority; that he was not diplomatic character; that he was not . . . . . , he was only the friend of M. Telleyrand, and trusted by him; that with regard to himself he had . . . . . and that he earnestly wished well to the United States. He then took out of his pocket a French traslation of the President's speech, the parts of which objected to by the Directory were marked, agreeably to our request to M. X. and are contained in the exhibit A. Then he made us the second set of propositions, which were dictated by him and written by M. X. in our presence, and delivered to us, and which, translated from the French, are as follows;—"There is demanded a formal disavowal in writing, declaring, that the speech of the citizen President Barras did not contain any thing offensive to the Government of the United States, nor any thing which deserved the epithets contained in the whole paragraph: secondly, reparation is demanded for the article by which it shall he declared, that the decree of the Directory there mentioned did not contain any thing contrary to the treaty of 1778, and had none of those fatal consequnces, that the paragraph reproaches to it; thirdly, it is demanded, that there should be an acknowledgement in writing of the depredations exercised on our trade by the English and French privateers: fourthly, the Government of France, faithful to the possession of public faith which it has made not to intermeddle in the internal affairs of foreign Governments with which it is at peace, would look upon this paragraph as an attack upon its loyalty, if this was intended by the President. It demands in consequence, a formal declaration, that it is not the Government of France nor its agents, that this paragraph meant to designate. In consideration of these reparations, the French Republic is disposed to renew with the United States of America, a treaty which shall place them reciprocally in the same state that they were in 1778; by this new treaty France shall be placed with respect to the United States, exactly on the same footing as they stand with England, in virtue of the last treaty which has been concluded between them.——A secret article of this new treaty would be a Loan to be made by the United States to the French Republic; and once agreed upon the amount of the Loan, it would be endeavoured to consult the the convenience of the United States with respect to the best method of preventing its publicity." On reading the speech M. Y. dilated very much upon the keeness of the resentment it had produced, and expatiated largely on the satisfaction he said, was indispensably necessary as a preliminary to negociation. But, said he, Gentlemen, I will not disguise from you, that this satisfaction being made, the essential part of the treaty remains to be adjusted? "il "faut de Pargent—il faut beaucoup d'argent:"—*you must pay money, you must pay a great deal of money.* He spoke much of the force, the honour, and the jealous republican pride of France; and represented to us strongly the advantages which we should derive from the neutrality thus to be purchased. He said, that the receipt of the money might be so disguised as to prevent its being considered as a breach of neutrality by England; and thus save us from being embroiled with that power. Concerning the twelve hundred thousand livres little was said; that being completely understood on all sides, to be required for the officers of government, and therefore needing no further explanation. These propositions, he said, being considered as the admitted basis of the proposed treaty, Mr. Talleyrand trusted that, by his influence with the Directory, he could prevail on the government to receive us. We asked whether we were to consider it as certain that, without a previous stipulation to the effect required, we were not to be received? He answered, that Mr. Talleyrand himself was not authorized to speak to us the will of the Directory, and consequently could not authorize him. The conversation continued until half after nine, when they left us, having engaged to breakfast with Mr. Gerry the next morning.

(To be continued.)

CORK: *Printed by* JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)*——☞ *This Paper is published at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-street, opposite the Post-Office, where Advertisements, Essays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

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The Cork Herald:

Or, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.—No. 31.] SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1798. [Price, Four-Pence.

Barrymore Committee Room,

Carrigtwohill, May 18, 1798.

ON a Motion of the Honorable AUGUSTUS BARRY, *Chairman*, in the abſence of the EARL OF BARRYMORE.

Reſolved,

THAT we do inform Major General MYERS, that the People in our Diſtrict have entered chearfully into the Recognizances recommended by him, and that they have taken the Oath of Allegiance, and given in a number of Arms and Pikes, and ſhewn evident marks of contrition for their late Rebellious conduct; and as ſuch, that we do ſupplicate him to withdraw the Troops from Free Quarters.

Reſolved,

THAT our Chairman be requeſted to repreſent our wiſhes to Major General MYERS, ſo that the above Reſolution may be carried into effect.

On a Motion of THOMAS HARDING, *Eſq.*

Reſolved,

THAT ſhould there be any violence or illegal act of any kind committed in this Diſtrict hereafter, that we whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, do pledge ourſelves in the moſt ſolemn manner, to come forward in a body, and to inflict the moſt ſummary puniſhment on any perſon daring enough to tranſgreſs the Laws:

AUGUSTUS BARRY, *Chairman.*

Richard Barry,	Simon Dring,
Thomas Harding,	Robert Dring,
William Coppinger,	Deane Hoare,
John Purdon,	William Barry,
William Marten,	F. E. Cotterell,
Thomas Coppinger,	J. B. Wakeham,
Edmond Coppinger,	William Wakeham,
Thomas Marten,	John O'Hea,
R. Marten, *Tullagreen*,	John Marten,
James Coghlan,	James Caſey,
William Marten,	Roger Griffin,
Bryan Sheehy,	George Lukey,
James O'Connors,	Richard Martin.

The Hon. AUGUSTUS BARRY having left the Chair and BRYAN SHEEHY, Eſq. being called thereto,

Reſolved,

THAT the warmeſt thanks of the Gentlemen of this Diſtrict, be preſented to the Earl of BARRYMORE, and the Hon. AUGUSTUS BARRY, our Chairman, for their decided, manly, and ſpirited conduct through the entire of this arduous duty.

(Signed) BRYAN SHEEHY,
By order of the Meeting.

AS I find Mr. MAHONY is Partial to the *perſonality* offered by the pages of a Newſpaper, I, however unwillingly, *change my ground*, and cheerfully embrace *any* Opportunity of making my Appeal to that impartial Judge, THE PUBLIC, to decide between us.

I ſhould think it unneceſſary to Comment on Mr. MAHONY's tedious Narrative, a Narrative totally irrelivant to the Buſineſs brought before the Public, were I not called upon to detect him in the groſſeſt Falſehoods; he ſays that four Magiſtrates of the Barony of *Glaneraugh* ſigned a Requiſition for a Meeting of the Magiſtrates of the County, to have the Pariſh of *Touhoſiſt* proclaimed—"merely becauſe a few concealed Ruffians had robbed a Proctor of a Pariſh of Tythe-Notes?"—I have the beſt Authority for aſſerting this Statement to be Falſe—the facts are thus:—in the Month of January laſt inflamatory Notices, ſimilar to thoſe which in the Counties of *Cork* and *Waterford*, and which in moſt parts of the Kingdom had invariably been the precurſors of Inſurrection and Rebellion, had been for ſeveral ſucceſſive Sundays poſted up in the Pariſh of *Touhoſiſt*; the Proctor of the Pariſh had been robbed of Tythe-Notes to the amount of 500*l.*—ſome Houſes had been broken open and robbed, and on the Third of February laſt, Informations (now in the Crown-Office of this Country) having been Sworn by SYLVESTER O'SULLIVAN, Eſq. (one of the Magiſtrates who ſigned the Requiſition) ſtating that "the Inſurgents in *Touhoſiſt* were growing more Audacious—parading at Night in large Bodies—continuing to poſt up inflamatory Notes, and ſending threatening Letters and Meſſages;" (one of which he had received himſelf, becauſe he had pulled down theſe Notices)—upon this it was that the four reſident Magiſtrates of the Barony of *Glanſtraugh* ſigned the Requiſition, as directed by the Inſurrection Act; not to puniſh an "innofenſive and innocent People," as inſidiouſly ſuggeſted and falſely aſſerted by Mr. MAHONY, but to prevent the contagion of Rebellion and Inſurrection from ſpreading over the County of *Kerry*, as it had over the neighbouring Counties.

But what has all this to do with Mr. MAHONY's ill-conduct?—He thinks to call off the public mind from *his conduct* to their *own concerns*; he tries to repreſent four Magiſtrates as hoſtile to the intereſt of the people, that their contempt for his conduct may be ſtifled by reſentment for their depicted wrongs—he repreſents himſelf as the Guardian of the people, that in their gratitude his own conduct might be forgotten.—Pſeudo Patriot! baſe Calumniator! arrogant Egotiſt! contemptible Being!

I find it an arduous taſk to hunt Mr. MAHONY through all his mazes and doubles, of artful inſinuation, blended truth and falſehood, and groſs miſrepreſentation; knowing the impoſſibility of excuſing his conduct, he does not attempt it, but tries to poiſon the Public againſt me, by repreſenting me as a diſloyal man; to effect this, he hints and aſſerts in his Advertiſement, what to Mr. TOWNSEND he did not dare do—to hint all was peace and humility; to him he pledged his honour, that he did not even THINK that we acted diſloyally; to him he ſaid, he looked upon my conduct on the Night of the 29th of March, as proceeding from mere boyiſh Curioſity, not from Diſaffected and Riotous motives. Mr. MAHONY is not aware of the predicament into which he has brought himſelf; he muſt either boldly deny his Declarations to Mr. TOWNSEND, or lie under the Imputation of having inſinuated to the Public what he knew to be Falſe and Malicious; his *Prudence* will not let him do the one—let him therefore ſink under the other.

Mr. MAHONY, not content with aſperſing my Loyalty, impeaches my Veracity; he firſt makes two or three falſe Aſſertions, and then ignorantly draws concluſions, not warranted by the premiſes; he ſays, that I firſt ſaid, that I had gone out to meet my Brother HORATIO, who had been in the County of *Cork* in purſuit of Cattle, but that on further converſation, I ſaid I had gone to protect my Brother's Houſe, on an Information that it was to be attacked that Night by White Boys; that the White-Boys had been there, but left it before my arrival; to all this I give the ſtrongeſt Negative:—"I told "him I went to ſee that all was ſafe at my Bro"ther's Houſe, he being in the County of *Cork*:" —he ſays, that he called at my Brother's and found from the Domeſticks I had not been there, and then draws this logical concluſion, that I could not have been there; allowing what he ſays to be true, may I not have gone both to meet my Brother and protect his Houſe?—And may I not have been at his Houſe without the Domeſticks knowing it, but they ſay I was there and deny telling Mr. MAHONY that I was not.

To account to the Public for being in Arms it is neceſſary to relate, that ſome Cattle which my Father had driven for Rent had been taken out of the Pound in which they were put, and the Pound broken open; ſome of theſe were recovered again and put into my Father's own Yard, and as my Brothers were in the County of *Cork* in purſuit of the remainder of the Cattle, I was placed by my Father with Five armed Men to guard thoſe we had; Mr. MAHONY and his Party called to me on the Night he ſays and proceeded on his Buſineſs; I ſoon after left my Father's Yard, and I will candidly own that I was impelled to do ſo as much from curioſity as any other Conſideration; but I do aſſert that I did call at my Brother HORATIO's Houſe, awoke the Servant and ſaw that all was quiet; and I alſo aſſert that no more than Five Men were with me on that Night, though, perhaps, Mr. MAHONY's *fears* or his falſehood may have magnified the number.

Mr. MAHONY aſſerts that he met Mr. ORPEN and his armed Gang, (a gang compoſed of men of as reſpectable characters as himſelf,) "in the only part of the Country that had any appearance of Diſaffection." So rank a falſehood, *even* from Mr. MAHONY, aſtoniſhes me; for notwithſtanding his arrogant pledge to the Magiſtrates of the County, "for the good and quiet behaviour of the Inhabitants of that part of the Country," notwithſtanding his and his Corps aſſertions, in their fulſome panegyrics on each other, that the Country is in a ſtate of tranquility—it is notorious that the Pariſh of *Tuohoſiſt*, under his very noſe, has for five months paſt, and ſtill continues to exhibit a diſmal ſcene of plunder and diſaffection. Detachments of thoſe miſcreants ſent out in all directions to a conſiderable diſtance, collecting arms and ſwearing the Inhabitants: the reſpectable and Rev. Mr. Hodnett, obliged to forſake his home by an attack of a Banditti, who were known to come from the Pariſh of *Tuohoſiſt*, (in which attack one of the Banditti was accidentally ſhot by his own party;) another Banditti proceeding from *Tuohoſiſt*, and plundering the Houſe of Richard Wright, of Seagrave, Eſq. of ſuch arms as they could find. Another Gang proceeding from the ſame Pariſh to *Dunbayne*, the ſeat of Mr. Puxley, to ſearch for arms, in which they were diſappointed by the ſpirit of Mr. Puxley; a like Gang entering the Pariſh of *Templenoe*, in which Mr. MAHONY reſides, and there diſarming a great number of his Tenants and other Inhabitants, and amongſt the reſt, ſome of his own Yeomanry. Theſe, and many other inſtances of a ſimilar nature, too well known to be contradicted, exhibit Mr. MAHONY's Falſehood in Relation, his Arrogance in Aſſumption, and his Impotence in Action.

After all the Public will not give Mr. MAHONY much credit for his romantic Feelings, whatever they may allow to his *prudence*, when it ſhall be told to them, that on the 30th Day of April he took refuge in the Aſſylum, which the Laws have provided for *prudent Gentlemen*, and bound me and my Brother in the ſum of 6000*l.* to obſerve a conduct and a temperature of mind towards him, which cold *contempt*, perhaps, would have as ſecurely guaranteed: thus *annointed* and rendered *ſacred* by the Law, he *boldly dared* on the 4th Day of May to marſhal his *Soldiers*, and enter into a ſtring of Reſolutions, *bravely* inſulting the Perſons who he had thrown into the Chains of a Recognizance. Is this conſiſtent with the Character of a *Soldier*, or the Feelings of a *Gentleman?* Perhaps it is in the *perſonal Reſpectability* of his Corps, that he ſeeks for countenance and ſupport?—In truth it would have been more generous in him to have left the poor People employed in their daily Avocations, the *Spade* or the *Shovel*, and not have drawn them together, to enter into Reſolutions which they muſt have either taken on his word, or have had *read to them* by ſome *intelligent* Perſon; for (with the exception of Three or Four Members of this Corps) ſuch are the highly *reſpectable Characters* who "*vouch for his Honor's reputation.*"

It is perſonal enmity and not patriotic motives, which has induced Mr. MAHONY to take the part he has; it is vindictive pique and envious jealouſy which actuates his conduct—with his milk he has ſucked in an and from his childhood has he embibed a rankling enmity to my Father's Houſe; it was handed down to him as an inheritance, and he is acting as a worthy Truſtee to his Succeſſors.

I ſhall now take leave of Mr. MAHONY and his Corps, nor ſhall I again condeſcend to meet them in a Public Paper, but muſt firſt make one or two obſervations to them and the public: Is it probable that my Brothers and I could be ſo imprudent (allowing we were ever ſo wicked) as to promote thoſe diſturbances in this country, which in every part of the kinndom are directed againſt our preſent happy Conſtitution and Government, and which are levelled at all diſtiction, of Rank and Property? Could we ſuppoſe that our Property would be exempt from general confiſcation, or our Perſons from general proſcription? Could we relinquiſh ſo eaſily our pretentions to a large Hereditory Property? No—We did already, when our daring predatory Foe appeared upon our Coaſt, ſtep forward and pledge ourſelves to ſupport our Conſtitution and Government—in the time of danger we offered our poor ſervices—we are now ready again to repeat our pledge, and put our offer into execution.

I cannot conclude without paying the juſt earned tribute of my applauſe and admiration to the cold prudence which reſtrains Mr. MAHONY's high and proud ſenſe of Honor, and which ſo *conveniently* becomes the *Humble Servant* of his *paſſions*. The trying ordeal whoſe ardour ſearches the refinement of the human mind, has in vain attempted to warm a ſenſeleſs piece of *adamant*, or to animate a—*Clod!*

Ardtully, May 14,
1798. HENRY ORPEN.

FLAXSEED.

A CARGO of Prime NEW FLAXSEED, juſt arrived per the *Norfolk* to DANIEL CALLAGHAN, who will engage the Quality and Growth, and Diſpoſe of it on moderate Terms, to cloſe Sales. May 23.

☞ The *High Sheriff* of the County of Cork, requeſts the attendance of the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, on Monday the 28th of May, inſt. at 9 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court-Houſe, as the buſineſs of the County Aſſizes will be then proceeded on by the Judges.—And the ſeveral Magiſtrates, Gentlemen and Freeholders are hereby required to attend their duty, at the time and place above mentioned.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND,
High Sheriff Co. Cork.

County Sheriff's Office,
19th May, 1798.

WHEREAS,

ON TUESDAY Night, the 1ſt inſtant, ſome Perſon, or Perſons, entered the *Stores*, of DOMNICK WATERS, SONS, AND CO. *Academy-ſtreet*, and therefrom forceably Broke into their COUNTING-HOUSE, in ſaid Street, and forced the Locks of Four DESKS, from one of which ſome SILVER was Taken.—They hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any Perſon, or Perſons, who will bring to *Conviction* the Perpetrator, or Perpetrators, of this Outrage. May 5.

NEW TEAS.

ROBERT O'DONNOGHUE is this Day landing out of the *Tiger*, from LONDON, an additional Supply of BLACK and GREEN TEAS; and has for Sale at his Grocery Warehouſe, Bright Scale and Engliſh Refined SUGARS in Hhds.—New HOPS in Pockets; Bordeaux VINEGAR in Tierces: COFFEE and Spices, on the *loweſt* Terms to *Wholeſale Buyers*.
May 19.

WHEREAS,

IT is thought neceſſary that the Magiſtrates ſhould be informed of the different Arms in the ſeveral Pariſhes within the City of Cork, and Liberties thereof, except ſuch Arms as are in the poſſeſſion of the Army or Yeomanry.

Now I KINGSMILL BERRY, Mayor of ſaid City, in purſuance of the Act of Parliament authoriſing me thereto, do hereby require all and every Perſon and Perſons within this City and Liberties, having in their poſſeſſion Arms, whether regiſtered or not, forthwith to deliver into me an exact liſt of all ſuch Arms, to be verified upon oath—and all Perſons refuſing or neglecting ſo to do, after this public Notice, will be ſubject to ſuch Penalties as the Law directs.

MANSION-HOUSE, APRIL 7.

THOMAS DUNSCOMBE,

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Stores in MARLBOROUGH-STREET,

Prime Virgina Wrapper Tobacco.
May 26.

The Maſter of the Ceremonies,

INFORMS the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of this CITY and its Environs, that H. S. BALL is fixed for the 4th of next JUNE. May 2.

To be Let, or the Intereſt ſold,

THE Houſe and Concerns on the Coal-Quay, for a conſiderable time, in the poſſeſſion of the late Firm of *KIFT* and *CLUTTERBUCK*, and are now in the occupation of Mr. CLUTTERBUCK, immediate poſſeſſion can be given, and may be viewed from 8 in the morning till 6 at night. April 11.

A Proteſtant School-Maſter,

Wanted for the Sunday and Daily Schools, apply to A. Edwards, Printer and Bookſeller, Caſtle-Street.

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majeſty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and THADY LAWLER, Lieutenant in the Clare Light Company attached to the ſaid Regiment, ſtand charged on oath with having forcibly and violently committed a rape on CATHERINE FYNN, a priſoner in charge of the guard whereof the ſaid LAWLER was officer.

WE, the undeſigned Officers of the 89th Regiment at Head-Quarters, deſirous of teſtifying to the Country our abhorrence and deteſtation of ſuch inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the ſaid WILLIAM VENNILL to juſtice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any perſon or perſons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majeſty's goals within the ſpace of Six Months from the date hereoff, which Reward ſhall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of ſaid Regiment.

Said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, ruddy complexion, fair hair, and rather inkneed.

William Steward Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
William Hilliard, Captain.
Bernard Stawell, Captain.
William N. Long, Captain.
John T. Perry, Captain.
John L. Meſurier, Captain Lieutenant.
Jordan Roche, Surgeon.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant.
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
John Macdonald, Lieutenant,
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Richard Butler, Lieutenant.
Robert M'Keaud, Lieutenant,
William Percivall, Lieutenant.
Charles Pm. Roddy, Enſign.
William Cowell, Enſign.
John Grant, Enſign.
Henry Eyre Evans, Enſign.
John Campbell, A Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18. 1798.

THE CORK HERALD.

KENMARE CAVALRY.

At a full Meeting of the Corps held at Kenmare, on the 29th Day of April, 1798.

Lieutenant BLAND in the Chair.

Resolved Unanimously, That our Chairman do present our Captain John Mahony, of Dromore, Esq. with the following Address, and that the said Address, with his answer, be published in the Dublin Evening Post, the Western Herald, and in the Kerry Evening Post.

SIR,

We feel ourselves particularly called upon to pay you our tribute of praise, not more for the persevering attention you have paid to the discipline of this Corps since its formation, than for your distinguished conduct, your zeal and activity as a Magistrate; and have endeared you to this Country.

You had heretofore the Thanks of every honest Heart, for the humane disposition you have at all times shewn, but particularly on a late occasion, when you, with other ever to be respected Magistrates rescued our Country from worse than Martial Law, because you rescued her character from obloquy. The rumours of danger which have been propagated are now silenced, distrust is removed from the minds of the credulous, in its place confidence is established, and we can with pride say, that in loyalty we emulate the rest of our enviable Country.

The firmness of your conduct at a time of particular difficulty has principally contributed to effect this, and has frustrated the efforts of designing men. You have left a conspicuous and laudable example for future Magistrates, and we trust it will afford you the purest gratification to find, that the whole tenor of your conduct, whether in the discharge of your public duty, or in the contempt you feel for those efforts that are made to stop you in a career so beneficial to your country, has ensured you the entire approbation of your Corps, and of every well-thinking man; and we anxiously remind you that in your safety is strongly involved the prosperity of our Corps, and the continuance of good order in this part of the Country.

Lieutenant BLAND having quitted the Chair.

Resolved, That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to Lieutenant BLAND, for his proper conduct in the Chair.

Signed by Order,
HENRY PELHAM, *Secretary.*

To Lieutenant BLAND *and the other Members of the Kenmare Cavalry.*

GENTLEMEN,

You very kind and flattering Address commands my warmest acknowledgements, and I do assure you, that it is in the highest degree grateful to my feelings to have the good opinion of men of such approved loyalty, courage and conduct. The good order which prevails in our part of the country, I am proud to say, is owing to the example which you have set in your respective neighbourhoods, to your known activity and steady perseverance in your duty. It would be general if a small gang of ruffians, under the description of White-Boys, did not prowl sometimes by night in the parish of Kilgarvan. To your zealous support I look forward with confidence, and you may rest assured, Gentlemen, that no threats of danger, in whatever shape they may appear, shall prevent me from pursuing that line of conduct, which his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has done me the honour (through Mr. Secretary Pelham) to approve.

I remain, with the greatest respect,
Gentlemen,
Your faithful Friend,
And obliged humble Servant,
JOHN MAHONY,
Captain Kenmare Cavalry.

Dromore,
April 30, 1798.

Kenmare, May 3, 1798.

We, the undersigned Officers and Privates of the Kenmare Yeomanry, who formed the Patrole, under the command of Captain Mahony, on the night of the 29th day of March last, in conformity to the resolution of the Corps, entered into at a General Meeting, on the 2d inst. beg leave to make the following Report:

We proceeded to the parish of Kilgarvan, and at the hour of about two o'clock in the morning stopped at the house of Ardtully, where we had been informed an inclosed yard, used as a pound, had been on the preceding night broken open, the gate destroyed, and some cattle rescued, to examine whether any and what mischief had been done. We found the gate perfectly sound, and no appearance of any outrage having been committed, and the place guarded by Mr. Henry Orpen, with a party of four men. We then went with Henry Pelham, a Magistrate of this County, to the lands of Killeader, for the purpose of apprehending some persons against whom we had informations for a great outrage committed by them some time before. Having effected this object, we returned, and went to the village of Kilgarvan, where, at about the hour of four o'clock, we met the aforesaid Henry Orpen, at the head of a party consisting of eight or nine men, armed with guns, blunderbusses and other weapons. Captain Mahony stopped them, and inquired into the cause of their being out in arms at such an unseasonable hour and in such an illegal manner. Mr. Henry Orpen told the Magistrates that he had gone to the house of his Brother Horatio, where a party of Rebels or White-boys had been that night, but that they had left it before he had got there, and in excuse for the irregularity of his conduct said, that he thought it the duty of one Brother to protect the home and property of another. He and the party were then admonished with a rebuke for parading through the country in arms without having either a Magistrate or a Constable with them, and it was strongly recommended to them not to repeat such a conduct, which Mr. Henry Orpen promised he would not do again. We then proceeded to the house of Mr. Horatio Orpen, where we found every thing perfectly quiet, and on a strict examination, to our great surprise, we found that neither Mr. Henry Orpen nor any of his party, nor any other person or persons coming under the description of Rebels or White-boys, had been out that night, either there or any other part of the neighbourhood.

James Bland, *Lieut.*	James Vail,
Henry Pelham, *Serj.*	John Tehan,
Jas. Doran, *Arm. Serj.*	Daniel Connor,
Cobbley Ducket, *Corp.*	Barth. Sullivan,
Robert Bowen, *Corp.*	Mathew Sullivan
John Mahony, jun.	John Coffee,
Myles M'Sweeny,	Darby Sullivan,
John Lane,	Owen Sullivan,
David Barry,	Morto Sullivan,
Garret Barry,	Morgan Mara,
Daniel Harrington,	Alphonso Eagan,
James Maybery,	Thomas Galley,
R. Bowen,	Denis Connor,
John Maybery,	Malachy Teahan.

A true Copy,
HENRY PELHAM, *Sec.*

At a full Meeting of the Kenmare Cavalry, held at Kenmare on the 4th day of May, 1798.

Lieutenant SEGERSON in the Chair.

The Corps having taken into their consideration a Publication in the Cork Herald of the 28th day of April, 1798, signed Henry Orpen, attempting to brand the character of John Mahony, Esq. our Captain, with dishonourable and cowardly conduct towards the said Henry Orpen and Horatio Orpen; and also a Publication in the same Paper, signed by the Rev. Denis Sullivan and others, stiling themselves the principal Inhabitants and Landholders of the Parish of Killgarvan, attempting to vindicate the said Horatio Orpen, Samuel Orpen, and Henry Orpen, from the charges of administering the United Irishmen's Oath, and of being disturbers of the peace and good order of the country. And the Corps having also received the report of that part of their Body who formed the Patrole on the night of the 29th day of March, 1798, under the command of Captain Mahony, unanimously came to the following Resolutions.

Resolved, That it appears to this Corps, that the said Publications, dated at Ardtully and signed Henry Orpen, is a base and shameful attempt to traduce the character of our worthy Captain, and is part of a systematic plan for obstructing a further prosecution of the exertions for preserving the peace of this District, which Captain Mahony has made, with so much honour to himself and so much benefit to our Country.

Resolved, That it appears to this Corps from the report of their Patrole that this malignant and infamous Publication has originated from Captain Mahony's having in the exercise of his duty as a Magistrate and an Officer, been obliged to notice the said Henry Orpen's illegal conduct in parading thro' the country at the head of an armed mob in the dead hours of the night to the disturbance of the public peace, and from Captain Mahony's having detected the said Henry Orpen in a base, mean, and palpable falsehood.

Resolved, That we cannot but express our surprise at the Publication signed by the Rev. Denis Sullivan.—*We* also know from their infancy Messrs. Horatio, Samuel, and Henry Orpen, of Ardtully.—*We* have heard the reports which have universally gone through the country; and *we* are sorry that we are obliged to say, that no one incident of their lives has occurred to lead us to a disbelief of these reports, which press with such peculiar weight upon their conduct, their characters and their reputations.—The Landholders of Killgarvan tell the world that these men "are firm "supporters of the present Government and Con-"stitution of this Kingdom."—This Corps have seen no traces of this vaunted loyalty.—The Landholders of Killgarvan tell the world, that they have found them "always ready and willing "to preserve the Peace of the Country." This Corps now tell these Landholders of Kilgarvan, that their memories are *bad*, and to prove they are, we will, (for the present) only call to their recollection the month of December, 1796, when on a Sunday while the Flock were assembled in Cleydagh Chapel, and with their Priest at their head, were in the solemn act of adoring their Creator (the God of Peace) at his holy altar, Horatio and Samuel Orpen rushed into the Chapel, forced themselves through the Congregation to the Altar, and there committed a riot, and a daring outrage on two very worthy and respectable Inhabitants of the parish of Kenmare, in which riot the Priest was shoved from the Altar, the Elements scattered about the ground, and the Priest's vestment stained with the blood of those unoffending victims of their brutal outrage! The Rev. Gentleman who has put his name to this Certificate must surely have forgotten the Desecration of his Chapel: if he has, we must bring to his recollection other acts of outrage, which will make him wonder how he could have been induced to sign such a paper, and then (*we* know) the native integrity of his heart will lead him to account for his signature being to it.

Resolved, That Captain MAHONY, in the opinion of this Corps, has done himself great honour as a public man, and has a claim to our particular Thanks, for having refused to meet men, whose general character is such as not to entitle them to the satisfaction which they presumed to require.

Resolved, That this Corps entertain the highest sense of Captain Mahony's politeness as a Gentleman, of his zeal and activity as a Magistrate, of his coolness and intrepidity as an Officer; and that by his wise, steady, and loyal conduct as our Captain we flatter ourselves this Corps has been a strength and support to the friends of peace and good order, and a check to the schemes of the ambitious and intriguing.

Resolved, That most truly thankful to Captain Mahony, for his strenuous exertions to prevent a part of this District from being proclaimed, we promise him redoubled zeal and attention, and will give him every support and assistance in our power in preserving the peace of the country, and in upholding our present most happy Constitution.

Resolved, That the Resolutions of this Meeting, together with the Report of the Patrole, be published three times in the Dublin Journal, the Dublin Evening Post, the Cork Herald, the Limerick Chronicle, in Chute's Western Herald, and in the Kerry Evening Post.

Lieut. Segerson having left the Chair,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Corps be given to Lieut. Segerson for his very proper conduct in the Chair.

Signed by Order,
HENRY PELHAM, Sec.

Mr. PARKS,

BEGS leave to acquaint the *Ladies* and *Gentlemen* of *Cork* and its Vicinity, that encouraged by some of the most distinguished Characters in the Kingdom, (for their Taste and Knowledge in the Fine Arts,) he is about to publish *by Subscription*, a PRINT from *Shakespear's* beautiful Play of THE TEMPEST:

PROSPERO DISARMING FERDINAND.

Mr. PARKS will feel himself more than pleased —he shall be proud to be the first who has yet attempted an Historical Subject in *Cork*; and hopes from the Liberality and Taste which its Inhabitants possess, for that Patronage which they have hitherto, on many occasions, conferred on Strangers. The above Print will be Engraved by one of the first Artists in the Kingdom—its Size, 1 foot 5 inches by 1 foot 9. Subscription 11s. 4½d. Half of which to be paid on subscribing, and the remainder on receipt of the Print.—— Subscriptions received at Mr. PARK's, *Ann-Street*: where the Original Picture may be seen. May 23.

By Order of His Majesty's High Court of Admiralty.

For Sale by AUCTION at CORK,

ON MONDAY, the 2d Day of *July* next, the following GOODS; being the entire *Cargo* of the Portuguese Ship, *Na. Sa. de Patrocinio Et St. Anna*, captured by the French on her Voyage from *Pernambuco* to *Oporto*, and recaptured by his Majesty's Ships *Galatea* and *Doris*:

About 725 Chests, 112 Casks, 71 Frails, 4 Bags, } *Sugar:*
2,200 Ox Horns;
4,300 Tanned Hides;
220 Undressed Hides;
360 Bags Cotton Wool;
100 Pieces, 120 Quintals, } *Dye Wood:*
3 Casks Honey;
70 Planks;
1 Box of Sweetmeats.

Immediately after the Sale of the Cargo, the said SHIP, with *all her Materials*, will also be Disposed of. Catalogues and further particulars may be had, by applying to

EMERIC VIDAL,
JOHN COTTER,
A. T. SAM PAYO. } *Commissioners.*

CORK, May 22, 1798.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, We have received information, that MANY *Seditious* and *Treasonable* Persons have of late left their usual places of abode, and are now secretly residing in this City and its Liberties:---In order to discover and apprehend all such persons, we do hereby call upon, and strictly command the several Resident Inhabitants of this City and its Liberties, as they shall answer at the utmost peril of the Law, forthwith, and from time to time, to return to us the Names and Descriptions of all such Strangers as shall be lodged or entertained in their Houses, together with an account of the places whence each separate Stranger respectively came. And we do further call upon the several Magistrates, the High and Petty Constables, and all others his Majesty's Loyal and Well-disposed Subjects, to give information, and to be otherwise aiding and assisting in carrying this Proclamation into effect.

KINGSMILL BERRY, *Mayor.*
ROBERT HARDING,
JOHN CUTHBERT, (*the younger,*) } *Sheriffs.*

CORK, *May* 23, 1798.

FOR SALE,

AT the Stores of DOMINICK WATERS, SONS and CO Red Port Wine of superior Quality, in Pipes and Hhds. The Credit they will give on the sale of this Article, when the Security is undeniable, must secure them a *decided preference.*

They have also for sale,
Very fine Martinique Coffee in Barrels,
Prime Vinegar in Hhds.
First Quality Hops in Pockets,——and
East India Sugar in Bags, equal in colour and quality to Lump.

☞ IT being intended to propose *moving* King George the Second's Statue, from its present scite to the lower end of the Grand Parade, as soon as the Expence can be ascertained, such Persons as are willing to undertake doing it, are requested to send Proposals to the *Mayor*, *Sheriff*, *Common Speaker*, *Sir Samuel Rowland*, *John Thompson*, or *Michael Busteed*, Esq. *May* 23.

VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION,

For the Service of the Country.

	£.	s.	d.
Dean and Chapter of St. Finbarry's, *Cork*,	200	0	0
Rev. John Kenney, *Vicar General*,	56	17	6
Hon. and Rev. Thomas St. Lawrance, *Dean*,	50	0	0
Rev. Henry Sandiford, *Chantor*,	50	0	0
.... John Fortescue, *Chancellor*,	22	15	0
.... Verney Lovett, *Treasurer*,	50	0	0
.... Alex. Lamillierre, *Archdeacon*,	50	0	0
.... John Chetwood,	30	0	0
.... Edward Kenney, *Sen.*	40	0	0
.... James Pratt,	50	0	0
.... Horatio Townshend,	50	0	0
.... Richard Webb,	40	0	0
.... George Berkley,	11	7	6
.... Thomas Briveter,	45	10	0
.... A. Hyde,	10	0	0
.... Robert Meade,	20	0	0
.... Henry Hewitt,	50	0	0
.... Edward Kenney, *Jun.*	20	0	0
.... Thomas Kenney,	20	0	0
.... John Meade, *Ballymartle*,	34	2	6
.... Richard Meade, *Ballymartle*,	34	2	6
.... Richard Meade, *Inishannon*,	22	15	0
.... William Noble,	20	0	0
.... Richard Gibbings,	22	15	0
.... Charles Smith,	22	15	0
.... David Freeman,	22	15	0
.... Thomas Hore,	22	15	0
.... A. Hickey,	22	15	0
.... Giles Lee, *Diocesan School-Master, Cork*,	11	7	6
.... George Armstrong, *Diocesan School-Master, Ross*,	5	13	9
.... Arthur Herbert,	50	0	0
.... Broderick Tuckey,	17	1	3
.... Robert Warren,	11	7	6
.... William Thompson,	5	13	9
.... Edward Warren,	5	13	9
.... Edward Carleton,	5	13	9
.... John Hingston,	10	0	0
.... William Beaufort,	11	7	6
.... William Stewart,	22	15	0
.... Henry Stewart,	5	13	9
.... William Saunders,	5	13	9
.... John Forsayeth,	5	13	9
.... Morgan Donovan,	5	13	9
.... John Webb,	5	13	9
.... Wm. Silletoe,	5	13	9
.... Arthur Browne,	5	13	9
.... John O'Connor,	5	13	9
.... Thomas Cole,	5	13	9
.... Alexander Kennedy,	5	13	9
.... Boyle Davis,	5	13	9
.... P. H. Hamilton,	5	13	9
.... Wm. Gorman,	5	13	9
.... Hugh Reynolds,	5	13	9
.... F. Hewitt,	5	13	9
.... J. H. Madrass,	5	13	9
.... Henry Jones, *Kinsale*,	20	0	0
.... Mr. Hincks, *Minister of the Dissenting Congregation, Cork*, per ann.	9	2	0
.... Thomas Browne,	40	0	0
.... Peter Foley,	21	7	6
.... Robert Forsayeth,	5	13	9
.... Isaac Watkins,	20	0	0

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen.

8th Nov. 1797.

THERE being a want of Surgeons' Mates to serve in his Majesty's ships, the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, do hereby give notice to such Gentlemen as may be willing to serve therein, that they may, on application to Doctor William Gray, of Dublin, or Doctor Wm. Meade, of Cork, receive letters for examination, before the Royal College of Surgeons at Dublin, and afterwards on presenting the certificates of such examination to the said Commissioners, will receive warrants according to their qualification.

The Commissioners do further give notice to such Gentlemen as may prefer being examined by the Surgeons Company of London, that they may receive letters for that purpose by applying at the Sick and Wounded Office in London.

Particulars of the allowances to Surgeons Mates and Surgeons in his Majesty's Navy, may be known by applying at the Office of the Commissioners, to Doctor Gray, of Dublin, or Doctor Meade, of Cork.

THE CORK HERALD.

This Day arrived one British Packet, via Waterford.

LONDON,

MAY 19.

French Literati.—The French papers informed us some time ago, that a great number of learned men at Paris had joined the secret expedition fitted out at Toulon. The following extract of a letter written from Paris some weeks ago by one of them, will shew that they were literally put in requisition; that is, sent without asking either their opinion or consent, and without even being informed of the object of their voyage:—

"I shall set off (says he) in a few days for a grand scientific expedition. We form a numerous body of mathematicians, mineralogists, chymists, naturalists, antiquiries, and artists; not one of us knows yet his destination; and the conjectures of the public and our own differ to that degree, that according to some, America is the country we are to visit; according to others Africa, and, according to a third party, Asia. But what appears certain is, that the voyage will be very long, not only in point of distance, but also in point of time; for they talk of three years absence. At all events, whatever may be the countries we go to, I shall find myself happy, if they afford a rich field observation. If, however, my mind was perfectly at ease both on the present and future state of affairs, I should not be perhaps so willing to set off for a long voyage, the object of which is unknown to me. But we must know how to bear, with courage, both public and private misfortunes, and console ourselves with the pursuit of science."

The putting in requisition such a number of learned men, whose utility, in any military expedition, appears so improbable, and sending them to some distant country, looks very much like a revolution in the scientific part of France, similar to the political revolution of the 4th of September last.

THE INVASION OF ENGLAND.

The project of the threatened descent upon England is become a general topic of speculation on the Continent. The author of the *Spectateur du Nord* demonstrates the reality of the project on the part of the Directory, in opposition to the opinion of some persons who view it merely as a plan held out *in terrorem* by the French Government, in order to put this country to the expence of great exertions.

He next proceeds to calculate the resources of the enemy to execute the project, and our means of defence. He states the naval force of the French destined to be employed in the expedition at 90 ships of the line, and that of Great Britain at 100 ships, and supposes that Cadiz will be the point of junction for the French, Venetian, and Spanish squadrons. "Should Lord St. Vincent (he remarks) be obliged to retire from the blockade of Cadiz, he will take his station before Brest. To the advantage of superiority of numbers in favour of England, must be added the uniformity of manœuvres, of language, of command, and of interest; and what can the discordant fleets of Venice, Spain, and France effect against so formidable a Power? England enjoys by sea all the advantages of unity which France possessed against the Coalition by land.

"Admitting the junction of the enemy's fleets in the Mediterranean with that at Cadiz, it will be necessary for them to proceed to Brest, which can hardly be done without hazarding a general engagement; but should they succeed in making Brest, it will be impossible for so immense an armament to escape the vigilance of the English, and put to sea again, as General Hoche did, favoured by tempestuous weather and long winter nights. An attack on Jersey and Guernsey will probably be the forerunner of the expedition, and they form two useful points, both for facilitating the descent, and for covering a retreat in case of failure.

"It would be foolish to imagine that the naval force is to sail at the same time with the immense fleet of transports which have the land troops on board. It is far more natural to suppose, that the French fleet will sail first in quest of the enemy, and that the most dreadful conflict will ensue, the result of which will force the remains of the two fleets into port. The French lay no claim, either to a superior skill in manœuvring, or to the glory of a victory. They expect to be defeated, but they will derive motives for triumph from the mischief done to the enemy. Their manœuvres will be the same as in the battle of the 1st of June, 1794, which they lost. But the conquerors, having been forced to return to port, the great American convoy arrived safe in France, which was the sole object of the French, who, though vanquished, enjoyed all the fruits of victory. At this present time, their object is evidently the same; namely, to give the English fleet battle, to cripple it in such a manner, that whether victorious or defeated, it will be forced to return to port, in order to give the fleet of transports an opportunity to set sail under convoy of a few ships kept in reserve, joined to those which have been the least damaged in battle.—Under their protection, and that of the numerous gun-boats which are constructing in every port, they hope to convoy their transports to the English coasts.

"The raising of the blockade of Cadiz is the first act of the bloody tragedy which is preparing. The arrival of the combined fleets at Brest will be the second; the sailing of the fleet of transports the third, and the last fourth." The author after having proved all the difficulties attending the three first, he proceeded to the fourth; namely, to a discussion of the military means of the French for their land-campaign in England, after having made good a landing. His endeavours to prove, that these means, supposing even that they meet with the fullest success in the three first acts, must lead them to the fifth and last act; namely, *their complete destruction, which will form the catastrophe of the whole piece.*

The following calculation of the sums raised by the French as contributions in the different countries of Europe, which their armies either entered or conquered, is extracted from one of their own Journals. If the sums which they acknowledge to have been thus publicly levied are so great, what must have been the amount of those privately extorted, either by the military for their own pockets, or by the secret agents of the Directory. The conduct of the latter, in their negociations with the American Envoys, fully proves by what spirit they are actuated, and gives reason to believe that the *douceur* demanded from America is not the only instance in which they have displayed their insatiable avarice and rapacity.

	Livres.
Prussia for Cleves,	3,600,000
Holland; contribution of 200 millions negociated at 65 per cent.	130,000,000
Pay of 25,000 men for four years, at 14,000,000	56,000,000
Low Countries and Liège,	192,000,000
Countries between the Rhine and Moselle, and Moselle & Meuse,	43,000,000
Franconia,	12,000,000
Wirtemberg,	4,000,000
Baaden,	3,225,000
Suabia,	27,500,000
Bavaria,	16,990,000
Parma,	3,650,000
Modena,	10,000,000
The Pope,	30,000,000
Genoa,	4,000,000
Tuscany,	8,000,000
Milanese and Cisalpine,	62,000,000
Livres	605,965,000

Between 25 and 26 millions sterling.

But the known amount and the money are nothing compared to the value of other articles. If we attempt to appreciate these, we must count by milliards, particularly if we undertake to calculate what the maintenance of several great armies has cost the invaded countries, and what the conquest of all the property declared to be national is worth to the Republic.

CORK.

The agitation of the public mind at the non-arrival of the Mail in due course from Dublin, render it a duty incumbent on us, to detail as far as has come to our knowledge, the general emotion—no decided information has come as yet to hand, nor have we any certain clue whereby to guide us through the cloud that hangs over the whole transaction:—A report has been rumoured, but for the authenticity of it, we do not decidely pledge ourselves, though much inclined to give it a degree of credit; that a prohibition has been issued by the Chief Civil Magistrate of Dublin, on Carriages leaving the Metropolis for some few days, and it is a measure, which for the present, we forbear to comment on, at the same time that our firm reliance on the steady prudence of Government, leaves us not a doubt of its necessity.

Should this report prove founded, it at once solves the cause of the Mail not arriving according to its established system of regularity, and should quiet, (until further circumstances come to light,) the present (we trust) unnecessary alarm.—We also hear that by a private letter from Clonmell, information has been received, that the Coach which went forward from thence for Carlow, bearing some disturbances having taken place near the latter town, but which had not been fully detailed, save as to the event, which was the decided overthrow of the *Bands of Rebellion*, opposed to the steady arm of *Loyalty* and *Discipline*—judged it most prudent not to prosecute a further journey, until tranquility restored, should render its security certain, and accordingly returned to Clonmell;—this explains itself, and can no farther be the cause of alarm, than as it proves if true, the existance of some remaining sparks of disaffection and sedition.

Upon the whole, to attempt at solving the mystery of the hour, must terminate in deeper clouds and darkness, suffice it for us to remain steady and prepared, relying on that strong arm of the Constitution which heretofore guided our bark with safety, through the shoals and tempests of internal strife, and now retains the same vigour, stronger with motives and a more fixed determination.—We dare venture to pronounce, that nothing is to be apprehended—experience is the rock on which we found it; the motto we will take—*Semper eadem.*

The only certain information which we can give the public, has been brought by the Mail man, who brought forward the horses from Carlow towards Clonmell. He left that place at eleven o'clock yesterday, and reports that about one o'clock on that morning (Friday) a large mob from the country entered the town, between whom and the army an engagement took place, in which the Rebels were completely defeated. He says, when he was leaving the town, about eleven o'clock in the morning, he saw *several dead bodies in the streets, heaped over each other.* It is with pleasure we state, only two of the soldiers were wounded.

The following is the only notice taken in the French papers of the capture of *L'Hercule*: "We entertain lively uneasiness here for that fine ship *L'Hercule*, of 74 guns, which left L'Orient on the 20th ult. for Brest. It is supposed she has met with the English squadron in Hodierne Bay.—The report is that she has been taken by them.

The same papers, in announcing the departure of Messrs. *Pinckney* and *Marshall* from Paris, an event which was only made public in that metropolis three weeks after it happened, gives the following account of the causes of their dismissal:—"These Envoys appear to have mingled great surliness in their mission, and to have been little acquainted with the circumstances of the government with which they were sent to treat. Their behaviour was marked by an affectation of dignity and reserve which were very unseasonable. We are assured, that having lately been called upon by the Directory to declare, whether they would accept the conditions which were offered them, two of them, Messrs *Pinckney* and *Marshall*, refused to assent to them; in consequence of which they they were furnished with passports, and set off 20 days ago, the former of them for the South, and the latter for America by way of Holland. M. *Gerry* having shewn himself more accommodating, remains behind."

The publication of the correspondence of the American Ministers at Paris with the Agents of the French Government, by order of Congress, may be considered tantamount to a declaration of war, the result of which will probably be as follows: 1st, America being obliged to form a navy, will apply to Great Britain for the means of doing so, which will prove highly advantageous to our commerce; and, 2dly, the numerous American Merchantmen converted into ships of war, will prevent the French, as well as their allies, from supplying their West India Islands with provisions, &c. and will join our fleets against the common enemy. We shall, therefore, be able to withdraw from the West Indies a great part of our forces, now employed there, and thus not only save a very considerable expence hitherto incured for the protection of those Islands, but also increase our means of attack and defence in Europe. In regard to the Americans, it seems evident that in consequence of this war, the two Floridas as well as Louisiana, must fall into their hands; and that nothing can prevent them from securing the navigation of the Mississippi, and from extending their dominion all over South America.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint William Newman, the younger, of the Town of Kinsale, Gentleman, a Master Extraordinary in Chancery, for the County of Cork.—Mr. Newman has also obtained from the three Courts of Law, Commissions for taking special Bail and Affidavits, in the said County.

On Monday the twenty-first instant, Christopher Allen, the younger, of this City, Gentleman, was admitted and sworn an Attorney of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench in Ireland.

ST. MARCOU.

The gallant Defence of the Isles of St. Marcou, *would justify a more serious Celebration than is attempted in the following Poem: and the modest and unassuming manner in which Lieutenant* PRICE *gives account of Services so highly meritorious, adds to the hope which we entertain, that he will meet a more solid reward, than any verse can bestow.*

CITIZEN MUSKEIN, if he understands *Horace*, and can read English, will be amply rewarded for the Victory of which he has, no doubt, by this time made pompous Report to the Directory, by the perusal of the following imitation of the 14th Ode of the 1st Book.

A Consolatory Address to his *Gun-Boats*,
BY CITIZEN MUSKEIN.

O Navis referent in mare te novi fluctus.

O Gentle Gun-boats, whom the *Seine*,
Discharg'd from *Havre* to the Main:
Now leaky, creaking, blood-bespatter'd,
With Rudder broken, Canvas shatter'd
O tempt the treach'rous Sea no more,
But gallantly regain the shore.
Scarce could our guardian Goddess, *Reason*,
Ensure you timbers thro' the Season,
Though built of wood from famed *Marseilles*:
Well mann'd from Galleys, and from Jails;
Though with *Lepaux's* and *Rewbell's aid*,
By *Pleville's* skill your keel was laid:
Though lovely *Stael* and lovelier *Stone**,
Have work'd their fingers to the bone,
And cut their Petticoats to rags,
To make your bright Three Colour'd Flags:
Yet sacrilegious Grape and Ball
Deform the works of *Stone* and *Steel*.
And trembling, without food or breeches,
Our sailors curse the *painted*——†.
Children of MUSKEIN's anxious care,
Source of my hope and my despair,
Gun-boats—unless you mean hereafter
To furnish food for *British* laughter—
Sweet *Gun-boats*, with your gallant Crew,
Tempt not the rocks of *Saint-Marcou*;
Beware the *Badger's* bloody Pennant,
And that d—d *invalid Lieutenant!*

* *Stone*—better known by the name of *Williams.*

† We decline printing this rhime at length, from obvious reasons of delicacy.

The non-arrival of the Coach from Dublin, is a double disappointment, as we have very strong reason to believe, that the account of the DESTRUCTION OF 150 GUN-BOATS in the Port of Flushing, has long before this, been confirmed in the metropolis.

MR. FOX.

The *Morning Chronicle*, of London and its Satellite the *Courier*, lately endeavoured to justify and explain the toast of the "*Sovereignty* [illegible] *of England*," by adducing an instance [illegible] Lord *Fitzwilliam* gave as a toast, "*The Majesty of the People*," which is *not* the same toast, and is no otherwise objectionable than as being nearly *nonsense*, as capable of being construed into a disrespect to the only person to whom the title of *Majesty* is applicable, in common usage or common sense—which later objection is in the instance cited by the *Morning Chronicle*, completely obviated by the health of *The King* having immediately followed:—Since this bright endeavour, which seems to have exhausted all the ingenuity and all the vigour of the *Morning Chronicle*—that paper has continued silent, until some few days since, when it collected strength for one great effort more, and pronounced *Mr. Fox* to be a "*fixed Star in the Firmament.*"

We mention this fulsome flattery, principally for the purpose of expressing our conviction that the good taste of the person to whom it is applied, is as much revolted and disgusted by this, and similar instances of the coarse, clumsy, nauseous adulation whith which his admirers, and particularly the *Morning Chronicle*, are in the habit of bedaubing him; as the public is persuaded by the lavish use of it, on the present occasion, that the *Morning Chronicle* has nothing better to say upon the subject.

For our own part, our feelings upon *Mr. Fox's* exclusion from the Council of *the King*, and his degradation from the rank to which his splendid talents had justly raised him, are not those of triumph, but of regret.

But while we lament, (which we unfeignedly do,) that such a measure should have been found necessary, we cannot shut our eyes to the urgency of the necessity—We cannot but acknowledge (we are prepared to *contend*, if need be) that there has been a struggle for some time past (a struggle becoming every day more and more obstinate and dangerous,) whether or no the Government of the country should assert itself against growing insults and attacks; and whether or no there should be *one* man in the kingdom, privileged to defy all animadversion, and to disregard all authority.—The Government *has* asserted itself; and we believe the country feels itself in this, as in a former instance, the stronger, and the safer, for the proof which it receives of the spirit and energy of that Government.

MARRIED—Lieutenant Crawford, of the Limerick Fencibles, to the accomplished Miss Watkins, of this City.

The Cork and Youghall Royal Mail-Coach,

WILL commence Running early next Month, on *Sundays, Tuesdays*, and *Thursdays*, from CORK to YOUGHALL, and return on *Mondays, Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*; of which the Public will be duly Informed, in the course of a few days, by the Proprietors,

JAMES DALTERA, *of Cork*,
FRANCIS ROBERTS, *of Youghall.*

Cork,
26th of May, 1798.

£100 WANTED,

ON Undeniable Personal Security.—Apply to ROBERT TRAVERS, *Patrick-Street.*

May 26.

THE HOUSE of CLONEEN, near *Carrigtowhill*, was forceably entered into in the Night, and plundered of the *Grates, Locks*, several *Doors, Sashes*, and the *Timbers, Racks*, and *Doors* of the *Offices* carried off. I will Pay FIFTY GUINEAS to any Person that Prosecutes to Conviction the Persons concerned in this *Felony*; and will Pay TEN GUINEAS for such Private Information, as may lead to Detection. The *Grass* of the Ground to be LET for Six Months, if not redeemed back.

May 26. THOMAS T. SARSFIELD

TO BE SOLD,

FOR Seven Years, from the First of July next, a well secured *Profit Rent*, of £30. per Annum, arising out of a *Farm* in the County of CORK. Apply to *William Newman*, the younger, at his Office in *Kinsale*, where he is ready to transact all Business as an Attorney and Notary Public. May 26.

FIRST AND SECOND QUALITY
Scale *Sugar* in bags,
Kent and Brewers *Hops*,
New Swedish *Herrings* repack'd for export,
Double *Mats*,
Wood *Hoops*.

For sale, on moderate terms, ROB. BURKE's Stores, Sand quay. May 19.

GRAZING.

THE Salt Marsh, at Rostellan, will be open for Horses the 12th of May, at Twenty Shillings per Month. Horses suspected to have any Infection will not be taken in, nor will a Horse be let off on any account until paid for. May 9.

AMERICAN STATE PAPER.

(Continued from our Paper of Wednesday, May 23.)

October 21ſt, M. X. came before nine o'clock; M. Y. did not come until ten;—he had paſſed the morning with M. Talleyrand. After breakfaſt the ſubject was immediately reſumed. He repreſented to us that we were not yet acknowledged or received—that the Directory were ſo exaſperated againſt the United States, as to have come to a determination to demand from us, previous to our reception, thoſe diſavowals, reparations, and explanations, which were ſtated at large laſt evening. He ſaid that Mr. Talleyrand and himſelf were extremely ſenſible of the pain we muſt feel in complying with this demand; but that the Directory would not diſpenſe with it: that therefore we muſt conſider it as the indiſpenſiable preliminary to obtain our reception, unleſs we could find the means to change their determination in this particular; that if we ſatisfied the Directory in theſe particulars, a letter would be written to us to demand the extent of our powers, and to know whether we were authorized to place them preciſely on the ſame footing with England; whether, he ſaid, our full powers were really and ſubſtantially full powers; or, like thoſe of Lord Malmeſbury, only illuſory powers: that, if to this demand our anſwer ſhould be affirmative, then France would conſent that commiſſioners ſhould be appointed to aſcertain the claims of the United States, in like manner as under our treaty with England; but from their juriſdiction muſt be withdrawn thoſe which were condemned for want of a *rule d'equipage*; that being a point on which Merlin, while Miniſter of Juſtice, had written a treatiſe, and on which the Directory were decided. There would, however, be no objection to our complaining of theſe captures in the courſe of the negociation; and if we could convince Merlin by our reaſoning, the Miniſter would himſelf be ſatisfied with our ſo doing. We required an explanation of that part of the converſation, in which M. Y. had hinted at our finding means to avert the demand concerning the Preſident's ſpeech. He anſwered, that he was not authorized to ſtate thoſe means—but that we muſt ſearch for them and propoſe them ourſelves. If, however, we aſked his opinion as a private individual, and would receive it as coming from him, he would ſuggeſt to us the means which in his opinion would ſucceed. On being aſked to ſuggeſt the means, he anſwered, *money*, that the Directory were jealous of its own honour, and of the honour of the nation; that it inſiſted on receiving from us the ſame reſpect with which we had treated the King; that this honour muſt be maintained in the place of thoſe reparations ſomething perhaps more valuable, that was, *money*. He ſaid further, that if we deſired him to point out the ſum which would be ſatisfactory—and he ſaid that there were 32 millions of florins of Dutch inſcriptions, worth 10s. in the pound, which might be aſſigned to us at 20s. in the pound; and he proceeded to us certainly that after a peace the Dutch Government would repay us the money—ſo that we would ultimately loſe nothing—and the only operation of the meaſure would be an advance from us to France of 32 millions, on the credit of the Government of Holland. We aſked him whether the 50,000l. ſterling, as a douceur to the Directory, muſt be in addition to this ſum. He anſwered in the affirmative. We told him, that on the ſubject of the treaty, we had no heſitation in ſaying that our powers were ample—that on the other points propoſed to us, we would retire into another room, and return in a few minutes with our anſwer.

We committed immediately to writing the anſwer we propoſed, in the following words;—"Our powers reſpecting a treaty are ample; but the propoſition of a loan in the form of Dutch Inſcriptions, or in any other form, is not within the limits of our inſtructions. Upon this point, therefore, the Government muſt be conſulted; one of the American Miniſters will, for the purpoſe, forthwith embark for America, provided the Directory will ſuſpend all further captures on American veſſels, and will ſuſpend proceedings on thoſe already captured, as well where the deciſions have not yet been rendered; and that where ſales have been made, but the money not yet received by the captors, it ſhall not be paid until the preliminary queſtions propoſed to the Miniſters of the United States be diſcuſſed and decided;" which was read as a verbal anſwer; and we told them they might copy it, if they pleaſed. M. Y. refuſed to do ſo; his diſappointment was apparent; he ſaid we treated the money part of the propoſition as if it had proceeded from the Directory, whereas in fact it did not proceed even from the Miniſter, but was only a ſuggeſtion from himſelf, as a ſubſtitute to be propoſed by us, in order to avoid the painful acknowledgment that the Directory had determined to demand of us. It was told him that we underſtood that matter perfectly, that we knew the propoſition was in form to be ours, but that it came ſubſtantially from the Miniſter. We aſked what had led to our preſent converſation? and General Pinckney then repeated the firſt communication from M. X. (to the whole of which that Gentleman aſſented) and we obſerved that thoſe Gentlemen had brought no teſtimonials of their ſpeaking any thing from authority, but that, relying on the fair characters they bore, we had believed them when they ſaid they were from the Miniſter, and had converſed with them in like manner, as if we were converſing with M. Talleyrand himſelf, and that we could not conſider any ſuggeſtion M. Y. had made, as not having been previouſly approved of: but yet, if he did not chooſe to take a memorandum in writing of our anſwer, we had no wiſh that he ſhould do ſo: and further, if he choſe to give the anſwer to his propoſition the form of a propoſition from ourſelves, we would only tell him, that we had no other propoſition to make relative to any advance of money on our part: that America had ſuſtained deep and heavy loſſes by French depredations on our commerce, and that France has alledged ſo [many] complaints againſt the United States, that on thoſe ſubjects we came fully prepared, and were not a little ſurpriſed to find France unwilling to hear us, and making demands upon us which could never have been ſuſpected by our Government, and which had the appearance of our being the aggreſſing party. M. Y. expreſſed himſelf vehemently on the reſentment of France, and complained that, inſtead of our propoſing ſome ſubſtitute for the reparations demanded of us, we were ſtipulating certain conditions to be performed by the Directory itſelf; that he could not take charge of ſuch propoſitions; and that the Directory would perſiſt in its demand of thoſe reparations which he at firſt ſtated. We anſwered, that we could not help it: it was for the Directory to determine what courſe its own honour and the intereſts of France required it to purſue:—it was for us to guard the intereſts and honour of our country. M. Y. obſerved, that we had taken no notice of the firſt propoſition, which was, to know whether we were ready to make the diſavowal, reparations and explanations concerning the Preſident's ſpeech. We told him that we ſuppoſed it to be impoſſible, that either he or the Miniſter could imagine, that ſuch a propoſition could require an anſwer: that we did not underſtand it as being ſeriouſly expected, but merely as introductory to the ſubjects of real conſideration.

He ſpoke of the reſpect which the Directory required, and repeated, that it would exact as much as was paid to the ancient Kings. We anſwered, that America had demonſtrated to the world, and eſpecially to France, a much greater reſpect for her preſent Government than for her former Monarchy—and that there was no evidence of this diſpoſition which ought to be required, that we were not ready to give. He ſaid that we ſhould certainly not be received; and ſeemed to ſhudder at the conſequences. We told him, that America had made every poſſible effort to remain on friendly terms with France; that ſhe was ſtill making them; that if France would not hear us, but would make war on the United States, nothing remained for us but to regret the unavoidable neceſſity of defending ourſelves

The ſubject of our powers was again mentioned; and we told him, that America was ſolicitous to have no more miſunderſtandings with any Republic, but eſpecially with France—that ſhe wiſhed a permanent treaty, and was ſenſible that no treaty could be permanent which did not comport with the intereſts of the parties; and therefore, that he might be aſſured, that our powers were ſuch as authoriſed us to place France on equal ground with England, in any reſpects in which an inequality might be ſuppoſed to exiſt at preſent between them, to the diſadvantage of France. The ſubject of the role d'equipage was alſo mentioned; and we aſked what aſſurance we could have, if France inſiſted on the right of adding to the ſtipulations of our treaty, or of altering them by municipal regulations, that any future treaty we could make ſhould be obſerved? M. Y. ſaid that he did not aſſert the principle of changing treaties by municipal regulations; but that the Directory conſidered its regulation concerning the role d'equipage as comporting with the treaty. We obſerved to him, that none of our veſſels had what the French termed a role d'equipage; and that if we were to ſurrender all the property which had been taken from our citizens in caſes where their veſſels were not furniſhed with ſuch a role, the government would be reſponſible to its citizens for the property ſo ſurrendered; ſince it would be impoſſible to undertake to aſſert that there was any impoſſibility in the allegation, that our treaty required a role d'equipage.

The ſubject of diſavowals, &c. concerning the Preſident's ſpeech, was again mentioned; and it was obſerved, that the Conſtitution of the United States authoriſed and required our Preſident to communicate his ideas on the affairs of the nation; that in obedience to the Conſtitution, he had done ſo; that we had not power to confirm or invalidate any part of the Preſident's ſpeech; that ſuch an attempt could produce no other effect than to make us ridiculous to the Government and to the citizens at large of the United States, and to produce, on the part of the Preſident, an immediate diſavowal and recal of us as his agents; that independent of this, all America was acquainted with the facts ſtated by the Preſident; and our diſavowing them would not change the public ſentiment concerning them.

We parted with mutual profeſſions of perſonal reſpect, and with full indications, on the part of M. Y. of his expectation, that we ſhould immediately receive the threatened letter.

The nature of the above communication will evince the neceſſity of ſecreſy; and we have promiſed Meſſrs. X. and Y. that their names ſhall in no event be made public.

We have the honour to be, with great reſpect and eſteem, your moſt obedient humble ſervants,

CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
J. MARSHALL, E. GERRY.

P. S. October 27, 1797.—The Definitive Articles of Peace are ſigned between the French Republic and the Emperor; the particulars you will find in the public prints. The Portugueſe Miniſter is ordered to quit France, as the Treaty with Portugal has not been yet ratified by the Queen. The Treaty itſelf is declared by the Directory to be void. Since our arrival at Paris, the Tribunal of Caſſation has rejected Captain Scott's Petition, complaining of the condemnation of his veſſel by the Civil Tribunal, for the want of a role d'equipage. Mr.——in behalf of the owners of the American veſſels, who have appealed in the laſt reſort to the tribunal of caſſation, informs, that notwithſtanding all the arguments——made uſe of——to put off the hearing of the Roſanna, as a diplomatic caſe, till the iſſue of our negotiation is known, that caſe is ſet down for hearing, and will come on the 29th of 30th inſt. The ſame——alſo ſays, that it is obvious, that the Tribunal have received inſtructions from the Officers of Government to haſten their deciſions, and that it was hardly worth while to——for all our petitions in Caſſation would be rejected. Our advocates——decline giving their ſentiments on this ſubject——under an apprehenſion of committing themſelves.

Colonel PICKERING,
Secretary of the United States.

Paragraph of the Preſident's Speech, referred to in Letter No. 1. under the title of Exhibit A.

I.

With this conduct of the French Government it will be proper to take into view the public audience given to the late Miniſter of the United States, on his taking leave of the Executive Directory. The ſpeech of the Preſident diſcloſes ſentiments more alarming than the refuſal of a Miniſter, becauſe more dangerous to our independence and union, and at the ſame time ſtudiouſly marked with indignities againſt the Government of the United States. It evinces a diſpoſition to ſeparate the people of the United States from the Government; to perſuade them that they have different affections, principles, and intereſts from thoſe of their fellow-citizens, whom they themſelves have choſen to manage their common concerns; and thus to produce diviſions fatal to our peace. Such attempts ought to be repelled with a deciſion which ſhall convince France and the world, that we are not a degraded people, humiliated under a colonial ſenſe of fear, fitted to be the miſerable inſtruments of foreign influence, and regardleſs of national honour, character and intereſt.

II.

The diplomatic intercourſe between France and the United States being at preſent ſuſpended, the Government has no means of obtaining official information from that country; nevertheleſs, there is reaſon to believe that the Executive Directory paſſed a Decree, on the 2d of March laſt, contravening in part the treaty of amity and commerce, and endangering the lives of our citizens. A copy of this decree will be laid before you.

III

While we are endeavouring to adjuſt our differences with France, by amicable negotiation, the progreſs of the war in Europe, the depredations on our commerce, the perſonal injuries to our citizens, and the general complexion of affairs, render it my indiſpenſible duty to recommend to your conſideration effectual meaſures of defence.

IV.

It is impoſſible to conceal from ourſelves or the world, what has been before obſerved, that endeavours have been employed to foſter and eſtabliſh a diviſion between the Government end the people of the United States. To inveſtigate the cauſes which have encouraged this attempt is not neceſſary. But to repel, by decided and united councils, inſinuations ſo derogatory to the honour, and aggreſſions ſo dangerous to the Conſtitution, Union, and even independence of the Nation, is an indiſpenſible duty.

(No. II.)

Dear Sir, *Paris, Nov.* 9, 1797.

We now incloſe you in thirty-ſix quarto pages of Cypher, and in eight pages of Cyphered Exhibits, the ſequel to the details commenced in No. 1. dated the 22d of laſt month, and have the honour to be,

Your moſt obedients hum. Servants.
CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY.
J. MARSHALL.
E. GERRY.

Colonel *Pickering.*

October 27, 1797.

About twelve we received another viſit from M. X. He immediately mentioned the great event announced in the papers, and then ſaid, that ſome propoſals from us had been expected on the ſubject on which we had before converſed; that the Directory were becoming impatient, and would take a decided courſe with regard to America, if we could ſoften them. We anſwered, that on that ſubject we had already ſpoken explicitly, and had nothing farther to add. He mentioned the change in the ſtate of things which had been produced by the peace with the Emperor, as warranting an expectation of a change in our ſyſtem; to which we only replied, that this event had been expected by us, and would not in any degree affect our conduct. M. X. urged, that the Directory had, reſpect to us and all other neutral nations than had been before taken; that it had been determined that all nations ſhould aid them, or be conſidered and treated as their enemies.—We anſwered, that ſuch an effect had already been contemplated by us as probable, and had not been overlooked, when we gave to this propoſition our decided anſwer; and further, that we had no powers to negotiate for a loan of money; that our Government had not contemplated ſuch a circumſtance in any decree whatever; that if we ſhould ſtipulate a loan, it ſhould be a perfectly void thing, and would only deceive France and expoſe ourſelves. M. X. again expatiated on the power and violence of France: he urged the danger of our ſituation, and preſſed the policy of ſoftening them, and of thereby obtaining time. The preſent men, he ſaid, would very probably not continue long in power; and it would be very unfortunate, if thoſe who might ſucceed, with better diſpoſitions towards us, ſhould find the two nations in actual war. We anſwered, that if war ſhould be made on us by France, it would be ſo obviouſly forced on us, that on a change of men, peace might be made with as much facility as the preſent differences could be accommodated; we added, that all America deprecated a war with France; but that our preſent ſituation was more ruinous to us than a declared war would be; that at preſent our commerce was plundered unprotected; but that if war was declared, we ſhould ſeek the means of protection. M. X. ſaid, he hoped we ſhould not form a connection with Britain; and we anſwered, that we hoped ſo too; that we had all been engaged in our revolution war, and felt its injuries; that it had made the deepeſt impreſſion on us; but that if France ſhould attack us, we muſt ſeek the beſt means of ſelf-defence. M. X. again returned to the ſubject of money: "*it is expected you will offer money.*" We ſaid we had ſpoken to that point very explicitly: we had given an anſwer, No, ſaid he, you have not; what is your anſwer? We replied, it is no; no; not a ſixpence. He again called our attention to the dangers which threated our country, and aſked, if it would not be prudent, though we might not make a loan to the nation, to intereſt an influential friend in our favour.

(To be continued.)

Extract from an Act of Parliament, more effectually to ſuppreſs Inſurrections, *and to prevent the Diſturbance of Public Peace.*

36TH GEO. III. CAP. 20.

Perſons who adminiſter, or aid, aſſiſt, or are preſent at the adminiſtering any unlawful oath, *ſhall ſuffer death.*

And every perſon taking ſuch oath, unleſs he give notice thereof in ten days to a Juſtice of Peace, and of the perſons compelling him ſo to do, *ſhall be tranſported for life.*

Perſons who have arms ſhall give written notice thereof to the Clerk of the Peace, and regiſter the ſame, or forfeit 10l. or be impriſoned two months, and for ſecond offence *forfeit* 20l. *or be impriſoned for four months.*

Juſtices or perſons warranted by them, may ſearch for arms in houſes or grounds of perſons who have not ſo notified, or who are ſuſpected of having given falſe liſts of ſaid arms, and may *enter by force and carry away arms.*

The *informations* of perſons who ſhall be *murdered* or *maimed*, or *ſecreted*, ſo as not to be able to give evidence on trial, ſhall be admitted as evidence on the trial of the perſon or perſons againſt whom ſuch informations were given.

Where a Witneſs, Magiſtrate, or Peace Officer ſhall be murdered or maimed on account of evidence given or exertions made, the Grand Jury may preſent ſuch ſum as they think fit to be paid to the perſon ſo maimed, or the repreſentative of the perſon ſo murdered, to be raiſed on the county, barony, half barony, or *pariſh*, in which ſuch murder or maiming ſhall be committed.

Magiſtrates may arreſt ſtrangers and examine them on oath, and if they do not anſwer ſatisfactorily, *may commit them to goal or the houſe of correction.*

In proclaimed diſtricts magiſtrates or peace-officers may arreſt any perſon found out of his dwelling or place of abode from one hour after ſun-ſet until ſun-riſe; and unleſs he can prove to the ſatisfaction of ſuch magiſtrates that he was on his lawful occaſions, ſuch perſons *ſhall be ſent on board his Majeſty's navy, or in the army.*

Juſtices of the Peace may alſo in ſuch diſtricts enter houſes from one hour after ſun-ſet to ſun-riſe, and if the inhabitants be abſent, unleſs they can prove to the ſatisfaction of the magiſtrate that they were abſent on their lawful occaſions, ſuch perſon or perſons *ſhall be ſent to ſerve on board his Majeſty's navy, or in the army.*

Juſtices of the Peace, or any perſon with warrant of a Juſtice, may, in ſuch diſtricts, take arms and ammunition from perſons who have regiſtered their arms, and lodge the ſame in a place of ſafety.

Perſons who in ſuch diſtricts ſhall unlawfully or umultuouſly aſſemble in the day are deemed idle and diſorderly perſons, and *may be ſent to ſerve on board his Majeſty's navy, or in the army.*

(To be concluded in our next Publication.)

CORK: *Printed by* JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)*—☞ *This Paper is publiſhed at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-ſtreet, oppoſite the Poſt-Office, where Advertiſements, Eſſays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The Cork Herald:

Or, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.—No. 32.] WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1798. [Price, Four-Pence.

TO BE SOLD,

A PAIR of light Handsome Bay CARRIAGE HORSES. They may be seen on the Parade, on *Monday* and *Wednesday* next, or sooner, by applying at the *Herald Office*. Any trial will be given. May 30.

On Sale, for Ready Money only,

A VARIETY of OLD WINES, at reduced Prices; LONDON PORTER, in Qualities of Four Dozen; and DEVONSHIRE CYDER, in Quantities of Two Dozen, by JOSEPH SPEARING, Junr. *Marlborough-Street.* May 30.

The Cork and Youghall Royal Mail-Coach,

WILL commence Running early next Month, on *Sundays*, *Tuesdays*, and *Thursdays*, from CORK to YOUGHALL, and return on *Mondays*, *Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*; of which the Public will be duly Informed, in the course of a few days, by the Proprietors,

JAMES DALTERA, *of Cork*,
FRANCIS ROBERTS, *of Youghall.*

Cork, 26th of May, 1798.

VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION,

For the Service of the Country.

	£.	s.	d.
Dean and Chapter of St. Finbarry's, *Cork*,	200	0	0
Rev. John Kenney, *Vicar General*,	56	17	6
Hon. and Rev. Thomas St. Lawrance, *Dean*,	50	0	0
Rev. Henry Sandiford, *Chantor*,	50	0	0
..... John Forteſcue, *Chancellor*,	22	15	0
..... Verney Lovett, *Treaſurer*,	50	0	0
..... Alex. Lamillierre, *Archdeacon*,	50	0	0
..... John Chetwood,	30	0	0
..... Edward Kenney, *Sen.*	40	0	0
..... James Pratt,	50	0	0
..... Horatio Townſhend,	50	0	0
..... Richard Webb,	40	0	0
..... George Berkley,	11	7	6
..... Thomas Briveter,	45	10	0
..... A. Hyde,	10	0	0
..... Robert Meade,	20	0	0
..... Henry Hewitt,	50	0	0
..... Edward Kenney, *Jun.*	20	0	0
..... Thomas Kenney,	20	0	0
..... John Meade, *Ballymartle*,	34	2	6
..... Richard Meade, *Ballymartle*,	34	2	6
..... Richard Meade, *Inisſhannon*,	22	15	0
..... William Noble,	20	0	0
..... Richard Gibbings,	22	15	0
..... Charles Smith,	22	15	0
..... David Freeman,	22	15	0
..... Thomas Hore,	22	15	0
..... A. Hickey,	22	15	0
..... Giles Lee, *Dioceſan School-Maſter, Cork*,	11	7	6
..... George Armſtrong, *Dioceſan School-Maſter, Roſs*,	5	13	9
..... Arthur Herbert,	50	0	0
..... Broderick Tuckey,	17	1	3
..... Robert Warren,	11	7	6
..... William Thompſon,	5	13	9
..... Edward Warren,	5	13	9
..... Edward Carleton,	5	13	9
..... John Hingſton,	10	0	0
..... William Beaufort,	11	7	6
..... William Stewart,	22	15	0
..... Henry Stewart,	5	13	9
..... William Saunders,	5	13	9
..... John Forſayeth,	5	13	9
..... Morgan Donovan,	5	13	9
..... John Webb,	5	13	9
..... Wm. Silletoe,	5	13	9
..... Arthur Browne,	5	13	9
..... John O'Connor,	5	13	9
..... Thomas Cole,	5	13	9
..... Alexander Kennedy,	5	13	9
..... Boyle Davis,	5	13	9
..... P. H. Hamilton,	5	13	9
..... Wm. Gorman,	5	13	9
..... Hugh Reynolds,	5	13	9
..... F. Hewitt,	5	13	9
..... J. H. Madraſs,	5	13	9
..... Henry Jones, *Kinſale*,	20	0	0
..... Mr. Hincks, *Miniſter of the Diſenting Congregation, Cork*, per ann.	9	2	0
..... Thomas Browne,	40	0	0
..... Peter Foley,	21	7	6
..... Robert Forſayeth,	5	13	9
..... Iſaac Watkins,	20	0	0

FOR SALE,

AT the Stores of DOMINICK WATERS, SONS and CO Red Port Wine of ſuperior Quality, in Pipes and Hhds. The Credit they will give on the ſale of this Article, when the Security is undeniable, muſt ſecure them a *decided preference.*

They have alſo for ſale,
Very fine Martinique Coffee in Barrels,
Prime Vinegar in Hhds.
Firſt Quality Hops in Pockets,—and
Eaſt India Sugar in Bags, equal in colour and quality to Lump.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, We have received information, that MANY *Seditious* and *Treaſonable* Perſons have of late left their uſual places of abode, and are now ſecretly reſiding in this City and its Liberties:—In order to diſcover and apprehend all ſuch perſons, we do hereby call upon, and ſtrictly command the ſeveral Reſident Inhabitants of this City and its Liberties, as they ſhall anſwer at the utmoſt peril of the Law, forthwith, and from time to time, to return to us the Names and Deſcriptions of all ſuch Strangers as ſhall be lodged or entertained in their Houſes, together with an account of the places whence each ſeparate Stranger reſpectively came. And we do further call upon the ſeveral Magiſtrates, the High and Petty Conſtables, and all others his Majeſty's Loyal and Well-diſpoſed Subjects, to give information, and to be otherwiſe aiding and aſſiſting in carrying this Proclamation into effect.

KINGSMILL BERRY, *Mayor.*
ROBERT HARDING, *JOHN CUTHBERT*, *(the younger,)* } *Sheriffs.*

CORK, *May* 23, 1798.

By Order of His Majeſty's High Court of Admiralty

For Sale by AUCTION at CORK,

ON MONDAY, the 2d Day of *July* next, the following GOODS; being the entire *Cargo* of the Portugueſe Ship, *Na. Sa. de Patrocinio Et St. Anna*, captured by the French on her Voyage from *Pernambuco* to *Oporto*, and recaptured by his Majeſty's Ships *Galatea* and *Doris*:

About 725 Cheſts,
112 Caſks,
71 Frails,
4 Bags, } *Sugar:*
2,200 Ox Horns;
4,300 Tanned Hides;
220 Undreſſed Hides;
360 Bags Cotton Wool;
100 Pieces,
120 Quintals, } *Dye-Wood:*
3 Caſks Honey;
70 Planks;
1 Box of Sweetmeats.

Immediately after the Sale of the Cargo, the ſaid SHIP, with *all her Materials*, will alſo be Diſpoſed of. Catalogues and further particulars may be had, by applying to

EMERIC VIDAL,
JOHN COTTER,
A. T. SAM PAYO. } *Commiſſioners.*

CORK, May 22, 1798.

Mr. PARKS,

BEGS leave to acquaint the *Ladies* and *Gentlemen* of *Cork* and its Vicinity, that encouraged by ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Characters in the Kingdom, (for their Taſte and Knowledge in the Fine Arts,) he is about to publiſh *by Subſcription*, a PRINT from *Shakeſpear's* beautiful Play of THE TEMPEST:

PROSPERO DISARMING FERDINAND.

Mr. PARKS will feel himſelf more than pleaſed—he ſhall be proud to be the firſt who has yet attempted an Hiſtorical Subject in *Cork*; and hopes from the Liberality and Taſte which its Inhabitants poſſeſs, for that Patronage which they have hitherto, on many occaſions, conferred on Strangers. The above Print will be Engraved by one of the firſt Artiſts in the Kingdom—its Size, 1 foot 5 inches by 1 foot 9. Subſcription 11s. 4½d. Half of which to be paid on ſubſcribing, and the remainder on receipt of the Print.—Subſcriptions received at Mr. PARK's, *Ann-Street*; where the Original Picture may be ſeen. May 23.

The Maſter of the Ceremonies,

INFORMS the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of this CITY and its Environs, that HIS BALL is fixed for the 4th of next JUNE. May 2.

Barrymore Committee Room,

Carrigtwohill, May 18, 1798.

ON a Motion of the Honorable AUGUSTUS BARRY, Chairman, in the abſence of the EARL OF BARRYMORE

Reſolved,

THAT we do inform Major General MYERS, that the People in our Diſtrict have entered chearfully into the Recognizances recommended by him, and that they have taken the Oath of Allegiance, and given in a number of Arms and Pikes, and ſhewn evident marks of contrition for their late Rebellious conduct; and as ſuch, that we do ſupplicate him to withdraw the Troops from Free Quarters.

Reſolved,

THAT our Chairman be requeſted to repreſent our wiſhes to Major General MYERS, ſo that the above Reſolution may be carried into effect.

On a Motion of THOMAS HARDING, *Eſq.*

Reſolved,

THAT ſhould there be any violence or illegal act of any kind committed in this Diſtrict hereafter, that we whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, do pledge ourſelves in the moſt ſolemn manner, to come forward in a body, and to inflict the moſt ſummary puniſhment on any perſon daring enough to tranſgreſs the Laws:

AUGUSTUS BARRY, *Chairman.*

Richard Barry,	Simon Dring,
Thomas Harding,	Robert Dring,
William Coppinger,	Deane Hoare,
John Purdon,	William Barry,
William Marten,	F. E. Cotterell,
Thomas Coppinger,	J. B. Wakeham,
Edmond Coppinger,	William Wakeham,
Thomas Marten,	John O'Hea,
R. Marten, *Tullagreen*,	John Marten,
James Coghlan,	James Caſey,
William Marten,	Roger Griffin,
Bryan Sheehy,	George Lukey,
James O'Connors,	Richard Martin.

The Hon. AUGUSTUS BARRY having left the Chair, and BRYAN SHEEHY, Eſq. being called thereto,

Reſolved,

THAT the warmeſt thanks of the Gentlemen of this Diſtrict, be preſented to the Earl of BARRYMORE, and the Hon. AUGUSTUS BARRY, our Chairman, for their decided, manly, and ſpirited conduct through the entire of this arduous duty.

(Signed) BRYAN SHEEHY,
By order of the Meeting.

WHEREAS,

ON TUESDAY Night, the 1ſt inſtant, ſome Perſon, or Perſons, entered the *Stores*, of DOMNICK WATERS, SONS, AND CO. *Academy-ſtreet*, and therefrom forceably Broke into their COUNTING-HOUSE, in ſaid Street, and forced the Locks of Four DESKS, from one of which ſome SILVER was Taken.—They hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any Perſon, or Perſons, who will bring to *Conviction* the Perpetrator, or Perpetrators, of this Outrage. May 5.

FLAXSEED.

A CARGO of Prime NEW FLAXSEED, juſt arrived per the *Norfolk* to DANIEL CALLAGHAN, who will engage the Quality and Growth, and Diſpoſe of it on moderate Terms, to cloſe Sales. May 23.

WHEREAS,

IT is thought neceſſary that the Magiſtrates ſhould be informed of the different Arms in the ſeveral Pariſhes within the City of Cork, and Liberties thereof, except ſuch Arms as are in the poſſeſſion of the Army or Yeomanry.

Now I KINGSMILL BERRY, Mayor of ſaid City, in purſuance of the Act of Parliament authoriſing me thereto, do hereby require all and every Perſon and Perſons within this City and Liberties, having in their poſſeſſion Arms, whether regiſtered or not, forthwith to deliver into me an exact liſt of all ſuch Arms, to be verified upon oath—and all Perſons refuſing or neglecting ſo to do, after this public Notice, will be ſubject to ſuch Penalties as the Law directs.

MANSION-HOUSE, APRIL 7.

THOMAS DUNSCOMBE,

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Stores in MARLBOROUGH-STREET,

Prime Virgina Wrapper Tobacco.

May 16.

☞ IT being intended to propoſe *moving* King George the Second's Statue, from its preſent ſeat to the lower end of the Grand-Parade, as ſoon as the Expence can be aſcertained, ſuch Perſons as are willing to undertake doing it, are requeſted to ſend Propoſals to the *Mayor, Sheriffs, Common Speaker. Sir Samuel Rowland, John Thompſon*, or *Michael Buſteed*, Eſq. *May* 23.

To be Let, or the Intereſt ſold,

THE Houſe and Concerns on the Coal-Quay, for a conſiderable time, in the poſſeſſion of the late Firm of *KIFT* and *CLUTTERBUCK*, and are now in the occupation of Mr. CLUTTERBUCK, immediate poſſeſſion can be given, and may be viewed from 8 in the morning till 6 at night. April 11.

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majeſty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and THADY LAWLER, Lieutenant in the Clare Light Company attached to the ſaid Regiment, ſtand charged on oath with having forcibly and violently committed a rape on CATHERINE FYNN, a priſoner in charge of the guard whereof the ſaid LAWLER was officer.

WE, the underſigned Officers of the 89th Regiment at Head-Quarters, deſirous of teſtifying to the Country our abhorrence and deteſtation of ſuch inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the ſaid WILLIAM VENNILL to juſtice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any perſon or perſons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majeſty's goals within the ſpace of Six Months from the date hereoff, which Reward ſhall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of ſaid Regiment.

Said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, ruddy complexion, fair hair, and rather inkneed.

William Steward Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
William Hilliard, Captain.
Bernard Stawell, Captain.
William N. Long, Captain.
John T. Perry, Captain.
John L. Meſurier, Captain Lieutenant.
Jordan Roche, Surgeon.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant.
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
John Macdonald, Lieutenant,
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Richard Butler, Lieutenant.
Robert M'Keaud, Lieutenant.
William Percivall, Lieutenant.
Charles Pm. Roddy, Enſign.
William Cowell, Enſign.
John Grant, Enſign.
Henry Eyre Evans, Enſign.
John Campbell, A Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18. 1798.

☞ THE HOUSE of CLONEEN, near *Carrigtowhill*, was forceably entered into in the Night, and plundered of the *Grates*, *Locks*, ſeveral *Doors*, *Saſhes*, and the *Timbers*, *Racks*, and *Doors* of the *Offices* carried off. I will Pay FIFTY GUINEAS to any Perſon that Proſecutes to Conviction the Perſons concerned in this *Felony*; and will Pay TEN GUINEAS for ſuch Private Information, as may lead to Detection. The *Graſs* of the Ground to be LET for Six Months, if not redeemed back.

May 26. THOMAS T. SARSFIELD

A Proteſtant School-Maſter,

Wanted for the Sunday and Daily Schools, apply to A. Edwards, Printer and Bookſeller, Caſtle-Street.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF

The Rt. Worſhipful KINGSMILL BERRY, Eſq. MAYOR.

The middle Price of Wheat 2*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* per Quarter; with an allowance to the Baker of 10*s.* on the White and Wheaten, and 12*s.* on the Houſehold.

Cork, May 27, 1798.

WHITE.	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	WHEATEN.	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	HOUSEHOLD.	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*
1 *pen.*	0	5	2	1 *pen.*	0	7	7	1 *pen.*	0	10	1
2 *pen.*	0	10	4	2 *pen.*	0	15	6	2 *pen.*	1	4	3
3 *pen.*	0	18	6	3 *pen.*	1	7	5	3 *pen.*	1	14	5
4 *pen.*	1	5	1	4 *pen.*	1	15	4	4 *pen.*	2	8	7
6 *pen.*	1	15	4	6 *pen.*	2	15	2	6 *pen.*	3	13	2

KINGSMILL BERRY, MAYOR.

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the English Mails to the 25th inst. inclusive—from which we select the following Intelligence.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, May 2[illegible].

Admiralty-Office, May 22.

Captain Winthrop, of his Majesty's ship Circe, arrived here this day with a dispatch from Captain Home Riggs Popham, of his Majesty's ship Expedition, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following is a copy:

His M's. ship Expedition, Ostend Roads, May 10.

Sir, I beg you will do me the honour to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, in pursuance of their orders of the 8th instant, I proceeded to sea the 14th, with the ships and vessels named in the margin *, having on board the troops, under the command of Major-General Coote, for the purpose of blowing up the bason, gates, and sluices of the Bruges Canal, and destroying the internal navigation between Holland, Flanders, and France. On the 18th, P. M. I spoke the Fairy, when Captain Horton told me he had taken a cutter from Flushing to Ostend, and he understood from the people on board, that the transport schuyts fitting at Flushing were to go round immediately by the canals to Dunkirk and Ostend; and although it was impossible that any information could give additional spirit to the troops forming this enterprize, or encreate the energy and exertion of the officers and seamen under my command, yet it convinced Major-General Coote and myself that it was of the greatest importance not to lose any time, but to attempt, even under an encreased degree of risk, an object of such magnitude as the one in question; and as the weather appeared more favourable than it had been, I made the signal for Captain Bazely, in the Harpy, to go a-head, with the vessels appointed to lie as Beacons N. W. of the town of Ostend, and for Captain Brady, in the Ariadne, to keep between the Expedition and Harpy, that we might approach as near the coast as possible, without the chance of being discovered from the shore. At one A. M. we anchored; soon afterwards the wind shifted to West, and threatened so much to blow, that the General and myself were deliberating whether it would not be better to go to sea and wait a more favourable opportunity, when a boat from the Vigilant brought a vessel alongside which she had cut out from under the light house battery, and the information obtained from the persons who were on board her, under separate examinations, so convinced us of the small force at Ostend, Newport, and Bruges, that Major-General Coote begged he might be landed to accomplish the great object of destroying the canals, even if the surf should prevent his retreat being so successful as she could wish. I of course acceded to his spirited propositions, and ordered the troops to be landed as fast as possible, without waiting for the regular orders of debarkation. Many of the troops were on shore before we were discovered, and it was not 'till a quarter past four that the batteries opened on the ships, which was instantly returned in a most spirited manner by Captain Mortlock, of the Wolverene, Lieutenant Edmonds, of the Asp, and Lieutenant Norman, of the Biter. The Hecla and Tartarus bombs very soon opened their mortars, and threw their shells with great quickness and precision. The town was on fire several times, and much damage was done to the ships in the bason. By five o'clock all the troops ordered to land, except those from the Minerva, were on shore with their artillery, miners, wooden petards, tools, and gun-powder; and before six oclock I heard from General Coote that he had no doubt of blowing up the works. I now became very anxious for the situation of the Major-General, from the state of the weather, and I ordered all the gun-boats that had anchored to the eastward of the town to get as near the shore as possible to cover and assist the troops in their embarkation. The batteries at the town continued their fire on the Wolverene, Asp, and Biter, and as the Wolverene had received much damage, and the Asp had been lying near four hours within 300 yards of the battery, I made their signal to move, and soon after directed the Dart, Harpy, and Kite, to take their stations, that the enemy might be prevented from turning their guns against our troops; but it being low water, they could not get so near as their commanders wished. At half past nine the Minerva came in, and as I thought an additional number of troops would only add to the anxiety of the General, from the little probability of being able to embark them, I sent Captain Mackellar on shore to report his arrival with four light companies of the Guards. In his absence Colonel Ward filled two flat boats with his officers and men, and was proceeding with every zeal to join the battalion of Guards, without considering the danger he was exposed to in crossing the Surf, when Captain Bradby fortunately saw him, and advised him to return immediately to his ship. At 20 minutes past ten I had the pleasure of seeing the explosion take place; and soon after the troops assembled on the sand-hills near the shore; but the sea ran so high that it was impossible to embark a single man, therefore I could only make every arrangement against the wind moderated; and this morning at day light I went on shore in the Kite, for the purpose of giving every assistance, but I had the mortification to see our army surrounded by the enemy's troops; and, as I had no doubt the General had capitulated, I ordered all the ships to anchor farther out, and I sent in a Flag of Truce by Colonel Boons of the Guards and Captain Brown of the Kite, with a letter to the Commandant, a copy of which I inclose for their Lordships information. At ten this morning the General's Aid-de-camp, Captain Williamson, came on board, and though it was very painful to hear General Coote was wounded, after all his exertions, yet it was very satisfactory to learn that under many disadvantageous circumstances, and after performing a service of such consequence to our country, the loss, killed and wounded, was only between 50 and 60 officers and privates; and that the General capitulated in consequence of being surrounded by several thousands of national troops. I inclose, for their Lordships information, a copy of such minutes as were left me by Captain Williamson, from which their Lordships will see the sluice gates and works are compleatly destroyed, and several vessels, intended for transports, burnt. I this morning learnt that the Canal was quite dry, and that the works destroyed yesterday had taken the states of Bruges five years to finish. I hope their Lordships will be satisfied that the enemy was surprised, and every thing they wished was accomplished, although the loss of the troops far exceeded any calculation, except under the particular circumstances of the winds coming to the northward and blowing very hard. If the weather had continued fine, the troops would have been embarked by twelve, at which time the return of killed and wounded did not exceed four rank and file. I cannot help again noticing the particular good conduct of Captain Mortlock, Lieutenant Edmond, and Lieutenant Norman, and beg to recommend them to their Lordships protection.—General Coote sent to inform me that he was highly pleased with the uncommon exertions of Captains Winthrop and Bradby, and Lieutenant Bradby, who had acted on shore as his Aid-de Camp: He also noticed the assistance he had derived from Captain Mackellar, after his landing. I take the liberty of sending this dispatch by Captain Winthrop, of the Circe, who commanded the seamen landed from the different ships, and as he had the particular charge of getting the powder and mines up for the destruction of the works, in which he so ably succeeded, he will be enabled to inform their Lordships of every circumstance. Captain Mackellar, with the officers and men on shore, were included in the capitulation: But I have not yet been able to collect an exact return of the number of seamen taken. I transmit you a list of killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships, and have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant,

HOME POPHAM.

* *To anchor to the Eastward—Hecla Bomb, J. Oughton; Harpy, H. Bazely; Ariadne, J. Bradley; Expedition, H. Popham; Minerve, J. M'Kellar; Savage, N. Thomson; Blazer, D. Burgess; Lion, S. Bevel; Circe, R. Winthrop; Vestal, C. White; Hebe, W. Birchill; Druid, C. Apthorpe; Serrier, T. Low n [illegible], W. Elliot; Furnace, M. W. Suckling.*

To keep to the Westward, for the purpose of making a feint to land there—Champion, H. Raper Dart. R. Raggett; Wolverene, L. M, Mortlock; Crash, B. M. Fraid; Boxer, J. Gilbert; Acute, J. Seaver.

His Majesty's ship Expedition, Ostend Road, May 20, 1798.

Sir, I have just heard with concern that the British troops and seamen under the command of Major-General Coote, and Captain Mackellar, of the Royal Navy, have capitulated to the troops of the Republic, and I trust they will be treated with that attention which is due to officers and men executing the orders of their Sovereign. It has been the invariable rule of the British Government to make the situation of prisoners as comfortable as possible; and I am sure, Sir, in this instance, you will do the same to the troops, &c. who have fallen into your hands. It will not be against any rule to exchange the prisoners immediately, but on the contrary add to your name by marking it with humanity and liberality; and I give you my word the same number of troops, or other prisoners, shall be instantly sent from England to France, with such officers as you shall name, or shall be named by the National Convention, provided no public reason attaches against the release of any particular person. I have sent the officers what things they left on board the ship, and I am confident you will order them to be delivered as soon as possible. I beg you will allow the officers and men to write letters to England by this flag, as a satisfaction to their families, it being impossible for me to know who have fallen or received wounds, which I hope will be very inconsiderable, from the accounts which I have received from the shore. I beg your answer to this letter without loss of time, and confiding in your liberality towards the troops under capitulation to you—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

HOME POPHAM.

To the Officer commanding the troops of the National Convention at Ostend.

Extract from the Minutes left on board the *Expedition* by Captain Williamson, Aid-de Camp to General Coote, dated 10 A. M. May 20, Ostend Roads.

Sluice-gates destroyed in the most complete manner. Boats burnt, and every thing done, and the troops ready to embark by 12 o'clock.—When we found it impossible to embark, took the strongest position on the Sand Hills, and about four in the morning were attacked by a column of 600 men to our left, an immense column in front, with cannon, and a very large column on the right. The General and troops would have all been off with the loss of not more than three or four men if the wind had not come to the northward soon after we landed, and made so high a sea. We have not been able to ascertain the exact number of men killed and wounded, but it is supposed they amount to about fifty or sixty.—The Officers killed and wounded are, Major-General Coote, wounded; Colonel Hely, 11th Regiment killed: Colonel Campbell, wounded; Captain Walker, Royal Artillery wounded.

A list of killed and wounded in his Majesty's ships and vessels under the command of *Home Popham, Esq.* May 19, 1798, Ostend Roads.

Seamen, &c. of Woolverne—1 killed, 10 wounded.

23d Regiment, on board the Woolverne—1 killed, 5 wounded.

Asp—1 seaman killed, Lieutenant Edmonds wounded.

HOME POPHAM.

Parliament-Street, May 22, 1798.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has this day been received by the Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lieut. Col. Warde, of the 1st regiment of Guards, dated on board the Expedition frigate, eight o'clock, P. M. May 20, 1798.

Sir, in consequence of the Minerva frigate (on board which were the four light infantry companies of the 1st regiment of foot guards) having unfortunately lost her situation in the squadron under the command of Capt. Popham, of the Royal Navy, during the night of the 18th inst. the command of the remainder of the troops, from that accident, has devolved upon me; and I have the honor to transmit to you the most correct account that I have been enabled to collect.

Early on the morning of the 19th inst. the following troops, under the command of Major General Coote, viz. two companies, L. infantry, Coldstream guards; two ditto, ditto, 3d guards; 11th regiment of Foot; 13th and 49th Flank Companies, with six pieces of ordnance, disembarked, and effected their landing, at three o'clock in the morning, to the eastward of Ostend, and completed the object of the expedition, by burning a number of boats destined for the invasion of England, and by so completely destroying the locks and bason gates of the Bruges canal, that it was this morning without a drop of water; and as I understand all the transports fitting out at Flushing were intended to be brought to Ostend and Dunkirk by the inland navigation, to avoid our cruizers, that arrangement will be defeated, and it will be a long time before the works can be repaired, as they were five years finishing, and were esteemed the most complete works of the kind in Europe. The troops had retreated, and were ready to re-embark by twelve o'clock the same morning, with the loss of only one rank and file killed and one seaman wounded, but found it impossible from the wind having encreased, and the surf running so high, as entirely to prevent their regaining the boats, upon which they took up a position on the sand-hills above the beach, where they lay the whole of that day and night upon their arms. The enemy, taking advantage of the length of time and the night, collected in very great force, and soon after day-break this morning, attacked them on every side, when, after a most noble and gallant defence, I am grieved to add, they were under the necessity of capitulating, to a very great superiority of numbers.

I herewith enclose a list of the killed and wounded, and I have every reason to believe it correct.

Lieut. Col. Hely, 11th foot, killed.
Major Gen. Coote, wounded.
Col. Campbell, 3d Guards, wounded.
Major Donkin, 44th foot, wounded.
Capt. Walker, Royal Artillery, wounded.
And near sixty rank and file killed and wounded.

(Signed) HENRY WARDE,
Capt. and Lieut. Col. 1st Guards.

AMERICA.

THE American State Papers are already before the Public—their statement is so complete, and their authority so uncontroverted, that it would be a waste of words to endeavour to add any thing to the clearness of the Narrative. And their effect upon every man who reads them (and we trust there is not a house or family in England, of whatever rank or condition, into which they will not find their way)—must be so immediately and unanswerably convincing, that to reason upon the conclusions to be drawn from circumstances that come down to the level of the meanest understanding—We hope far *below* the level of the basest heart that could be found among those who will read them in this Country—would be in all probability rather to weaken than enforce, the impression which of themselves they cannot fail of producing.

We cannot, however, refrain from transcribing what appears to us to be a correct and able summary of the American Ministers' Dispatches, as stated by Peter Porcupine—the assumed name of the Publisher of a Newspaper at Philadelphia;—the vigour of whose style, and the manly firmness of whose principles, have done more to work an amendment in the public spirit of America; to open the eyes of that Country to the real designs of France, and to rouse it to resistance against them, that all the poisoned pens of all the Jacobin Writers of Great Britain have been able to do (God be thanked) towards reconciling the body of the People here to the admiration of French Principles, and seducing them into the imitation of French Practice.

" It is stated (says Peter Porcupine,) that the instructions of the American Envoys were conciliatory in the extreme; that America was willing, in order to effect this much desired reconciliation, *to sacrifice every thing not inconsistent with national honour and independence.*

" To this humble and submissive tone the behaviour and the demands of the haughty upstart Sans-culottes were in some measure proportioned. The Envoys, on their arrival, sent a Letter to Talleyrand, Minister for Foreign Affairs; to which they have never received an answer. The Apostate Bishop did, however, send his Agents to talk with them, and from these under-devils they received the following overtures, which it was proposed to them to accede to, as preliminaries to Negotiation, and even to their reception.

" The agents did not assign any other reason for the innumerable injuries and insults which this country has received, than merely the offence which the Directory had taken at the President's Speech made to Congress at the opening of the last Session. The Reader will not fail to observe how impudent this must be, when he recollects that nine-tenths of their villanies were perpetrated previous to that time, and that that very session was occasioned by nothing else. Yet, for this speech some atonement was demanded; some great atonement, worthy the acceptance of the Directory, and proportioned to the magnitude of the offence.

" It is astonishing, that on a subject like this, the Envoys should condescend to talk to them for a single moment. They did, however do it.—They justified the conduct of the President, insisted upon his right to deliver to Congress what sentiments he pleased, and declared that they had neither authority or inclination to offer any disavowal of them.

" This brought on a conversation which led the Agents to the point, and the Envoys soon found that the wrath of the Directory was to be appeased, and the road to their sublime presence paved, with nothing but *money!* Like *Moses*, in the Play, the *moneysh* was the Alpha and Omega of their song. They condescended to name a small item or two; for instance,

" I. *Fifty Thousand Pounds* was to be paid to Talleyrand, to be shared by him and certain of the Directory, *as the price of an interview*, without any promise of its producing a reconciliation.

" II. America was to purchase of them for *Cash* and at *par*, 32 millions of Batavian Florins, which were then selling at 50 *per cent. below par.* and put up with the loss. And this transaction was to make an Article to be kept a secret from Great Britain.

" III. America was immediately to advance them a Loan, *double to the amount of the French spoliations*, when that can be ascertained; but in order to avoid all delay with respect to their touching the ready, and to simplify the amount by adhering to round numbers, 15 Millions of Dollars were to be sent them over immediately; and that France would repay this Loan *just when she pleased.*

" Here Mr. Marshall asked them how much money they would require in all? To which they replied—*As much as your People can pay!!!*"—Precious Villains! What! not leave us a Farthing!

" The Envoys stated" (which is but too true,) proceeds Peter Porcupine, " that the people of America had been warmly concerned for the establishment of the Liberties of France—That all the Powers of Europe were against France, still America had stood her friend—Notwithstanding the Directory had ordered Spoliations to be committed upon us without cause, to a considerable amount, the Government of America had the most ardent disposition to reconcile existing differences. To all this they replied—" *Money! Money!—Money!*"

" They said that some of the Directory were not so well supplied with cash as others of them. Merlin, they said, received a part of the Prizes from the Masters and owners of Privateers; but others had no such perquisites. When an objection was made to the demand, and it unreasonableness insisted on: " What," said the Frenchmen " you pay for your Treaties with the *Indians* and with the *Algerines*, and shall you not pay for them with *us* also!"

" Perceiving that *good words* had no effect, they began to threaten. They told the Envoys to look at Genoa, Holland, Geneva, and Venice; to take a timely warning from their fate, and to avoid it, by the only possible mode, that of tribute and submission. England, they said, was upon the eve of her ruin; that she was just about to fall, and that, when she was overthrown, the terms to be imposed on America would be ten times more severe. That, as to talking about *right* and *wrong*, it was all a *farce*: the question was a question of *policy* and of *power*; that they possessed the power of imposing what terms they pleased, and that *such was their pleasure.*

" The Envoys told them, that the people of America were not to be thus despised; that the United States did not resemble those little pittiful Republic which France had overturned; that the people here were numerous and brave, and that the country was not situated within the reach

of the French Armies. But, to all this the Agents replied, that ſtories of that kind would not go down in France; that the Directory well knew, that they had a party here ſtronger than that of the Government; that they would take care to make the Americans believe, that the failure of this Negotiation, and all the evils the country might ſuffer, ought to be attributed to the Federaliſts, and not to France or her Party! They dwelt much on this point. They inſiſted, that they had a party in theſe States, on whom they could rely; that the Government was nothing at all; and that they had only to ſay the word, and their will, let it be what it might, would be accompliſhed. Finally, they once more reminded the Envoys of the fate of Venice, and bid them ſeize the offered opportunity of ſubmiſſion, before it was too late.

"After all this conference had with the Agents, Mr. Gerry obtained an audience of the Apoſtate Talleyrand; informed him of it; of the perſons with whom it was held; and aſked him, in unequivocal terms, *if theſe men really poſſeſſed his confidence, and ſpoke his ſentiments?* to which Talleyrand as unequivocally replied, "*they did.*"

The Writer concludes his Narrative with a burſt of honeſt exultation at the full and incontrovertible proof now brought home to the French Government, of all the baſeneſs and profligacy which he had ſo long been charging upon them. "And now, (ſays he,) did I poſſeſs but a thouſandth part of the vanity, hypocriſy, or the impiety of the old ſectarian ſeditious Price, I ſhould exclaim:—"Lord, now letteſt thou thy ſervant depart in peace; for mine eyes have ſeen the accompliſhment of all my predictions."—The profligacy, the baſeneſs, the infamy of theſe wretches, have been the continual burden of my pages and my columns. I have, without ceaſing, with a repetion calculated to produce diſguſt, dinned in the ears of my Readers, that France had a potent faction here, devoted to her will, and ready to ſtrike at her command; and have a thouſand times ſaid, that the only terms to be obtained in any Negotiation with her, muſt fix everlaſting diſgrace on America. All this has now come true. The maſk is thrown off, and the ſtupid ſtanders-by wonder they did not ſooner perceive it."

LONDON,

FRIDAY, MAY 25.

Our letters from Portſmouth inform us, that by the Fly cutter, Lieut. Sparks, from the coaſt of France, intelligence has been received, that on Wedneſday evening laſt, Sir Richard Strachan's ſquadron was bombarding the Port of Havre.—Further particulars are hourly expected.

A letter from an Officer on board the Namur, of 90 guns, one of Lord St. Vincent's fleet, dated March 30, mentions:—"This morning we ſailed from Gibraltar, in company with the Theſeus and Swiftſure, of 74 guns each, having under our convoy between 50 and 60 ſail of tranſports, full of troops, bound to Liſbon. As ſoon as we got under way, the Spaniſh gun-boats and bomb-veſſels, above thirty in number, came out of Algeziras, and made a moſt furious attack upon us; their deſign was to cut off the tranſports, which they knew were ſo full of men, that they could make but little reſiſtance. The weather was in their favour, it being a dead calm, and the water ſmooth; inſomuch, that we were obliged to put out our boats, to tow the men of war and the tranſports, which gave the enemy an advantage of us. Notwithſtanding the Spaniards failed in their deſign, and ſuffered ſeverely for their enterprize. The tide drifted our ſhips under the enemy's forts, the guns of which kept up a heavy diſcharge of ſhells and ſhot upon us. The fire, however, from our forts at Gibraltar, and the men of war, prevailed againſt their gun-boats, notwithſtanding they are ſuch ſmall objects, riſing only about two feet and a half above the ſurface of the water; yet they generally carry metal from 24 to 48 pounders. The firing at both ſides was kept up for an hour and three quarters, and two of the enemy's gun-boats were ſunk, and the reſt ſo much diſabled, that with difficulty they eſcaped us. Neither men of war or tranſports received any material injury; the former were hit by ſome ſhot in their hulls, and had a few men wounded, and not more than two or three killed. The Spaniards muſt have loſt a number of men, having barely but as many left as could help them to run away. The having ſuch an advantage over us as calm weather and ſmooth water, induced them to attack fiercely, but after this experiment, they were received ſo handſomely, their inclination will not be ſtrong to try another. The fleet of Lord St. Vincent is healthy, and in a very formidable ſtate; and we are preparing for deſperate attacks upon Cadiz, the apprehenſions of which ſeem already to have given the Dons the ague."

BRISTOL,

MAY 22.

Dr. W——, whoſe apartments in London were ſearched by order of a warrant from the Duke of Portland, on ſuſpicion of carrying on a treaſonable correſpondence with the French, ſailed from this place for America, yeſterday, on board the Mary, of New York. He was diſguiſed in the habit of a Poliſh Jew, and engaged his paſſage in the ſteerage.

CORK.

It is with ſincere pleaſure we announce to the Public that ſuch means are adopted by Government, as will compleatly deſtroy the Hydra of Rebellion: within theſe few days the WHOLE KINGDOM has been proclaimed, and in future all Delinquents are to be tried by MILITARY LAW only. The arm of Juſtice which has hitherto been awful and ſlow, is now nerved with all the terrors of IMMEDIATE EXECUTION. The deluded People who have been heretofore ſo induſtrous to inflame the public mind, muſt now adopt the policy of being *ſilent*, or the puniſhment which they ſo long have trifled with will overtake them, and mark them as awful examples of the injured Laws of the Country.

Yeſterday was apprehended and committed to the cuſtody of the Main-Guard, Robert Symmonds, (a Perſon who keeps a Spirit Shop on the Barrack-Hill of this City,) on ſuſpicion of being a diſaffected Perſon. Immediately on his apprehenſion his Houſe was ſearched, and we underſtand that a Quantity of Arms were diſcovered, and taken from their *concealment*. It ſeems he urges in his defence that they were *Pawns*, (as he carries on the double profeſſion of Spirit Merchant and Pawn-Broker) depoſited for money lent to different people. Symmond's Clerk was likewiſe taken into cuſtody.

The ſame day Mr. Power (late of Trinity-College, from which he was ſome time ſince expelled) was apprehended on a ſimilar charge.

An Official Paper publiſhed in Dublin, on Monday, mentions that Captain M'Leane, of the Reay Fencibles, had attacked a conſiderable force of the Inſurgents, who had taken ſtation on Tara Hill, near Dunſhaughlin, the 26th inſt.—350 (among whom the Commander in full uniform) were left dead, and a good many more wounded.

The following Letter was Yeſterday received from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, addreſſed to Lieutenant General Sir James Stewart, commanding the Southern Diſtrict:

SIR,

"I have the ſatisfaction to inform you that the City of Dublin, in conſequence of the precautions which have been taken, is perfectly quiet, and I truſt will continue ſo. You will hear from General Lake, that the Rebels have been completely beat whenever they have dared to ſhew themſelves.

I have the honour to be,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Dublin Caſtle, May 28, 1798. } CAMDEN.

From the Fugacious reports of the day, we have been able to collect the following reports, which we can give as Authentic.

The force of the Rebels at Ballitore amounted to about 5000 men. They ſeized ſome packs of Wool coming from Dublin, and after having inhumanly *butchered the Carmen*, they formed a kind of entrenchment with thoſe, and the boughs of trees. After one or two ſlight ſkirmiſhes on the proceeding days, they were attacked laſt Sunday by General Dundas with a ſmall party of Dragoons, part of the 69th Regiment, and ſome Yeoman Corps ſucceeded in driving them from their temporary ſhelter, and after having killed 300, completely routed the reſt, and ſet fire to the Wool-packs, &c. They are deſtitute of arms. For the moſt part they are an irregular horde, furniſhed with long poles, to the end of which is faſtened, Pitchfork-heads, Hatchets, broken Scythes, and even *eating Forks*. The numbers who have Fire-arms are *very inconſiderable*.

Miſs Keating (ſiſter to Col. Keating) headed a party, dreſſed in Men's Clothes—*a-ſtride a proud Courſer*—She was arrayed in Green Uniform:—In one of the late conflicts ſhe was ſhot, after having juſt diſcharged her *Blunderluſs*, with which ſhe was conſtantly armed.

The Rebels at the Curragh have ſubmitted and given up their arms.

The United Iriſhmen in the County of Kildare ſent a Deputation from their Body to the *Union* in the County of Tipperary, accuſing them of cowardice in not coming forward; to which theſe latter returned for anſwer, that they *ſaw the deluſion* of their *quondom friends*, and would adhere to no oath but the one they had laſt taken, viz. THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The Rebels are up in the County of Wexford, a conſiderable number of troops has, ere this, attacked and no doubt defeated them.

This day a detachment of the Flying Artillery marched into this City: their appointments are in the firſt ſtile of execution and diſpatch, as they can, if neceſſary, travel at the rate of 8 *miles an hour!*

The State Trials are at length concluded and their iſſue has reached us. It enables us to ſtate, that Arthur O'Connor, Eſq. has been declared innocent of the charges againſt him, and of the number of perſons who accompanied him in his flight—Quigly only has been convicted. He received Sentence, to die on the 28th (yeſterday). Mr. O'Connor, however, and the other Priſoners were not liberated, as he was immediately apprehended, (while yet in the court at Maidſtone) on a warrant from the Duke of Portland, for High Treaſon. This charge will of courſe bring him to a new Trial, on which we forbear to ſpeak, and ſuſpend our opinion.

COVE,

MAY 27.

This day arrived his Majeſty's ſhip Endymion, Sir Thomas Williams, after ſeeing the Weſt-India fleet under convoy of the Santa Magaritta to the latitude of Madeira, where ſhe left them with a fair wind. On her return captured the Huit Amies French ſhip privateer, of 20 guns and 160 men, La Revanch French ſchooner privateer, of 12 guns and 70 men, —— French lugger privateer, of 12 guns and 60 men, and a Spaniſh packet from the Havannah with diſpatches, which were thrown overboard, but by the activity of Sir Thomas and his Officers in immediately getting a boat out, they were taken up, though an anchor of five cwt. weight was faſt to them for the purpoſe of ſinking them.

Sailed his Majeſty's ſloop Kangaroo, Captain Brace, on a cruize.

Extract of a Letter from DUBLIN.

Dublin, May 24, 1798.

"The General Inſurrection commenced laſt-night, and from what has happened in every place ſo far as the diſtance will allow us information, we ſuppoſe it general; but wait with impatience for to-morrow's Poſt, to know the particulars:—Many battles have been fought in the country round Dublin, and thank God with ſucceſs on our ſide:—The moſt bloody buſineſs happened at Naas; of the Rebels near 200 were killed; our loſs inconſiderable.—This inſtant *Martial Law* is proclaiming thro' the City, and with ſuch ſhouts of LONG LIVE THE KING, AS REND THE AIR, and give the well-diſpoſed the higheſt ſatisfaction.—Lord Edward, &c. &c. &c. will be brought to Trial. * * * * * * Broughal's (the Merchant, in Eccles-ſtreet) houſe is *now on fire*, and he in Newgate, and ſeveral others of his ſort in the like ſituation.—In fact, *whipping* has been the means of ſaving us.—The Packet is juſt arrived, but no news.—Several fellows have been hanged at the Barrack Gate already."

DUBLIN CASTLE, MAY 26, 1798, 10 A. M.

Extract of a Letter from the Reverned James Mc. Ghee, Vicar of Clonmore, County of Carlow, dated Hacketſtown, three o'Clock, P. M.

"In Conſequence of an Information received this morning, that a large Body of REBELS were marching to attack the Town, Lieutenant Gardiner, with the Men under his Command, and a Party of Yeomanry commanded by Captain Hardy, went out to meet them. Having reconnoitered their Force, which amounted to between three and four Thouſand, they took Poſt on the Hill under the Church, and when the REBELS came tolerably near, the Officers and Men made a Feint, and retreated into the Barrack.

"The Rebels ſeeing this, came on with a Shout, imagining the Day to be their own. In a few minutes Capt. Hume came up with about 30 of his troop, and inſtantly charged them, on which the Rebels retreated. A general purſuit took place: and ſo complete was the route, that above THREE HUNDRED of the Miſcreants now lie dead upon the Field of Battle.

"To ſay that the Antrim regiment behaved well is not any thing new, but the Yeomen under Capt. Hardy's command behaved aſtoniſhingly; nor can I ſufficiently commend the conduct of Capt. Hume and his corps; for though his right arm was in a ſling, owing to a very ſevere fall from his horſe, which prevented his uſing his ſword, he headed his men with gallantry, and went on with a ſpirit and bravery that ſurprized every one, conſidering his ſituation.

"As to Lieut. Gardiner, his conduct and ſteadineſs throughout the whole affair is far beyond my praiſe; but I am ſorry to inform you that a ſevere blow of a Stone he received on his breaſt from a villain whoſe life he had juſt ſaved, prevents his writing to you himſelf. He is, however, thank God, walking about, and having been let blood, is much better; the villain was ſhot dead on the ſpot.

"Every one of the Antrim was vying with each other who ſhould do his duty beſt; and I have very great pleaſure in telling you that not a man (Mr. Gardiner excepted, and one ſoldier who received a Contuſion in his arm) was in the leaſt injured.—In ſhort, the Loyalty and Zeal of the whole party was beyond any thing that has been ſeen on a ſimilar occaſion."

Extract of a Letter from Lord Viſcount Corry, Colonel of the Armagh Militia, and Major Wardle, of the Ancient Britiſh Light Dragoons, to Lieutenant General Lake, dated Naas, Thurſday Morning, 8 o'clock, 24th May, 1798.

"This morning, about half paſt 2 o'clock a Dragoon, from an out-poſt, came in and informed Major Wardle, of the Ancient Britiſh, that a very conſiderable armed body were approaching rapidly upon the town. The whole Garriſon were inſtantly under arms, and took up their poſitions according to a plan previouſly formed in caſe of ſuch an event happening. They made the attack upon our Troops, poſted near the Gaol, with great violence, but were repulſed: They then made a general attack in almoſt every direction, as they had got poſſeſſion of almoſt every avenue into the town. They continued to engage the Troops for near three quarters of an hour, when they gave way, and fled on all ſides. The Cavalry immediately took advantage of their confuſion, charged in almoſt every direction, and killed a great number of them. A great quantity of arms and pikes were taken, and within this half hour many hundred more were brought in, found in pits near the town, together with three men with green cockades, all of whom were hanged in the public ſtreet. We took another priſoner, whom we have ſpared, in conſequence of his having given us information that will enable us to purſue theſe Rebels; and from this man we learn that they were above a thouſand ſtrong: They were commanded, as this man informs us, by *Michael Reynolds*, who was well mounted, and dreſſed in Yeoman Uniform, but unfortunately made his eſcape; his horſe we have got.

"When we are able to collect further particulars, you ſhall be made acquainted with them. About thirty Rebels were killed in the ſtreets; in the fields, we imagine, above an hundred; their bodies have not yet been brought together.

"It is impoſſible to ſay too much of the Cavalry and Infantry; their conduct was exemplary throughout."

By the Right Worſhipful the Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of Cork—

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, we think it particularly Neceſſary at this Time, to uſe every Precaution in preſerving the preſent Peace and Tranquility of this City, and conceiving that all Public Houſes, of every Deſcription whatever, being ſhut up at a reaſonable Hour every Night, will be particularly conducive thereto,

WE, therefore, do hereby require and direct, that all Taverns and Public Houſes, without Diſtinction, ſhall be ſhut up at the Hour of Ten o'Clock, every Night from the Date hereof, until further Orders, and that no Company after that Hour be entertained therein, as all Perſons offending herein muſt anſwer the Conſequences at their Peril. Given under our Hands, at the Manſion-Houſe of the City of Cork, this 30th Day of May, 1798.

KINGSMILL BERRY, *Mayor.*
ROBERT HARDING, }
JOHN CUTHBERT, Junr. } *Sheriffs.*

LOST,

ON the South-Mall, between Graſton's Alley and Morgan-Street, *a BLACK GAUZE CLOAK*, trimmed with Lace. Any Perſon bringing it to the Houſe of Captain WILLIAM BAKER, ſhall be amply Rewarded. May 30.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

PROPOSALS, ſealed and endorſed—"Propoſals for the foraging Artillery Waggoners Horſes," will be received until the 8th of June, when the Contractors will be named. The contract is to commence the 20th of June.

The contract will be entered into for each province ſeparately, and no propoſal for more or leſs than a Province will be taken into conſideration.

The Contractor is not to feed the Horſes when travelling, and he or his known Agent are to receive twenty-four hours notice of where the Horſes are to be ſtationed.

At a day agreed on each week, at the option of the Officer commanding the Waggoners Corps, and at a place appointed by him, the Contractor is to deliver the probable quantity required by ſuch Officer for a week's maintenance of the Horſes.

Each Contractor propoſing for the feeding of the Horſes, alſo to ſtate at what rate he will graze ſuch Horſes, as it may be deemed neceſſary to put to graſs by the Officer commanding the Corps of Waggoners, each Horſe to be ſupplied with the following rations: Hay, 18lbs.—Oats, 8lbs.—Straw, 6lbs. May 30.

AN EXPOSTULATION,

EARNESTLY ADDRESSED TO

THE HIGHER RANKS OF SOCIETY.

At a time of unexampled alarm, an invitation to *reflection* cannot be deemed unſeaſonable. You are ſenſible that dangers of the moſt peculiar nature—unknown to your fathers—unapprehended till lately by yourſelves, threaten deſtruction to every thing you hold valuable. The hazard is univerſal, but it riſes infinitely with reſpect to *you*. The great prizes to be contended for, are chiefly in *your* poſſeſſion. *You* are of courſe the objects of a more rancorous envy, and would, in the event of a ſucceſsful inſurrection, be the victims of a more enraged and ſharper-ſighted malevolence. On *you*, therefore, it is peculiarly incumbent to enquire what may yet be done to ſave yourſelves and the community. Placed as you are by providence, on the vantage-ground of ſociety; your every movement is of importance.—Wiſe and active exertions on your part may yet reſcue your country; your folly, or even your ſupineneſs, muſt prove its inevitable ruin.

A ſpirit of inſubordination, ſpreading like a peſtilence from county to county and from province to province, has prepared too many amongſt the lower claſſes for being the ready inſtruments of a few dark and malignant traitors. Whence has that ſpirit ariſen? Various ſources may be pointed out; but there is one without which it could never have exiſted:—It is the growing contempt of the multitude for the laws of God and the inſtitutions of religion, which has made them proportionably regardleſs of the laws of civil ſociety.

Aſk your own underſtandings whether this is not the melancholy fact? Hitherto, whatever might have been the opinions or feelings of ſome amongſt the higher ranks, the lower claſſes were in moſt inſtances checked by the power of conſcience; they trembled at the idea of a falſe oath, becauſe they believed there was a God to judge them; and they ſtaarted back from death, not ſo much through the natural dread of diſſolution, as from the apprehenſion of an after-reckoning, and an internal recompence. But we have ſeen theſe reſtraints grow weaker; and in proportion as they have done ſo, what have been the conſequences? Deliberate, ſyſtematic perjury—aſſaſſination juſtified on principle—and the pillage of the rich openly urged upon the working claſſes as a juſt right and a legitimate reward. What, then, is to be looked for, ſhould this boldneſs of impiety, pervade the whole maſs of the people? Would one adequate guard of property, one pledge of perſonal ſafety, ſurvive the wreck of religion?—or, is to be hoped that ſtate-policy, when thus deprived of its moſt powerful reſource—or the force of armies, themſelves neceſſarily infected with the general contagion, could reſtrain, for any length of time, the bloody rapacity of an atheiſtical populace?

If you are ſenſible that ſuch an expectation would be madneſs, and that to think of avoiding the evil by obſtinately ſhutting your eyes againſt it, would be ſtill greater madneſs, be entreated for your own ſakes, and for the ſake of your country, to put ſeriouſly to yourſelves this awful queſtion.—"*Ought thoſe to be now the active diſſeminators of Atheiſm who, in caſe of its general prevalence, muſt be its firſt and moſt infallible victims?*"

Do you doubt whether there be juſt reaſon for ſuch an enquiry? Happy are you, if your own conduct furniſhes no ground for it. But look around, and ſee whether numbers of the faſhionable & the opulent are not at this moment as aſſiduous in ſpreading the contagion of profaneneſs, as if they deemed it the beſt ſecurity both for public and perſonal happineſs? And yet, if they were not infatuated by ſomething like a diaboliical deluſion, might they not already trace in the blood ſtained eyes of thouſands on every ſide of them, the influence of their own poiſon, and almoſt the preſage of their own deſtruction?

The voluptuous indulgencies, or even the groſs debaucheries of the rich and great, though infinitely injurious to the morals, did not neceſſarily deſtroy the principles of thoſe beneath them. Common ſenſe ſuggeſted, and experience ſhewed, that many, who were hurried along by the torrent of temptation, might nevertheleſs in their hearts believe and tremble at the awful truths of religion. So long therefore as the multitude had room to harbour even ſuch an opinion of their diſſipated ſuperiors, deeply as they muſt have been hurt by the contagion of example, it was ſtilll poſſible they might retain ſome latent principles of reſtraint and reformation: But when profligates of faſhion have added to their other vices the moſt direct and ſtudied impiety, when not content with corrupting the habits of the vulgar, they have proceeded to efface from their minds every impreſſion of God and religion, exhibiting to their view every inſtance of proud profaneneſs, and forcing them to conclude, that in the opinion of the wiſe, devotion is contemptible, and Chriſtianity only an object of inſult and deriſion, what can be expected, but that Atheiſm ſhould ſpread even to the very dregs of the community, and that its *emancipated* proſelytes ſhould repay their inſtructors by practiſing their own leſſons upon themſelves?

To whom does this charge belong? To *you* amongſt the higher ranks of ſociety (whatever may be your character or conduct in other reſpects) who habitually neglect the public worſhip of God—who, in the view of your domeſtics, ſit down to, and riſe up from your richly furniſhed tables, without deigning, even by a geſture or a look, to acknowledge the ſupreme Benefactor, and who, unſatisfied with the diſſipation of ſix days, habitually diſtinguiſh the ſeventh by ſome peculiar plan of amuſement, or higher-wrought ſcene of revelry, as if the conſciouſneſs of inſulting God and Religion gave an additional zeſt to your gratification. Let your own reaſon decide, whether *you*, who act thus, are not the radical contaminators of the public mind,—whether *you* are not, beyond compariſon, the worſt enemies of your country, and whether you are not more genuine traitors to its deareſt intereſts, than even the dark conſpirator, or the avowed rebel?

Look at thoſe of your inferiors with whom you are beſt acquainted, *your own domeſtics*. Suppoſe the dread of puniſhment, and all the variour energies of law, were ſuddenly ſuſpended, could you hope that *they* would feel any reſtraint from a ſenſe of morality or religion? In *your* families, they have met with much to pamper their appetites, to ſtimulate their vices, and to give them a reliſh for the whole of expenſive luxury, except its few remaining decencies. But have they witneſſed a ſingle circumſtance which could ſerve to remind them that there is a God? What converſations have they heard at your tables? Have they obſerved any law of religious decency ſo much as deverted to, except in the way of violation and inſult? What, in a word, have your houſes been to them, but ſchools of *Atheiſm*—yourſelves the uniform and indefatigable preceptors? And would they not profit by ſuch leſſons? Are they not, now, as prompt to imitate you, as, if an opportunity were afforded, they would be eager to ſupplant you? Already impelled as much by vanity, as by depravity, to be the miſſionaries of your irreligion to all with whom they converſe, they are proud to evince their own proficiency by a more overbearing inſolence, and a more ſanguinary ferocity.

If you need to have your conduct illuſtrated, and its effects exemplified to the full, look at the caſe of that accurſed country, which, after having been the grand corrupter of Europe, ſeems now to be made its providential ſcourge. Who were the ſeducers *there*, of the lower claſſes? Who inſtructed them to deſpiſe morality and religion—to laugh at future retribution,—to trample on the Chriſtian myſteries,—and to unhallow the Chriſtian ſabbath? There is but one anſwer—they were taught by the examples of their infatuated ſuſperiors, then the proudeſt, vaineſt, moſt voluptuous of men—now the moſt miſerable outcaſts on the habitable globe.

Treading in the ſame diſaſtrous ſteps with equal obſtinacy, but with far more aggravated guilt, to what can *you* look forward but the ſame or a ſtill more melancholy cataſtrophe? Are you prepared for this? Can you with undiſturbed compoſure anticipate rapine, aſſaſſination and maſſacre, or the yet more revolting proſpect of a miſerable ſurvival? If you can—or ſhould you, with a blindneſs of impiety, beyond that of *Robeſpierre* himſelf, ſee no connection between the ſpread of Atheiſm and your own and your country's ruin, you will, no doubt, go on to complete that *emancipation* of the popular mind, which you have ſo ſucceſsfully begun? But if you have ſtill the common feelings of humanity, you will, at this awful criſis, make at leaſt ſome effort to counteract the further progreſs of the miſchief, and to prevent (while it may be prevented) the utter diſſolution of all conſcientious obligation.

If, awakened to rational reflection, you ſhould aſk what you ought to do? The anſwer is eaſy—Refrain immediately, and perſeveringly from every inſtance of *direct, open irreligion*. Your own underſtandings will ſufficiently point out to you what parts of your preſent conduct are inconſiſtent with the reſpect which, even on grounds of policy, you ſhould pay to the religion of your country; and whatever, in this view, you cannot juſtify to your own impartial judgment, have the courage, in ſpite of former habits or preſent diſinclination, inſtantly to abandon it.

For example—can you deny the pernicious conſequences, which have now been pointed out as ariſing from your habitual violation of the Lord's Day? You have taken no care to conceal this from the multitude—the ſituation you hold in ſociety made it impoſſible that it ſhould be hid—the frivolous efforts to get rid of the forenoon, by all the varieties of what is well called *lounging*,—the elaborate diſſipation of the afternoon—the ſtated dinner-party—the evening rout—the diſplay of card-tables—the late revel—and when the advance of the ſeaſon has united with the "overlaboured laſſitude" of voluptuouſneſs, to ſuſpend for a while the feſtivity of the capital, the almoſt uniform choice of Sunday as the day of removing to the country—theſe altogether have formed an exhibition, too uniform and too impoſing, not to arreſt the ſenſes, and fill the imaginations of the populace.—And, ſay yourſelves, what muſt have been the conſequence? Was not the inference of *your own utter contempt of every thing ſacred* ſo inevitable, as to force itſelf on the moſt ſenſeleſs of the mob? And can you imagine that every vulgar ruffian would not eagerly imbibe what tended, ſo directly, to cheriſh his own depravity, and ſanction his own profligacy?

Will you not then, in this ſingle inſtance at leaſt, conſult your own ſecurity, and that of your country? The deluge of blood, which inundates the neighbouring nations, has not as yet reached *us*. But what can finally reſiſt its overwhelming force, except the broad and ſolid dyke of popular conſcientiouſneſs? Do not then demoliſh this ſingle ſafeguard? Rather haſten to repair the breaches which yourſelves have made in it.—Your return to *common ſenſe* and *common decency*, in this one particular, will have a powerful and univerſal influence: an obſtinate perſeverance in your preſent practice will be fatal. Your profanation of Sunday defeats all enforcement of the laws, which have been made for its obſervance. The conſequence muſt be, that it will melt—nay the fact is, that it is even now rapidly melting into the licence of common days—and that the very remembrance of it, and of all religion, will be loſt. Hitherto, even from the ſilence and ſolemnity alone of Sunday, the moſt ignorant of the multitude have been compelled to recollect the awful truths of religion—if this were wanting they would ſoon forget there was a God. Think then on the whole—threatened as you are with undeſcribed and infinite horrors—ſurrounded as you are with the victims of an infanity, the counterpart of your own,—but ſtill poſſeſſing the means and the opportunity of prevention and ſecurity, think what you owe to your country and to yourſelves! Remember that in all this you are only intreated not to be wilfully frantic—not to deſtroy with your own hands the ſole guarantee of your peace. In a word, you are intreated, by the eaſy ſacrifice of a few practices, as ſenſeleſs as they are pernicious, to refrain from maddening the public mind—to ceaſe from poiſoning at their ſource the ſtreams of popular opinion and popular conduct—that ſo, under the guard of a ſober and conſcientious public, you may ſee your country tranquil and ſecure, and yourſelves enjoy—both perſonally and politically—a prolonged and an honourable exiſtence.

DUBLIN,

THURSDAY, MAY 24.

Laſt night the Northen mail coach was ſtopped under Santry wall, and, together with the letters it contained, burned. The circumſtances were theſe: In a certain part of the road, cars were placed ſo as to obſtruct the paſſage of the coach, which, having arrived at this point, was ſurrounded by nine or ten armed perſons, who ſaid that they intended no harm—but merely wiſhed to prevent the contents of the mail from falling into the hands of a great body of inſurgents, which was a little farther on. The coachman and guard conceiving by ſuch language that their obſtruction proceeded from loyal precaution, made no reſiſtance, and were undeceived only by ſeeing the coach, &c. in a few moments in flames—they having previouſly been forced into an adjoining houſe. In the fields near to where this tranſaction took place were aſſembled a large body of people, not leſs, as the mail coachman calculated, than a thouſand perſons. A ſmall remnant of the letters were brought half burnt to the Poſt-office. None of the paſſangers were ill-treated, nor any thing taken from their perſons.

The Connaught mail was alſo ſtopped between Lucan and Leixlip, and broken to pieces, and the letters deſtroyed. The guard was very ſeverely wounded.

The conſequence of this ſyſtem, if continued, will be of the moſt alarming and deſtructive nature to the country, from the incalculable injury which muſt reſult to public credit, and muſt be ſeriouſly lamented by every perſon feeling a real intereſt in the public welfare.

Five perſons, ſuſpected of being engaged in burning the Northern mail coach, by placing the obſtruction of the carts, have been taken by the Attornies cavalry, who happened to be patroling the neighbourhood, and brought into town.

In conſequence of ſome information of an alarming nature received by Government, the drum beat to arms about 12 o'clock laſt night, and the ſeveral corps of Yeomanry in this city repaired to their alarm poſts—cannon were placed in the avenues leading to the Caſtle—the military preparations wore the moſt awful appearance—and a conſiderable degree of conſternation prevailed throughout the night.

This morning led us further into the cauſe.—A large body of Inſurgents had aſſembled between Crumlin and Tallagh, in the neighbourhood of Saggard, all armed, and moſt of them mounted: they were oppoſed by the Yeomanry in that quarter who fired on them, but without effect, and were obliged to retreat. An expreſs having been ſent in the interim, a re-inforcement of Cavalry (the 5th Dragoons) arrived, between whom and the inſurgents a conflict enſued, in which three of the latter were killed, and about 30 taken priſoners. A quantity of pikes were alſo taken, and two carts.

The dead bodies were expoſed throughout the whole of this day in the Lower Caſtle-yard, and the fifth dragoons, in returning to camp, carried through the city as trophies, the horſe and boots belonging to one of the deceaſed. The inſurgents were armed with piſtols, ſwords, blunderbuſſes, and pikes.

Yeſterday the yeomanry continued their reſearches after concealed and other arms, great quantities of which, ſuch as muſkets, pikes, halberts, ſwords, and other weapons, were lodged in appointed depots. Several ſuſpected perſons were alſo taken into cuſtody.

For theſe two days paſt the puniſhment of whipping has been inflicted on ſeveral ſuſpected perſons, to induce them to make confeſſions of their guilt, its extent and their accomplices—a great number of Black-ſmiths have been of the number, one of whom was carried through the city on horſeback, his bellows borne before him, and his perſon hung over with the pikes which had been found with him.

In the recent ſearch which has been made thro'-out this city for arms, we are happy to bear teſtimony to the exemplary conduct of the yeomanry, who, in diſcharging the duty impoſed upon them, never forgot that the objects of their examination were the dwellings of their fellow-citizens. The politeneſs with which they and the Magiſtracy accompanying them, acted, cannot fail to leave ſtrong impreſſions of gratitude on the minds of thoſe who felt the advantage of ſuch temperate and proper conduct.

An alarm having been given about five o'clock this morning, that a great body of inſurgents had aſſembled in Smithfield, a large party of cavalry, and ſome of the Stephen's-green infantry proceeded thither, but found that the information was totally falſe and unfounded.—Puniſhment ſhould deſervedly attend any perſon who thus wantonly and wickedly create ſuch alarms, and contribute to diſturb the tranquility of the metropolis.

A meſſenger was ſent off on Tueſday night with the bill for holding Commiſſions during the ſitting of term, which paſſed both Houſes of parliament on Tueſday.

The yeomanry who were at their alarm poſts in St. Stephen's-green laſt night heard diſtinctly the diſcharges of arms which took place in the conflict at Saggard.

Some pieces artillery were laſt week conveyed down to the fortifications preparing adjacent to the Pidgeon-houſe, where ſtables are building for horſes, as they could upon any emergency be drawn acroſs the ſtrand at that place to black-rock, dunleary, or any other part of the country in that direction.

The encampments which are to take place generally throughout the kingdom, are calculated in point of diſtance and ſituation, as that the forces, on any emergency, can form a junction in the moſt eaſy and expeditious manner, Indeed the plans have been formed ſo, as moſt effectually to conduce to the ſafety of the country and the health and diſcipline of the troops.

In conſequence of the death of the Earl of Clonmell, it is confidently ſpoken of, that Right Hon. Arthur Wolf is to ſucceed to the Chief Juſtice-ſhip, and that Mr. Toler ſucceeds to the office of Attorney General, who is to be ſucceeded by Mr. Stanley, as Solicitor General.

Yeſterday morning, a meeting took place in the Phœnix park, between an officer of Militia, and Mr. F. an attorney.—They fired two ſhots without any effect, and were afterwards reconciled. The latter had the button of the hip of his coat taken off by one of the ſhots. [D. E. P.

Notice—Is hereby given, that the moſt ſtrict and poſſitive Orders have been iſſued by Lieutenant General Lake to his Majeſty's Forces, to afford Protecttion to all Cattle, Sheep, Corn, and Proviſions of every deſcription paſſing to and from the City of Dublin, and to all perſons having the care of the ſame; and all Farmers Graziers, and others, may be aſſured of finding the Dublin Markets free and unmoleſted.

By Order of Lieutenant General Lake
commanding his Majeſty's forces
in this Kingdom,
G. Hewett, Adjutant General.

Dublin,
Adjutant General's Office,
25th May, 1798.

Dublin Caſtle, May 25, 1798.

Half paſt 3, P. M.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut. Gen. Dundas to Lord Viſcount Caſtlereagh, dated Naas, May 25, 1798.

"In addition to the account which I had the "honour of ſending you yeſterday, I have the ſa-"tisfaction to inform your lordſhip, that about "2 P. M. Yeſterday I marched out again to at-"tack the Rebels, who had aſſembled in great "force on the north ſide of the Liffey, and were "advancing towards Kilcullen Bridge: They oc-"cupied the hills on the left of the road leading "to Dublin, the road itſelf and the fields highly "incloſed, on the right. The attack began be-"tween 3 and 4; was made with gallantry; the "Infantry forcing the enemy on the road, and "driving them from the hills on the left; the "Cavalry with equal ſucceſs cutting off their re-"treat. The affair ended ſoon after 4. The "ſlaughter was conſiderable for ſuch an action "one hundred and thirty lay dead. No priſon-"ers.

"I have the further ſatisfaction of ſtating to "your lordſhip, that his Majeſty's troops did not "ſuffer in either killed or wounded. The Rebels "left great quantities of all kinds of arms behind "them, and fled in all directions.

"This morning all is in perfect quietneſs. "General Wilford, from Kildare, joined me laſt "night, an Officer with whom I ſerve with un-"ſpeakable ſatisfaction.

"The troops of every deſcription, both officers "and men, ſhewed a degree of gallantry which "it was difficult to reſtrain within prudent "bounds.

"Capt. Latouche's corps of Yeomanry diſtin-"guiſhed themſelves in a high ſtile.

The Cork Herald:

Or, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.—No. 33.] SATURDAY, June 2, 1798. [Price, Four-Pence.

By the Right Worſhipful the Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of Cork—

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, we think it particularly Neceſſary at this Time, to uſe every Precaution in preſerving the preſent Peace and Tranquility of this City, and conceiving that all Public Houſes, of every Deſcription whatever, being ſhut up at a reaſonable Hour every Night, will be particularly conducive thereto.

WE, therefore, do hereby require and direct, that all Taverns and Public Houſes, without Diſtinction, ſhall be ſhut up at the Hour of Ten o'Clock, every Night from the Date hereof, until further Orders, and that no Company after that Hour be entertained therein, as all Perſons offending herein muſt anſwer the Conſequences at their Peril. Given under our Hands, at the Manſion-Houſe of the City of Cork, this 30th Day of May, 1798.

KINGSMILL BERRY, *Mayor.*
ROBERT HARDING, }
JOHN CUTHBERT, Junr. } *Sheriffs.*

LOST,

ON the South-Mall, between Grafton's-Alley and Morgan-Street, *a BLACK GAUZE CLOAK*, trimmed with Lace. Any Perſon bringing it to the Houſe of Captain WILLIAM BAKER, ſhall be amply Rewarded. May 30.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

PROPOSALS, ſealed and endorſed---"Propoſals for the foraging Artillery Waggoners Horſes," will be received until the 8th of June, when the Contractors will be named. The contract is to commence the 20th of June.

The contract will be entered into for each province ſeparately, and no propoſal for more or leſs than a Province will be taken into conſideration.

The Contractor is not to feed the Horſes when travelling, and he or his known Agent are to receive twenty-four hours notice of where the Horſes are to be ſtationed,

At a day agreed on each week, at the option of the Officer commanding the Waggoners Corps, and at a place appointed by him, the Contractor is to deliver the probable quantity required by ſuch Officer for a week's maintenance of the Horſes.

Each Contractor propoſing for the feeding of the Horſes, alſo to ſtate at what rate he will graze ſuch Horſes, as it may be deemed neceſſary to put to graſs by the Officer commanding the Corps of Waggoners, each Horſe to be ſupplied with the following rations: Hay, 18lbs.—Oats, 8lbs.—Straw, 6lbs. May 30.

TO BE SOLD,

A PAIR of light Handſome Bay CARRIAGE HORSES. They may be ſeen on the Parade, on *Monday* and *Wedneſday* next, or ſooner, by applying at the *Herald Office*. Any trial will be given. May 30.

The Cork and Youghall Royal Mail-Coach,

WILL commence Running early next Month, on *Sundays*, *Tueſdays*, and *Thurſdays*, from Cork to Youghall, and return on *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays*, and *Fridays*; of which the Public will be duly Informed, in the courſe of a few days, by the Proprietors,

JAMES DALTERA, *of Cork,*
FRANCIS ROBERTS, *of Youghall.*

Cork, }
26th of May, 1798. }

FOR SALE,

AT the Stores of DOMINICK WATERS, SONS and CO. Red Port Wine of ſuperior Quality, in Pipes and Hhds. The Credit they will give on the ſale of this Article, when the Security is undeniable, muſt ſecure them a *decided preference.*

They have alſo for ſale,
Very fine Martinique Coffee in Barrels,
Prime Vinegar in Hhds.
Firſt Quality Hops in Pockets,——and
Eaſt India Sugar in Bags, equal in colour and quality to Lump.

☞ IT being intended to propoſe *moving* King George the Second's Statue, from its preſent ſcite to the lower end of the Grand-Parade, as ſoon as the Expence can be aſcertained, ſuch Perſons as are willing to undertake doing it, are requeſted to ſend Propoſals to the *Mayor, Sheriffs, Common Speaker, Sir Samuel Rowland, John Thompſon,* or *Michael Buſteed*, Eſq. *May 23.*

VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION,

For the Service of the Country.

	£.	s.	d.
Dean and Chapter of St. Finbarry's, *Cork,*	200	0	0
Rev. John Kenney, *Vicar General,*	56	17	6
Hon. and Rev. Thomas St. Lawrance, *Dean,*	50	0	0
Rev. Henry Sandiford, *Chantor,*	50	0	0
..... John Forteſcue, *Chancellor,*	22	15	0
..... Verney Lovett, *Treaſurer,*	50	0	0
..... Alex. Lamillierre, *Archdeacon,*	50	0	0
..... John Chetwood,	30	0	0
..... Edward Kenney, *Sen.*	40	0	0
..... James Pratt,	50	0	0
..... Horatio Townſhend,	50	0	0
..... Richard Webb,	40	0	0
..... George Berkley,	11	7	6
..... Thomas Briveter,	45	10	0
..... A. Hyde,	10	0	0
..... Robert Meade,	20	0	0
..... Henry Hewitt,	50	0	0
..... Edward Kenney, *Jun.*	20	0	0
..... Thomas Kenney,	20	0	0
..... John Meade, *Ballymartle,*	34	2	6
..... Richard Meade, *Ballymartle,*	34	2	6
..... Richard Meade, *Iniſhannon,*	22	15	0
..... William Noble,	20	0	0
..... Richard Gibbings,	22	15	0
..... Charles Smith,	22	15	0
..... David Freeman,	22	15	0
..... Thomas Hore,	22	15	0
..... A. Hickey,	22	15	0
..... Giles Lee, *Dioceſan School-Maſter, Cork,*	11	7	6
..... George Armſtrong, *Dioceſan School-Maſter, Roſs,*	5	13	9
..... Arthur Herbert,	50	0	0
..... Broderick Tuckey,	17	1	3
..... Robert Warren,	11	7	6
..... William Thompſon,	5	13	9
..... Edward Warren,	5	13	9
..... Edward Carleton,	5	13	9
..... John Hingſton,	10	0	0
..... William Beaufort,	11	7	6
..... William Stewart,	22	15	0
..... Henry Stewart,	5	13	9
..... William Saunders,	5	13	9
..... John Forſayeth,	5	13	9
..... Morgan Donovan,	5	13	9
..... John Webb,	5	13	9
..... Wm. Silletoe,	5	13	9
..... Arthur Browne,	5	13	9
..... John O'Connor,	5	13	9
..... Thomas Cole,	5	13	9
..... Alexander Kennedy,	5	13	9
..... Boyle Davis,	5	13	9
..... P. H. Hamilton,	5	13	9
..... Wm. Gorman,	5	13	9
..... Hugh Reynolds,	5	13	9
..... F. Hewitt,	5	13	9
..... J. H. Madraſs,	5	13	9
..... Henry Jones, *Kinſale,*	20	0	0
..... Mr. Hincks, *Miniſter of the Diſenting Congregation, Cork,* per ann.	9	2	0
..... Thomas Browne,	40	0	0
..... Peter Foley,	21	7	6
..... Robert Forſayeth,	5	13	9
..... Iſaac Watkins,	20	0	0
..... —— Lloyd,	5	13	9

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, We have received information, that MANY *Seditious* and *Treaſonable* Perſons have of late left their uſual places of abode, and are now ſecretly reſiding in this City and its Liberties:—In order to diſcover and apprehend all ſuch perſons, we do hereby call upon, and ſtrictly command the ſeveral Reſident Inhabitants of this City and its Liberties, as they ſhall anſwer at the utmoſt peril of the Law, forthwith, and from time to time, to return to us the Names and Deſcriptions of all ſuch Strangers as ſhall be lodged or entertained in their Houſes, together with an account of the places whence each ſeparate Stranger reſpectively came. And we do further call upon the ſeveral Magiſtrates, the High and Petty Conſtables, and all others his Majeſty's Loyal and Well-diſpoſed Subjects, to give information, and to be otherwiſe aiding and aſſiſting in carrying this Proclamation into effect.

KINGSMILL BERRY, Mayor.
ROBERT HARDING, }
JOHN CUTHBERT, } *Sheriffs.*
(the younger,)

Cork, *May* 23, 1798.

The Maſter of the Ceremonies,

INFORMS the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City and its Environs, that HIS BALL is fixed for the 4th of next June. May 2.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR Seven Years, from the Firſt of July next, a well ſecured *Profit Rent*, of £.30, per Annum, ariſing out of a *Farm* in the County of Cork. Apply to *William Newman*, the younger, at his Office in *Kinſale*, where he is ready to tranſact all Buſineſs as an Attorney and Notary Public. May 26.

By Order of His Majeſty's High Court of Admiralty

For Sale by Auction at Cork,

ON Monday, the 2d Day of *July* next, the following Goods; being the entire *Cargo* of the Portugueſe Ship, *Na. Sa. de Patrocinio Et St. Anna*, captured by the French on her Voyage from *Pernambuco* to *Oporto*, and recaptured by his Majeſty's Ships *Galatea* and *Doris:*

About 725 Cheſts,
112 Caſks,
71 Frails,
4 Bags, } *Sugar:*
2,200 Ox Horns;
4,300 Tanned Hides;
220 Undreſſed Hides;
360 Bags Cotton Wool;
100 Pieces,
120 Quintals, } *Dye-Wood:*
3 Caſks Honey;
70 Planks;
1 Box of Sweetmeats.

Immediately after the Sale of the Cargo, the ſaid SHIP, with *all her Materials*, will alſo be Diſpoſed of. Catalogues and further particulars may be had, by applying to

EMERIC VIDAL,
JOHN COTTER,
A. T. SAM PAYO, } *Commiſſioners.*

Cork, May 22, 1798. }

FIRST and SECOND QUALITY
Scale *Sugar* in bags,
Kent and Brewers *Hops*,
New Swediſh *Herrings* repack'd for export,
Double *Matts*,
Wood *Hoops*.

For ſale, on moderate terms, ROB. BURKE's Stores, Sand quay. May 19.

To be Let, or the Intereſt ſold,

THE Houſe and Concerns on the Coal-Quay, for a conſiderable time, in the poſſeſſion of the late Firm of *KIFT* and *CLUTTERBUCK*, and are now in the occupation of Mr. Clutterbuck, immediate poſſeſſion can be given, and may be viewed from 8 in the morning till 6 at night. April 11.

WHEREAS,

IT is thought neceſſary that the Magiſtrates ſhould be informed of the different Arms in the ſeveral Pariſhes within the City of Cork, and Liberties thereof, except ſuch Arms as are in the poſſeſſion of the Army or Yeomanry.

Now I KINGSMILL BERRY, Mayor of ſaid City, in purſuance of the Act of Parliament authoriſing me thereto, do hereby require all and every Perſon and Perſons within this City and Liberties, having in their poſſeſſion Arms, whether regiſtered or not, forthwith to deliver into me an exact liſt of all ſuch Arms, to be verified upon oath—and all Perſons refuſing or neglecting ſo to do, after this public Notice, will be ſubject to ſuch Penalties as the Law directs.

Mansion-House, April 7.

THOMAS DUNSCOMBE,

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Stores in MARLBOROUGH-STREET,

Prime Virgina Wrapper Tobacco.

May 16.

WHEREAS,

ON TUESDAY Night, the 1ſt inſtant, ſome Perſon, or Perſons, entered the *Stores*, of DOMNICK WATERS, SONS, and CO. *Academy-ſtreet*, and therefrom forceably Broke into their Counting-House, in ſaid Street, and forced the Locks of Four Desks, from one of which ſome Silver was Taken. —— They hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any Perſon, or Perſons, who will bring to *Conviction* the Perpetrator, or Perpetrators, of this Outrage. May 5.

FLAXSEED.

A CARGO of Prime NEW FLAXSEED, juſt arrived per the *Norfolk* to DANIEL CALLAGHAN, who will engage the Quality and Growth, and Diſpoſe of it on moderate Terms, to cloſe Sales. May 23.

Barrymore Committee Room,

Carrigtwohill, May 18, 1798.

ON a Motion of the Honorable Augustus Barry, Chairman, in the abſence of the Earl of Barrymore,

Reſolved,

THAT we do inform Major General Myers, that the People in our Diſtrict have entered chearfully into the Recognizances recommended by him, and that they have taken the Oath of Allegiance, and given in a number of Arms and Pikes, and ſhewn evident marks of contrition for their late Rebellious conduct; and as ſuch, that we do ſupplicate him to withdraw the Troops from their Quarters.

Reſolved,

THAT our Chairman be requeſted to repreſent our wiſhes to Major General Myers, ſo that the above Reſolution may be carried into effect.

On a Motion of Thomas Harding, *Eſq.*

Reſolved,

THAT ſhould there be any violence or illegal act of any kind committed in this Diſtrict hereafter, that we whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, do pledge ourſelves in the moſt ſolemn manner, to come forward in a body, and to inflict the moſt ſummary puniſhment on any perſon daring enough to tranſgreſs the Laws!

Augustus Barry, *Chairman.*

Richard Barry,	Simon Dring,
Thomas Harding,	Robert Dring,
William Coppinger,	Deane Hoare,
John Purdon,	William Barry,
William Marten,	F. E. Cotterell,
Thomas Coppinger,	J. B. Wakeham,
Edmond Coppinger,	William Wakeham,
Thomas Marten,	John O'Hea,
R. Marten, *Tullagreen,*	John Marten,
James Coghlan,	James Caſey,
William Marten,	Roger Griffin,
Bryan Sheehy,	George Lukey,
James O'Connors,	Richard Martin.

The Hon. Augustus Barry having left the Chair, and Bryan Sheehy, Eſq. being called thereto,

Reſolved,

THAT the warmeſt thanks of the Gentlemen of this Diſtrict, be preſented to the Earl of Barrymore, and the Hon. Augustus Barry, our Chairman, for their decided, manly, and ſpirited conduct through the entire of this arduous duty.

(Signed) BRYAN SHEEHY,
By order of the Meeting.

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majeſty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and THADY LAWLER, Lieutenant in the Clare Light Company attached to the ſaid Regiment, ſtand charged on oath with having forcibly and violently committed a rape on CATHERINE FYNN, a priſoner in charge of the guard whereof the ſaid LAWLER was officer.

WE, the underſigned Officers of the 89th Regiment at Head-Quarters, deſirous of teſtifying to the Country our abhorrence and deteſtation of ſuch inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the ſaid WILLIAM VENNILL to juſtice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any perſon or perſons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majeſty's goals within the ſpace of Six Months from the date hereoff, which Reward ſhall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of ſaid Regiment.

Said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, ruddy complexion, fair hair, and rather inkneed.

William Steward Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
William Hilliard, Captain.
Bernard Stawell, Captain.
William N. Long, Captain.
John T. Perry, Captain.
John L. Meſurier, Captain Lieutenant,
Jordan Roche, Surgeon.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant,
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
John Macdonald, Lieutenant,
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant,
Richard Butler, Lieutenant,
Robert M'Keaud, Lieutenant,
William Percivall, Lieutenant.
Charles Pm. Roddy, Enſign.
William Cowell, Enſign.
John Grant, Enſign.
Henry Eyre Evans, Enſign.
John Campbell, A Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18. 1798.

DUBLIN,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30.

Having been very much engaged in active Service, (for now it is incumbent on every man to carry arms), we have not leasure to detail the important transactions by which we are surrounded: indeed the official bulletins published by Government obviate the necessity, which we shall take care to copy. Amongst the discoveries made, however, one is too important to be omitted.—A master chimney-sweeper, against whom information was given, on being tied to the halberts and flogged, confessed that he had been lately in the habit of visiting a prisoner of the name of Stockdale in Kilmainham—that at dinner and afterwards he had been placed in the chair—that he had been employed to set fire to the Castle of Dublin and the Parliament-house, by placing combustibles in the flews and chimnies. The combustibles were found ready placed in the Parliament-house, and on the first full meeting the Senate was doomed to destruction.

In addition to the official bulletins, we can state from unquestionable authority, that the Cavan regiment of militia, having marched on Friday evening last to the northward of the city, came up with a large body of the rebels, at the distance of about nine miles. They had a centinel who regularly challenged on their approach, and the countersign was demanded. A Serjeant answered that they were friends, when he was desired to advance, which he did, and instantly ran the centinel through the body. Notwithstanding that they advanced in the greatest silence, the rebels took the alarm and fled. About one hundred rallied in a Church yard, of whom 69 were killed on the spot. The Cavan had not a single man killed or wounded.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Macauley, of the Antrim Militia, to Major Hardy, commanding in the County Wicklow, dated Baltinglass, 24th May, 1798.

"Between 12 and one o'clock to day, the insurgents appeared in the neighbourhood, to the amount of at least four or five hundred; thirty of the Antrim Militia, under my command, and Cornet Love, with 20 of the 9th dragoons, were advancing upon them in the town of Stratford upon Stanley, Captain Stratford appeared at the other end of the town with part of his corps. We attacked the Rebels on both sides, and completely routed them, leaving between one and two hundred killed, besides many wounded, who made their escape.

"There are several of our men wounded, and one of the 9th dragoons severely, I have great pleasure in telling you, that every man behaved as well as possibly could be wished.",

Colonel Walpole arrived with a dispatch from the army acting against the Rebels in the county of Kildare yesterday evening. We understand that the contents are most favourable. Eight thousand of the Rebels are most completely surrounded, and have offered to capitulate. It is said that the answer of Government is to allow the Commander to treat with them, provided that as a preliminary they give up their leaders.

By the latest advices it appears, that the rebels are in possession of the towns of Arklow, Wexford and Gorey, and have marked their progress by the most wanton spoliations and unparalleled cruelties.

That they will soon be dislodged is certain—but the havoc which they have committed and are committing on persons and properties must be a work of time to repair.

Amongst other exploits of the rebels in the county of Wicklow, the last has been the murder in cold blood of the Reverend Mr. Powel and his family—the pious founder of Sunday schools in this kingdom.

Mr. Powel was appointed by the corporation of Dublin to his living, in consideration of his eminent services to the rising generation. This was crime sufficient to have his name entered in the dooms' day book of the blood-stained Irish Government.

No circumstance from the first overt-act of the rebellion, has excited more wonder than that of the submission accepted by General Dundas from four Thousand rebels with arms in their hands, because, and because only, they were unable to use them with effect. This is a mode of crushing rebellion perfectly new to military men; it is not surprising, therefore, that it is entirely beyond ordinary comprehensions. This was however not the Duke of Cumberland's mode of putting down the rebellion in Scotland.

Let not the inhabitants of Dublin repose in a confidence for which there is no rational foundation, and which if it is not madness must be ideotism. No later than yesterday the houses of loyalists were marked in every direction, even to the suburbs of the town. In two houses in Grafton-street lists of persons marked for massacre were found, which if printed would swell to the magnitude of an almanack. The owners of these houses have absconded, on having been given up by fellow-traitors. The number of conspirators in the metropolis has not been diminished, on the contrary, it has been much increased by an influx from the country—very few of their arms have been got at; to say nothing of cannon, or fire-arms, there are at least eight thousand pikes and daggers concealed, with *organized* miscreants to wield them.

Until the arms at least are obtained, there can be no assured safety. Perhaps the clemency of Government might in some degree be extended to the wretches, who are undeserving it from their obstinacy, a few hours might be allowed those where names appear on their lists, and if they did not at the expiration of them, surrender their arms, no one would pity their fate.

It is asked—what new charge of treason has been suffered to lurk behind, which is only brought forward after the acquittal of Arthur O'Connor, to subject him to further detention?—Surely those who make such remarks must choose to pass an act of oblivion over what has very recently happened in this kingdom, from which O'Connor fled, leaving his bail to pay the forfeiture of his non-appearance. Do they forget the various prosecutions against O'Connor as proprietor and editor of the Press, which was observed in the Houses of Parliament, to have done more mischief in the country, than all the writings of Paine and other such traitors? Or is it a singular circumstance, that persons should be detained on a second charge, after being acquitted on the first?

We are happy to be able to inform the public, that Mr. Justice Swan is not only out of danger, but in a fair way of recovering speedily. His principal wound was on the anterior part of the middle rib on the left side, where the dagger happily glancing against the center of the rib, it passed upwards and backwards for a considerable length, attended with a very great hemorrhage whereas had it not met with that obstruction, it must have continued in a strait direction, and have penetrated the lungs, and probably the heart, and death would have ensued.

When the situation of the wound in the body is duly considered, it will appear highly providential that its direction was turned from being instantly mortal, to a state which though very painful, especially as the wound was obliged to be enlarged, left little apprehension of proving mortal.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Council have ordered a proclamation to prevent persons leaving this kingdom without a passport.

Lord Ed. Fitzgerald and 40 others confined for high treason, had notice served upon them on Saturday, to prepare for trial on the 11th of next month.

The Judges spoken of to preside at the commission for the trial, are Baron George, the Hon. Robert Day, and Mr. Solicitor General.

Lord Edward Fitzgerald lies dangerously ill in the New Prison, insomuch, that surgeons deem it not safe to attempt extracting the ball and slugs which are in his arm. He signed a will on Saturday last.

Monday, as two soldiers were bringing in a prisoner by Redmond's Hill, they were attacked by three or four ruffians with intent to effect a rescue—the attempt was however defeated by means of some Yeomen, who flew to the assistance of the soldiers, and one of the rescuers, after being severely wounded, was secured, and together with the other prisoner, lodged in gaol.

At Rathangan an horrid murder has been committed by the Rebels—they seized on a Mr. Spencer, agent to the Duke of Leinster, and considering him to have been a loyal person, put him to death in the most cruel manner, afterwards severing the head from the body, and nailing it against his own hall door!—What infernal barbarity!

The Commander in Chief has issued a notice to the inhabitants, ordering all persons, except military or yeomanry, not to be seen in the streets after nine at night, or before five in the morning under pain of punishment.

Dublin Castle, May 29.

Yesterday advices were received from Lieut. Col. Foote, of the North Cork Regiment of Militia, that having advanced with 100 men against a numerous body of rebels, his party was attacked when exhausted by the length of their march, and after killing a great number of the enemy, was entirely cut off.

Late in the evening Gen. Lake arrived from Kilcullen, where he received the unconditional submission of a body of rebels, amounting to near FOUR THOUSAND, who, after having delivered up their arms, and SEVEN persons who were their LEADERS, were permitted to return into the King's peace; their sorrow and repentance seem sincere.

The town of Kildare, and the adjacent parts, have also begged to make an unconditional submission.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Col. Longfield, of the Royal Cork Militia, to Lieut. Gen. Craig, dated at Rathangan, May 29.

"I arrived near this town at eleven o'clock, and perceiving the rebels to have taken a position at the upper end of the town, near the church, and that they had in some parts barricaded the streets, and drawn chains across others, I placed my battalion guns in front, supported by the infantry, stationing the cavalry so as to support both, and commenced by firing upon the town with the cannon; after the second discharge of which I perceived the rebels to fly in all directions. I then gave orders for the cavalry to charge, which was executed by Capt. Pack, and the detachment of the 5th dragoon guards, with the greatest spirit and judgment.

"Lord Tyrawley joined me immediately before the action, with a Serjeant and twelve of the Romney Fencibles, and six of the Yeomen Cavalry, who assisted with equal spirit in the charge.

"To Col. Robinson, of the Perthshire regiment, Major Miller, Capt. O'Callaghan, and Captain Campbell of the 41st regiment, I am indebted for their spirited exertions and assistance.

"There are between 50 and 60 of the rebels killed."

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the English Mails to the 28th inst. inclusive—from which we select the following Intelligence.

THE HAMBURGH MAIL.

PETERSBURGH,

MAY 5.

PROCLAMATION.

"Be it hereby known to all whom it may concern, to all Europe, and the whole World, that his Imperial Russian Majesty Paul I. has ordered the following Proclamation to be issued by me, Prince Alexander Besborodko, First Minister and Chancellor of his Imperial Majesty.

"In consequence of the Notification of the Executive Directory of the French Republic of the 23d of Nivose, in the 6th year, importing "that if any ship be suffered to pass through the Sound with English commodities, of whatever nation it may be, it shall be considered as a formal Declaration of War against the French Nation;"—His Imperial Majesty Paul I. has been graciously pleased to order Twenty-two Ships of the Line and Two Hundred and Fifty Galleys under the command of Admiral Kruse, and M. de Litta, Knight of Malta, to proceed to the Sound, to protect Trade in general against the manifest oppression of the Directory; as such a proceeding is evidently contrary to the Rights of all Nations. His Russian Majesty gives his Imperial Word, to protect the Freedom of Trade with all his Power, both by sea and land, which he hereby requires the Diplomatic corps to make known and proclaim."

RASTADT,

MAY 13.

Yesterday morning early arrived here in great haste from Vienna, the Imperial Minister Count Cobenzel. He has with him the magnificent presents intended for General Buonaparte and his train, on account of the signing of the treaty of Campo Formio. Buonaparte has written to him, that he will be at Rastadt on the 17th of May, to accommodate the differences relative to Bernadotte, &c. Count Cobenzel travelled so expeditiously, that he was only three days on his journey from Vienna hither.

The French Ambassador Bernadotte has to day discharged all his servants; a circumstance from which it is inferred, that he will not return as Ambassador to Vienna, but be appointed General to one of the Armies.

(Another letter, same date.)

On the 11th inst. the Deputation of the Empire held its 44th sitting. To-morrow there will be another, when the discussions, which have been so diffuse that the protocol or register, contains 40 sheets, will be concluded. There can be little doubt that a negative will be given to all the new demands of the French. They are considered so exorbitant, that, as some of the Deputies said, every German in whose heart 'a regard for the free existence of his country was not extinguished, must shudder at them. Ehrenbreitstein will not be suffered to be demolished, unless something equivalent be done on the part of the French. The way on the bank of the Rhine for towing vessels, will alone be given up. The Rhine, it is proposed, shall appertain to both powers to the middle, and each possess the islands within its respective half.

MAY 14.

It is said that Buonaparte will immediately come hither from Toulon. The Fleet there, on board of which Buonaparte will not now embark, will sail on the 15th inst. and receive from him their instructions relative to its destination.

The Austrian Envoy, count Lehrbach, in his vote on the discussion of the French Note, expressed himself strongly against the new French demands.

MILAN,

APRIL 30.

Accounts have been received from Genoa, that the Embarkation of the French Troops, Artillery and Ammunition, had already begun. On the 28th, 89 Transports, accompanied by two Frigates, two Gallies, and several Genoese Privateers, got under sail. Among others, two Regiments of Dragoons have been embarked at Genoa: the Horse have been left behind, but they have with them a great number of saddles. The rendezvous of all the Ships in requisition here, is St. Fiorenzo, in Corfica, to which place the Toulon Fleet will likewise repair.

According to our Gazettes of this day, the Piedmontese Patriots have not yet left the Sardinian Territory; they have rather repaired their losses; and on the 26th defeated the Sardian Troops near Acqui, took 8 pieces of cannon, 500 prisoners, and on the 27th made themselves masters of the town.

The King of Naples has 40,000 men on the frontiers, to be prepared for every event.

LONDON,

MAY 23.

We are authorized to state, that in consequence of what passed on Friday last, Mr. Pitt, accompanied by Mr. Ryder, and Mr. Tierney, accompanied by Mr. George Walpole, met at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, on Putney Heath. After some ineffectual attempts on the part of the Seconds to prevent farther proceedings, the Parties took their ground at the distance of twelve paces. A case of pistols was fired at the same moment, without effect. A second case was also fired in the same manner, Mr. Tierney's pistol in the air. The Seconds then jointly interfered, and insisted that the matter should go no farther, it being their decided opinion, that sufficient satisfaction had been given, and that the business was ended with perfect honour to both Parties.

By the Hamburgh Mail which arrived this morning, Leyden Gazettes were received, which contain French News two days later than the date of the last Paris Journals which have reached this country. By the information of these Gazettes we learn, that the *Executive Directory of France had issued a* PROCLAMATION *of* WAR *against the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

DOVER.

MAY 27.

There was a report from Deal last evening, that an Ostend Merchant landed there about seven o'clock, with an account of the death of General Coote just before he come away.—We have seen the Gentleman who brought the report from Deal, but it appears so loose that we trust it is void of truth.

DUBLIN,

THURSDAY, MAY 31.

Seventy-six pikes and pike-heads, a swivel gun, and a number of fire arms and bayonets left at the dwelling of Thomas Furnace, Esq. a Magistrate of the county of Dublin, together with a number of pikes and fire-arms, taken by the troop of cavalry commanded by J. C. Beresford, in the Barony of Coolock, were on Tuesday brought into town by the latter troop, attended by a detachment of the Coolock cavalry, and lodged in the riding-house at the Barrack.

This morning the Lawyers Cavalry escorted three pieces of artillery to the county Wicklow.

At Newtown Mount Kennedy, on Tuesday morning, a party of the rebels fell upon the town: they were opposed by the army and *yeomanry*; the town was burned, and Mr. Gore, the yeoman Captain, wounded—but the rebels were defeated with unusual slaughter.

Among the depredations committed in the co. of Wicklow, by the Insurgents, is that of the house and concerns of our present worthy Lord Mayor, at Roundwood, and also Mr. Symer's, in the same neighbourhood.

Yesterday, Mr. Matt. Dowling, the Attorney, was arrested by a party of the Attornies corps and lodged in Newgate. His brother was taken into custody shortly afterwards.

Extract of a letter from Tullamore, in the King's County, dated May 29, 1798.

"We have constant alarms here, some well founded, others without foundation—however, the yeomanry were spirited, and hold themselves in readiness to meet and cut down rebels and defenders."

The Yeomanry and armed citizens of Dublin, now on actual service, we are happy to declare from good authority, amounts to upwards of six thousand men.

Rumours were yesterday current that the insurgents made an appearance at Carlow, and experienced a signal defeat from the Kings forces and yeomanry.

Yesterday a detachment of the 5th horse, a party of the Reay fencibles, with a few matrosses and a flying piece of artillery, proceeded early in the afternoon to the county Wicklow. The fencibles and men belonging to the artillery were conveyed in curricles impressed for this necessary purpose.

CORK.

The latest advices inform us that the rebels are possession of the Towns of *Arklow, Wexford*, and *Gorey*. It is hard to decide whether they have been most wanton in their spoliations of the property, or cruel in their outrages on the persons of the inhabitants.

The respectable and Rev. Mr. Powel, of the county Wicklow, has been cruelly massacred, and his whole family, by the rebels, who in cold blood proceeded to his house, and offered up to the infernal dæmon of their blood thirsty revenge, a quite unoffending man and a large innocent family.

What are we to understand by Gen. Dundas's acceptance of the *submission* of FOUR THOUSAND rebels, who only wanted the *power* (certainly not the *inclination*) to put to the most cruel deaths his Majesty's leige subjects.—Good God! what respect is due to any submission, however unconditional from such miscreants?—They may give up their *arms*, but they retain the *sentiments* of rebellion.

A few days since the Son of Captain Gifford of Dublin, returning from Limerick to Town, was seized by a party of the rebels, and after being cruelly butchered, his body was divided into quarters, and carried into the country in barbarous triumph.

We state from authority that 25,000 men are at, and in the neighbourhood of Liverpool to be embarked for this kingdom.

Yeſterday was apprehended at Croſs-houſe, Mr. T. Conway, a watchmaker on a charge of High Treaſon.

Same day, Mr. Mitchell, ſchoolmaſter, and a Mr. Webb of Kinſale, formerly a lieutenant in the army was taken into cuſtody on a ſimilar charge.

The ambition of the French has lateſ followed a new track—when, by their arbitrary exactions, they have exhauſted a whole country—when they have diſſolved the Government, and releaſed the criminals—when, by the effect of famine, and the perfidious activity of their agents, the people are excited to acts of violence and inſurrection—The French General is called upon—he appears, like a ſalutary Conſtellation in a ſtorm—iſſues a Proclamation, diſperſes the Inſurgents, takes the Government upon himſelf, and is hailed as the preſerver of property and order.—The whole of this ſcene of *hypocriſy*, and *buffoonery*, and *blood*? has been acted over in Switzerland. It is now in the courſe of its completion in Piedmont, and ſhould France conquer this country why ſhould we expect a better fate than every other nation of Europe which has been enſlaved by them?

That there ſhould be any ſet of men ſo infatuated, as not to be convinced that the object of the enemy muſt be the utter deſtruction of theſe countries, after making the largeſt allowance for the effects of prejudice and paſſion, it is not eaſy to conceive: ſuch, however, we are told there are; they believe then, that after a long ſeries of outrage, inſult and injury, in the height of their animoſity and preſumption, theſe moderate, mild, diſintereſted conquerors will invade us in arms, out of pure love and kindneſs, merely for our good, only to make us wiſer, and better, and happier, and more proſperous than before!

Future events lie hid in the volume of fate, but the *intentions* of men may be known by almoſt infallible indications. Paſſion and intereſt, the two mighty motives of human action, determine the Government of France to attempt the abolition of the Britiſh Empire! and if, abandoned by God and our own right arm, we ſhould flinch in the conflict, that deſtruction will be operative to the full of their gigantic and monſtrous imaginations!—Harbours filled up with the ruins of their towns and arſenals.—Rivers rendered a vaſt moraſs by burying the Imperial City in their boſom—but I will not proceed in the horrible picture.

Are we then, it may be aſked, to wage eternal war?—No; a glorious reſiſtance leads to an honourable peace. The French people have been long weary of the war; their ſpirit has been forced by a ſyſtem which muſt end in the failure of the engagement to give them the plunder of this country. They will awake from their dream, and raiſe a cry for peace, which their Government will not dare to reſiſt. The Monarchs of Europe muſt now begin clearly to perceive, that their fate hangs on the deſtiny of England; they will unite to compel a ſatisfactory peace on a broad foundation; and peace, when war has been tried to the utmoſt, will probably be permanent. A few years of wiſe œconomy and redoubled induſtry, will place us again on the riſing ſcale; and if the preſſure of the times may have rendered it neceſſary ſometimes to have caſt a temporary veil over the Statue of Liberty, ſhe may again ſafely be ſhewn in an unimpaired luſtre

Human Nature ſhudders while we record the following tranſaction, which are given as authentic.

"An Apothecary has been lately taken up in Dublin on ſome private information, and after being brought to the halberts and getting a few laſhes, confeſſed that he diſtributed ONE THOUSAND DOSES of POISON to the ſervants of different families in the city, for the purpoſe of adminiſtering to their maſters &c. Will future ages credit this dreadful fact. Can they teach themſelves to believe that towards the cloſe of the Eighteenth Hundred Century, any nation who boaſted of its refinement and philoſophy could produce any party of men who were ſuch barbarians?—And yet the commiſſion of ſuch crimes are reſerved for the *enlightened Jacobins* of Ireland.

Mr. Sears who kept a ſchool on St. Michael's Hill, from an over ſtrictneſs of manners diſobliged his boys ſo much, that by the inſtigation of one or two *good* ſubject's children, and the aſſiſtance of three or more ſoldiers who had been drilling them, (a practice replete with miſchief,) they all conſpired to aſſaſſinate him, his wife and children; they ſwore each other to *ſecrecy*—had arms loaded with ſlugs—bayonets, and a ſupply of proviſion. One boy, whoſe mind was not quite callous, gave a hint to Mr. Sears of the horrid plot, who went over the houſe, at a late hour, the night deſtined for the perpetration of the fact, and diſcovered the diviſion door unlock'd—this door the head boy locked each night, and gave Mr. Sears the key, but this night he wilfully left it open. There were Fifty Boys—many of them *Iriſh*—ſome of a remarkable name, but I believe not more culpable than the reſt—I am ſorry to ſay I had ſeveral acquaintances Children in this School; the Mayor has been up there, ſeveral are in confinement and all bound by their friends to ſtand the inveſtigation.—Mr. Sears found them armed in bed, the whole affair was compleately organized, there arms were ſo overloaded that had they fired they would have been torn to pieces. This was Wedneſday the 9th.

The clouds and uncertainty that have long hung over the rebellious ſyſtem that agitates this Country, now begin to diſſipate, and the grand Organizers of Treaſon, are at length forced forward to obſervation; and the juſt puniſhment of the injured Conſtitution: the channel through which the information is conducted to Government, muſt at length prove ſatisfactory and deciſive, nor could thoſe whoſe machinations reduced them to the ſubordinate level of menial aſſociation hope for a better fate. Servants are now aſſuming that *loyal honeſty* their maſters ſhould have taught, and (we are confident in the aſſertion) daily make diſcoveries of enormities and ſedition, painful to reflect on: the chain at length is broke, and link by link muſt finally be expoſed.

United Iriſhmen is a term often, but much abuſed; this is indeed the time for a union of Iriſhmen, not for the deſtruction but preſervation of that Conſtitution, under which our Fathers lived and we were proſperous: not to organize ſyſtems of *plunder* and aſſaſſination, but that firm and manly Union of Loyalty and energy, againſt the enemies of our growing greatneſs; and only by ſuch unanimity of ſentiment and vigour can we correct the Hydra of Republic and Phrenzy, which now agitates the land. Let this Union be formed on the broad principle of mutual reliance on each other, and a firm ſupport of the laws of our country—by this only can life and property be ſecured—by this only can ſafety be eſtabliſhed; away then my Countrymen with party fewds. Hence with thoſe badges or inſignia, which may tend to diſtinguiſh one Loyal man from another, for Loyalty conſiſts not in the external ſymbol, but in the act itſelf; in the ſtrenuous ſupport of order—the vigorous defence of King and Country: he alone is truly Loyal who boldly ſteps forward with reſolution in the hour of danger, and ſurrender to the ſervice of the Conſtitution—*his Sword—his Gold*; he alone is truly eſtimable; frivolous diſtinctions find no place in his patriotic boſom, ſave only the *guardian welfare* of the Kingdom.

DUBLIN CASTLE,
May 29, 1798, Half paſt Nine, P. M.

Extract of a Letter from Major General Sir James Duff, to Lieutenant General Lake, dated Monaſterever, May 29th, 1798.

"I marched from Limerick on Sunday Morning with ſixty Dragoons, Dublin Militia, three Field Pieces, and two Curricle Guns, to open the Communication with Dublin, which I judged of the utmoſt Importance to Government. By means of Cars for the Infantry, I reached this place in forty eight hours. I am now, at ſeven o'clock this morning (Tueſday), marching to ſurround the Town of Kildare, the Head-Quarters of the Rebels, with ſeven pieces of Artillery, one hundred and fifty Dragoons, and three hundred and fifty Infantry, determined to make a dreadful example of the Rebels. I have left the whole Country behind me perfectly quiet, and well protected by means of the troops and Yeomanry corps.

"I hope to be able to forward this to you by the Mail Coach, which I will eſcort to Naas. I am ſufficiently ſtrong. You may depend on my prudence and ſucceſs. My guns are well manned, and the troops in high ſpirits. The cruelties the Rebels have committed on ſome of the Officers and Men have exaſperated them to a great degree. Of my future operations I will endeavour to inform you."

"*P. S. Two o'Clock, P. M. Kildare.*

"We found the Rebels retiring from the town on our arrival, armed; we followed them with the Dragoons. I ſent on ſome of the Yeomen to tell them, on laying down their arms, they ſhould not be hurt. Unfortunately ſome of them fired on the troops; from that moment they were attacked on all ſides; nothing could ſtop the rage of the troops. I believe from two to three hundred of the Rebels were killed. We have three men killed and ſeveral wounded. I am too much fatigued to enlarge.

"I have forwarded the Mails to Dublin."

Upon the event of the *Trials* at *Maidſtone* we ſhall touch but ſhortly, and with reverence which we *really* feel for the Proceedings of a *Judicial Tribunal*, and for the deciſion of *Britiſh Jury*—a reverence which we ſhould not conceive to be beſt diſplayed by a flippant canvas of the grounds on which that deciſion was taken, any more than by *riot* in the Court where it was pronounced.

There is but one point of view in which we are anxious to preſent this ſubject to our Readers; and that is—as the ſolemn deciſion of the *Jury Maidſtone* has ſettled for ever the queſtion ſo long agitated between the oppoſite Potical Parties in this Country—"*Whether or no there does exiſt in theſe Kingdoms, a Traitorous Conſpiracy to ſubvert the Laws and Conſtitution, and to ſurrender our National Indepence to a Foreign Enemy; and whether or no it behoves us to be upon our guard againſt ſuch deſigns?*"

Now at leaſt, there is an end of that futile and fallacious reaſon, which has ſo often been ſet up, and as often overthrown, but no leſs certainly ſet up again, whenever the occaſion ſeemed to call for it—that the Verdicts of the Juries at the *Old Bailey* in 1794, at the ſame time that they negatived the guilt of the particular Individuals who were tried, negatived alſo the *exiſtence of any Conſpiracy*. An argument juſt as concluſive, as if, on the acquittal of a man charged with theft, it ſhould be contended to be proved that *nothing had been ſtolen*.

The direct *contrary* of this argument is indeed irreſtibly true. The *condemnation* of *one* man for *conſpiring* againſt his Country, *does* incontrovertibly *eſtabliſh* the exiſtence of the Conſpiracy. And unleſs the Gentlemen of Oppoſition † are prepared to maintain this abſurdity, that the Letter, or Addreſs, of which the unfortunate perſon who has been found guilty at *Maidſtone* was the bearer, had been framed, and written alſo, as well as carried, *by* and *for himſelf alone*, the *Verdict* of the *Jury does* eſtabliſh the melancholy fact, that *there are Traitors in the Country*.

And is then ſo cheering and ſatisfactory a diſcovery?—To find that Treaſon *does* exiſt; that there *are* men who would betray into the hands of an enraged and mercileſs enemy, the power, the honour the happineſs of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, is, God knows, nothing leſs than ſatisfactory.—But that when ſuch difficulties *do* ſurround us we ſhould be aware of them—when ſuch enemies *are* lurking in the boſom of their country, the vigilance of all good men ſhould be exerted to detect and defeat them—that when deſigns, fatal to the peace and happineſs of the people, as well as to the frame of the conſtitution, *are really* hatching and ripening amongſt us, their *reality*, and nature, and extent, ſhould have been demonſtrated to a certainty, which it is beyond the power of folly to doubt, and beyond the impudence of faction to deny—that Parliament ſhould thereby have been juſtified in confiding extraordinary powers to the *Executive Government* of this country—and that the *Executive Government*, in the active and neceſſary uſe of thoſe extraordinary powers, ſhould be born out by the fair conſtruction, by the conviction, and the ſupport of the great maſs of the people—*theſe* are points of no ſmall importance, in the ſituation in which We ſtand:—and theſe are the points that ariſe out of the *Verdict* of the *Jury* at *Maidſtone*.

That *Verdict* ſhews us the dangers that we have eſcaped, and warns us of thoſe which we may yet have to encounter.

It muſt take from every meaſure of precaution, which the legiſlature has thought it neceſſary to adopt from the beginning of theſe aweful and critical times, all character of ſeverity, even in the eyes of the moſt doating and incredulous devotee to *Oppoſition*; and diſplays them in their true and genuine light to the people, to whoſe preſervation they have been directed.

It reminds us of the hazard to which every thing dear to us is expoſed:—but it rouſes us at the ſame time to the exertions, and points out to us the means, which alone are adequate, and we truſt will be effectual, for our ſalvation.

The accounts received from Ireland are of the moſt intereſting nature: and while they furniſh new and indiſputable proofs (if proofs were ſtill wanting) of the exiſtence in that Country of a deep-rooted conſpiracy to ſubvert the Government and Conſtitution, and to introduce there all the wild and horrid exceſſes of anarchy, blood, and deſolation, under which the Continent of Europe is now groaning—they lead to the hope, that the vigilance, energy and wiſdom of the Iriſh Government, may yet finally ſucceed in cruſhing this *French* Rebellion, and by the puniſhment of thoſe who have ſo long and ſo fatally miſguided a portion of the People of Ireland, may recall the deluded to a juſt ſenſe of their duty and their intereſt.

It appears by a variety of concurrent teſtimonies, that a general riſing of the Diſaffected was to have taken place in Dublin and its neighbourhood on the 22d inſt. The park of artillery at Chapelizod, the Magazine in the Phœnix Park, the camp at Laughlinſtown (about ſeven miles from Dublin, on the Wicklow road,) and the Caſtle of Dublin, were to have been attacked at the ſame time; and by way of diverſion, detachments were to have been ſent to the houſes of obnoxious Individuals, with orders to murder them. The proſcribed liſt was made out. The proclamation to be iſſued upon the overthrow of the preſent conſtitution, and the eſtabliſhment of a Proviſional Executive Government, was ready drawn. The whole plan of proceeding was arranged with the greateſt accuracy. The ſeizure of the chiefs, and the proclamation of Dublin, under the Inſurrection act, effectually diſconcerted the execution of it.

Too much praiſe cannot be given to the promptitude and vigour with which the Iriſh government has exerted itſelf upon this occaſion; nor to the zeal and alacrity with which its exertions have been ſeconded by the two houſes of Parliament, and by all ranks of the well affected. It is a fact to be mentioned with ſingular ſatisfaction, that the diſarming of the city of Dublin has been effected by the Yeomanry alone.

The continuance of the preſent ſyſtem of vigour, under the circumſtances of the preſent moment, will, we truſt, be productive of a happy and laſting effect. The queſtion does not now admit of doubt, or diſguiſe. The traitors, the allies of France, are at iſſue with their country. With ſuch men, there can be no compromiſe. In compromiſe there could be no ſafety to the government, nor any thing but cruelty to the people.

† *We allude to the indecent tumult excited in the Court at Maidſtone, by the oppoſition to the execution of a Proceſs of Law. We forbear to enter into the particulars of this outrageous proceeding, becauſe we truſt it will be ſeriouſly inveſtigated elſwhere:—in a place where the Actors in ſo ſcandalous a Scene, may be taught to feel ſome of that reverence which is due to the Laws of their Country.*

‖ *This is not ſaid from any doubt of what theſe Gentlemen are capable of maintaining.—We cannot help remarking by the way, that it had been ſaid by ſome of theſe Gentlemen, upon oath, that their politics and* Mr. O'CONNOR'S *are the ſame. Obvious reaſons prevent our entering into any diſcuſſion of this ſubject now. We lay in our claim to return to it hereafter.*

"If, in our conduct towards thoſe men who have planned our aſſaſſination, and that of our wives and our children; who have attempted the deſtruction of our private families, and of the whole frame of our civil community—who have done all this with the view of erecting the empire of a foreign foe upon the aſhes of this city, and upon the ruins of the State—if againſt ſuch men we act with rigour, we muſt be accuſed of merciful. If we ſhew any thing of ſlackneſs and timidity, we ſhall juſtly incur the imputation of the greateſt cruelty, by a conduct which will reſign our country and our fellow-citizens to utter ruin."

ARRIVED THIS DAY,
By the Prince William Henry,
At Maguire's, No. 28,
GRAND-PARADE,

A NEW and elegant Aſſortment of the moſt Faſhionable LADIES' HATS and BONNETS, with FLOWER WREATHS, as they are now worn in the *Polite Circles* in LONDON.

June 2.

SERMONS.

☞ On Monday next, will be publiſhed, at HARRIS's, No. 6, New Buildings, Caſtle-ſtreet, a Volume of Sermons by the late Rev. Mr. *Perrott*, of which the Subſcribers are requeſted to take notice.

June 2.

BY PARTICULAR DESIRE,
The Maſter of the Ceremonie's Ball,
Is poſtponed to a future Day, of which due Notice will be given. June 2.

LIFE AND FIRE
INSURANCE.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, that in conſequence of the *Cork Inſurance Company* giving up the *Fire-Inſurance Buſineſs*,

THE CORPORATION
OF THE
Royal Exchange Aſſurance Company,
OF LONDON,
(Eſtabliſhed by Royal Charter in the Reign of his Majeſty King George the Firſt)
Have appointed me their Agent,
For the Aſſurance of Buildings, Goods, Merchandize, and Farming-Stock, and on Ships in Harbour, in Dock, or while Building, from the Loſs or Damage by FIRE—and alſo,

FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

The ſuperior Reſponſibility of this Company is ſo well known throughout Europe, that it is conceived totally unneceſſary to make any remark thereon.

☞ Conſtant Attendance at the Office, St. Patrick's-Street, where the Buſineſs can be immediately done on the ſpot.

June 2. *A. SHINKWIN.*

TO avoid the evils of a Rebellion, marked by the moſt ſanguinary Acts of cruelty, a Gentleman and his Family of reſpectable connections in this County, propoſe to retire to a ſecure and peaceable retreat in WALES, and as their domeſtic eſtabliſhment will be calculated to unite the comforts of Life, with the ſtricteſt œconomy, they would willingly take under their Care, to whom they would afford a Parental protection, a few young Ladies, whoſe Friends would wiſh to depoſit ſo ſacred a Charge in a place of ſecurity.—As the attainments of a polite Education are to be found in the perſon who makes this Propoſal, they will be taught Engliſh Grammatically, Writing, and Arithmetic, Fancy and other Works, with Muſic and Drawing. In ſhort a Family arrangement is made to ſecure the *Health*, the *Education*, and the *Happineſs* of any Children who may be placed in the ſecure retreat now offered. As the Gentleman and his Family who make this propoſal are perſonally connected, (as may be found on enquiry), they decline receiving into their ſociety any Perſon whoſe ſituation may be uncongenial with their preſent ſituation in Life. An interview with the party may be had, by addreſſing a line to A. B. at the Office of this Paper.

June 2

TO BE SOLD,

A PAIR of excellent Bright Bay CARRIAGE HORSES, Four Years Old, and warranted Sound: they can be eaſily trained for *Cavalry* or the *Field*. Apply to Mr. SHINKWIN, of the *King's-Arms*, at whoſe Stables they may be ſeen.

June 2.

IN juſtice to the merit of the Cork Packet *The Prince of Wales*, to the extreme cleanlineſs of it, to the goodneſs of the Veſſel and Mariners, to the gentleman like behaviour of its Owner, and Captain Gilmore; Mrs. O'Donoghue, for herſelf and in the name of the whole party, gives this Teſtimony of their accommodation, and the conduct of the Captain to whom they ſincerely return their Thanks.

Briſtol, 12th May, 1797.

STATE TRIALS.

Special Commiſſion at Maidſtone,

MAY 21.

The King againſt *Arthur O'Connor, Eſq. James Quigley, John Binns, John Allen, and Jeremiah Leary.*

Mr. Juſtice Buller, Mr. Juſtice Heath, Mr. Juſtice Lawrence, and Mr. Serjeant Shepherd, took their ſeats on the Bench by ſeven o'clock. The Court was immenſely crowded, previous to the names of the Jurors being called over.

Mr. Plomer addreſſed the Court. He obſerved it was far from his intention to interrupt the proceedings of the day by any unneceſſary obſervations; but he felt it his duty, in order to preſerve the purity of the adminiſtration of public juſtice, not to loſe a moment in ſtating the contents of an affidavit which had been juſt ſworn. It reſpected a charge of the foulеſt nature: a charge of one of the moſt daring attempts to violate the public juſtice of the country—of one of the groſſeſt contempts of the Court that ever was practiſed. He was impelled to ſubmit it to their Lordſhips in order to prevent that prejudice againſt the objects of the preſent proſecutions, which it had been the means of creating. When the facts were firſt laid before him, they appeared of ſo extraordinary a nature, that he could ſcarce allow himſelf to give credit to them; and it was not until he had fully aſcertained the truth of them that he ventured to make any application to the Court upon the ſubject. The charge was nothing leſs than that of a wicked attempt to tamper with the Jury appointed to try the guilt or innocence of the priſoners at the bar, and was founded on the affidavit of a moſt reſpectable perſon, one concerning whoſe veracity and honour there was not the ſlighteſt doubt. Their Lordſhips would be aſtoniſhed to hear, that endeavours had been made by indirect means with Jurors, known, to be ſuch, to prejudice their judgments, and induce them to come into court with minds pre-determined to convict the priſoners at the bar, guilty or not. The Court would be ſtill more ſurpriſed, when they heard that the perſon againſt whom he had to complain bore the ſacred character of a Clergyman; yet, he ſhould ſtate, under his own hand-writing, an account of the converſation he had with ſeveral of the Jurors; and he had no doubt but the Court, when in poſſeſſion of the facts, would mark his conduct by the ſevereſt reprehenſion.

Mr. Plomer then read the following letter:

" Dear Sir,

" I dined yeſterday with three of the Jurymen of the Blackburne Hundred, who have been ſummoned to Maidſtone on the trial of O'Connor and Co. and it is not a little ſingular, that not one yeoman of this diſtrict ſhould have been ſummoned to an aſſize for this county, nor to any of the Quarter Seſſions (excepting the Midſummer,) for more than fifty years. Theſe three men are wealthy yeomen, and partizans of the High Court Party. Now, this is as it ought to be; and as they are good farmers, and much in my intereſt, to be ſure, I exerted all my eloquence to convince them how abſolutely neceſſary it was, at the preſent moment, for the ſecurity of the Realm, *that the felons ſhould ſwing.* I repreſented to them, that the acquittal of Hardy and Co. laid the foundation of the preſent conſpiracy, the Mancheſter, London Correſponding Society, &c: &c. I urged them, by all poſſible means in my power, to *hang them through mercy, as a memorial to others*, that had others ſuffered, the deep laid conſpiracy which is coming to light would have been cruſhed in its infancy. Theſe, with many other arguments, I preſſed with a view that they ſhould go into Court avowedly determined in their verdict, *no matter what evidence.* An innocent man committed to gaol, never offers a bribe to a Turnkey to let him eſcape. O'Connor did this to my knowledge; and *although the Judge is ſufficiently ſtern, and ſeldom acquits where hanging is neceſſary*, the only fear I have is, that when the Jury is impannelled, the Blues may gain the aſcendancy. In ſhort, I preſſed the matter ſo much upon their ſenſes, that if any one of the three is choſen, I think ſomething may be done. Theſe three men have gained their good fortunes *by farming*; and I think they are now thoroughly ſenſible that they will loſe every ſhilling in acquitting theſe felons. I have ſeen, Sir, that deteſted ſhow, that atrocious land of deſpotiſm, from Shakeſpeare's cliff, Calais ſteeples, and truly I ſhuddered not at the precipice, but by contemplating the vicinity to me of a miſcreant crew of hellions, vomiting their impotent vengeance, and already ſatiating their bloody appetites upon my country. Ah, my good Sir, we are ſafe, it is next to a moral impoſſibility that in Suſſex or Kent they could land in force, the batteries, forts, &c. are ſo numerous that hardly a gun-boat could eſcape being blown to atoms; but Ireland, alas! alas! it is loſt, Sir, I fear it is gone. Here Government are now ſpending hundreds of thouſands in fortifying what can never be attacked; they are fortifying the Caſtle with outworks, ravellings, counterſcraps, and immenſe ditches; and they are abſolutely burrowing under the rock for barracks; it is, indeed, a moſt prodigious undertaking, but abſolutely uſeleſs. It is a pity, indeed it is, when money is ſo much wanted, to ſee it ſo wantonly waſted, and all done to throw down the Cliff upon the Beach.

" Remember me to Mrs. L. and your family; aſſure her we expect a Republican viſitation. This Country is ſplit into party; but I never enter into the habitation of a yeoman but I ſee the ſword of the owner ſuſpended—Glorious ſight! But the Militia—O Lord!—At Horſham, Shoreham, Aſhford, Battel, Lewes, Brighton, Ringmer, &c. &c. I very ſeldom meet with a ſober man; 'tis nothing but a dreadful ſight of drunkenneſs—Fine ſoldiers in action!—their pay is ſo extravagant; I have now as fine a ſight of the Chalk Hills oppoſite us as ever was ſeen; the ſun is ſetting upon that vile land, and preſents an object not a little diſagreeable. Your's truly, A Young.

This letter, continued Mr. Plomer, was under the hand-writing of the Rev. Arthur Young, and was addreſſed to Gamaliah Lloyed, Eſq. a Gentleman of Bury St. Edmund's. Notice had been given to Mr. Young of this application, and he had acknowledged the letter to be his writing. He had been called on to ſtate who the three Yeomen of Blackburne were, in order that they might be made the ſubject of diſtinct challenge, but he had refuſed to name them. Mr. Plomer ſaid, he was perſuaded it could not be the wiſh of the Court or the Proſecutors, that the Priſoners at the Bar ſhould be brought to trial under the prejudice which had been raiſed in the minds of thoſe who were to try them—and he therefore truſted the Court would co-operate in endeavouring to prevent the Jurors who had been ſo prejudiced from conſtituting a part of the Jury.—He added, that it was his duty to accompany theſe obſervations with an application perſonally againſt Mr. Young.

Mr. Juſtice Buller ſaid, it was an offence that ought not to go unpuniſhed: but he feared the power of the Court to puniſh would ceaſe with the Commiſſion.

Mr. Young was called, but did not make his appearance.

Mr. Dallas urged the neceſſity of ſome meaſure being adopted to obviate the effect of the prejudice raiſed againſt the priſoners.

The Attorney General ſaid, he did not take any degree of credit to himſelf for the obſervation he meant to make; but he was perfect perſuaded he ſhould be believed by all preſent, when he ſtated in the name of God and his country, that he had heard, with great affliction, the circumſtance juſt mentioned; and if, upon enquiry, he ſhould have reaſon to be ſatisfied the charge was true, he ſhould think he deſerved to be immediately diſmiſſed from his office, if he heſitated one moment in uſing his power to the utmoſt, in order to bring that man to juſtice who had dared to prejudice the minds of perſons exereiſing the office of Jurors.

The Attorney General then not only pledged himſelf to bring Mr. Young to juſtice, if he was guilty; but he deſired the names of all the Jurors ſummoned from the Hundred of Blackburne ſhould be ſtruck out of the pannel.

The Clerk of the Arraigns proceeded to call the Jurors.

The uſual number of peremptory challenges were made by the priſoners; peremptory challenges were alſo made, to the number of 25, by the Crown.—There were alſo ſeveral challenges for cauſe on behalf of the priſoners. Among the latter, Thomas Raikes, Eſq; of Bromley, was challenged on the oath of Mr. Folkes, who ſtated that on a former occaſion, when the priſoners were in Court, Mr. Raikes enquired of the deponent their names, and upon being informed, he looked ſternly and ſavagely at them, clenched his fiſt, and exclaimed—*Damned Raſcals!* His eligibility was tried by two Jurors, who determined he ſhould be rejected.

Several Jurors were fined 20l. each for non-attendance.

When the Crown had challenged twelve Jurors, Mr. Scott, one of the Counſel for the priſoners, contended againſt the right of the Crown to challenge any more without cauſe. He maintained it was a practice in violation of the ſtatute of 33d Edward I.

The Court over-ruled his objection.

The Jury was at length formed, and conſiſted of the following perſons:

Chas. Haſkins, Eſq; Weſt Wycombe, Foreman.
William Small, farmer, Shoreham.
William Crook, farmer, Deal.
Richard Ray, farmer, Sevenoake.
James Chapple, diſtiller, Sevenoake.
Michael Saxby, farmer, Penhurſt.
Silas Newman, famer, Wrotham.
Iſaac Tomlin, Eſq; Wrotham.
Thomas Henham, farmer, Eaſt Peckham.
Walter Barton, farmer, Eaſt Peckham.
John Miller, gentleman, Yalding.
John Simmons, farmer, Yalding.

The indictment having been briefly ſtated,

Mr. Attorney General roſe.—He obſerved, that in diſcharge of the duties of the office he held, he had been moſt imperiouſly called on to lay before a Grand Jury of the county the charge contained in the indictment, which the Jury were now ſolemnly ſworn to try; and the reflection to him was an extremely painful one, when he conſidered that he was not aware how the Jury on the trial of this indictment could receive ſuch an anſwer to the proof he ſhould lay before them, as would juſtify them in the diſcharge of that they had taken upon themſelves, to make deliverance according to truth between the country and the priſoners at the bar, in ſaying they were *Not Guilty.* It was not within the reach of his comprehenſion to ſuggeſt, what facts could be offered that would form an anſwer to the evidence he ſhould lay before them, if the witneſſes were worthy of credit. The charge made by this indictment was, in the language of the law, firſt, that of compaſſing the King's death; ſecondly, adhering to his enemies, giving them aid and comfort; and, thirdly, inviting ſtrangers and foreigners to invade this land. With reference to each of theſe charges, the indictment ſtated various overt-acts, the meaning of which he would explain. In order that perſons might know the nature of a charge brought againſt them in Courts of Juſtice, and be prepared for their defence, the law not only required it ſhould be imputed they were guilty of compaſſing the King's death, adhering to his enemies, or inviting ſtrangers and foreigners to invade the land; but it alſo required that the indictment ſhould detail thoſe facts and circumſtances which proved ſuch compaſſing, adhering, or inviting to invaſion; and it was neceſſary that the overt acts ſhould be proved by two witneſſes. With reſpect to theſe facts or overt acts, he would proceed to detail them with as few obſervations of his own as poſſible. On the 27th of February laſt, three of the priſoners at the bar, viz. Quigley, Allen, and Leary, came from Whitſtable to the King's Head at Margate—Quigley, in the name and character of Captain Jones; Allen, in the character of his ſervant, though he really was not ſo; and Leary, the ſervant of Mr. O'Connor, who waited on his maſter. They had not been at the King's Head a quarter of an hour when Mr. O'Connor, who went by the name of Colonel Morris, and Binns, who aſſumed the name of Mr. Williams, arrived. They remained at the King's Head that evening, and part of next morning. The next morning, while they were meditating the removal of their baggage, for a purpoſe of which there could be no doubt, they were arreſted by Revett and Fugion, two Police Officers. Quigley was ſitting at breakfaſt in a room in which was a great-coat, containing in the pocket a paper which would be ſtated to the Jury. He ſhould have mentioned that on the proceeding evening, when Quigley, Allen, and Leary came to the King's Head, they brought a very large quantity of baggage, deal & mahogany boxes and other caſes, which, notwithſtanding their value, ſo apprehenſive were the priſoners of the danger of owning them, that they denied all knowledge of them or their contents. He would now ſtate the paper found in a pocket-book in Quigley's great-coat, fully perſuaded, when he had gone the length of proving, in the manner required by law, that any man or number of men, had ſuch a paper in their poſſeſſion, for the purpoſe of carrying to thoſe to whom it was addreſſed, it would be impoſſible for the Jury to ſay ſuch a circumſtance did not amount to the offence of High Treaſon. The paper was in theſe words:—

The Secret Committee of England, to the Executive Directory of France.

Citizens Directors!

We are called together on the wing of the moment, to communicate to you our ſentiments. The Citizen who now preſents them to you, and who was the bearer of them before, having but a few hours to remain in town, expects not a laboured Addreſs; but plainneſs is the characteriſtic of Republicans. The power of our Tyrants to diſturb the peace of the whole world is at an end. They have tried to raiſe a kind of forced loan: it has failed. Every tax diminiſhes that revenue it was intended to augment, and the voluntary contributions have produced nothing. The Ariſtocracy pay their taxes under the maſk of voluntary contributions. The poor workmen in manufactories are forced to ſubmit to pay towards them, under threats of being turned out of their employments if they do not ſubſcribe. Even the ſoldiers have been compelled; but by far the greater part reſiſt, and the few that have ſubmitted have either been cajoled through fear, or compelled by force. Affairs are drawing to an awful criſis. Tyranny, ſhaken to its baſe, is ready to expire in its own ruins. With the tyranny of England, that of all Europe muſt fall. Haſte, then, Great Nation, pour forth thy gigantic force; let the baſe deſpots feel thine avenging ſtroke, & let one oppreſſed nation carol forth the praiſes of France at the altar of liberty. We ſaw with rapture your proclamations; they met our warmeſt wiſhes, and removed doubts from the minds of millions. Go on! Engliſhmen will be ready to ſecond your efforts. Engliſhmen are no longer blind to the ſacred flame of liberty. Every day they ſee themſelves bereaved of ſome part of the democracy of their conſtitution—injuries are added to injuries; and they find that in order to poſſeſs a conſtitution they muſt make one. Parliament declaimers have been the bane of the people; they wiſh to riſe on our deſtruction; they wiſh to ſhare with the government in the national plunder and it is the intereſt of each to keep the people in the dark. They have pulled off the diſguiſe; and the very men who, under the ſemblance of moderate reform only wiſh to climb to power, are now willing to fall into the ranks of the people, yes, they have fallen into the ranks, and there they muſt ever remain; for Engliſhmen can never place confidence in them; already have the Engliſh fraternized with the Iriſh and the Scotch, and a Delegate from each now ſits with us. The ſacred flame of liberty is rekindled; the holy obligation of brotherhood is received with enthuſiaſm. Even in the fleets and armies it makes ſome progreſs; diſaffection prevails in both; and united Britain pants to burſt her chains: unfortunately we have no leader; avarice and cowardice pervade the rich; but we are not the leſs united. Some few of the opulent have indeed, by ſpeeches, profeſſed themſelves the friends of democracy, but they have not acted; they have conſidered themſelves as diſtinct from the people; and the people in return will conſider their claims as unjuſt and frivolous. They wiſh to place us in the front of the battle; that, unſupported by the wealth they enjoy, we may periſh; while they may hope to raiſe themſelves on our ruin; but let them be told, that though we may fall through their criminal neglect, they can never enſlave us, and that Engliſhmen, once free, will never ſubmit to a few political impoſtors. United as we are, we only wiſh to ſee the Army of Italy, and the invincible arm of the Great Nation. Myriads will hail their arrival, and they will ſoon finiſh the campaign. Tyranny will vaniſh, and your veteran troops will return to their native country, there to enjoy that happineſs which they ſhall have purchaſed with their blood. Dated 6 Pluvioſe, A. R. G.

He then proceeded to ſtate the circumſtances under which the priſoners had gone from London, in order to ſhew their connection with each other. The priſoner Binns, who went by the name of Williams, occupied the lodgings of a brother of his, named Benjamin Binns, at the houſe of one Evans, Secretary to the London Correſponding Society, Plough Court, Fetter-lane; and it would be found that, previous to the 21ſt of February, the priſoner Binns had hired a room, which formed part of the apartments of a Mrs. Smith, in the ſame houſe. On the 21ſt Binns left London for the purpoſe of hiring a veſſel to go to France, to carry the above paper, and ſuch other intelligence as might be neceſſary. He went to Graveſend, took the coach to Rocheſter, and proceeded to Canterbury, where he applied to two perſons of the names of Claris and Mahoney; and, pretending to have ſome concern in the ſmuggling line, expreſſed a wiſh to have a recommendation to ſome perſon at Whitſtable, in order to procure a veſſel to go acroſs. They mentioned the names of ſeveral perſons who let out veſſels. Binns then went to Whitſtable, and applied to the perſons whom he ſhould call to prove the fact, for a veſſel to go to Fluſhing. It was repreſented to him that he could not have a boat to go there, on account of its being an enemy's port, and an embargo been laid on all veſſels. He then propoſed that the veſſel ſhould go to Havre, Calais, Dunkirk, or ſome other port; but on its being ſtill repreſented how extremely hazardous ſuch a ſervice was, Binns obſerved there was no hazard at all, and that he had the means of inſuring the ſafe return of the veſſel; and he even intimated the probability of the perſon belonging to the veſſel obtaining a cargo to come back with. They, however, repeated the danger of the voyage, and the neceſſity of being amply paid. The reſult was, it was propoſed that 300 guineas ſhould be depoſited by Binns in the Canterbury Bank, as a ſecurity for the return of the veſſel, and that one hundred guineas ſhould be given for the trip, in caſe the veſſel ſhould come back. This happened on Friday the 23d of February. Binns did not agree to theſe terms; he thought them too extravagant; and therefore returned to Canterbury the next morning, and from thence went to Deal on the Saturday, to try if he could not get a veſſel on better terms. He there made the ſame ſort of propoſitions to the witneſſes, who would be called, as he had done at Whitſtable. He agreed to give 60 guineas for a boat to go to Fluſhing, Havre, &c. On Saturday evening he returned to Canterbury with the intention of proceeding to London before the other priſoners at the bar ſhould have ſet out, but he did not arrive in London before they had departed on board the Whiſtable Hoy. It was now neceſſary to ſtate the conduct of the other priſoners:—On the Saturday Binns had returned from Canterbury, the priſoner O'Connor, who had a lodging in Stratton-ſtreet, was intimate with a perſon of the name of Bell, a merchant who lived in Charter-houſe-ſquare, at whoſe houſe he occaſionally dined and ſlept; and where Quigley, under the aſſumed name of Captain Jones, occaſionally dined, as the friend of O'Connor. On the Saturday O'Connor and Quigly dined with Mr. Bell, and there O'Connor ſlept; Quigley ſlept at No. 14, Plough-court, the lodging of Allen, who repreſented his ſervant. The Attorney General ſaid, before he proceeded to bring the parties together on board the Whitſtable Hoy, he would ſtate that O'Connor wrote a letter to Binns, under the name of Williams, at Canterbury; which letter he deſired his friend Mr. Bell to direct, and which was to this effect:

" Dear Friend, I ſet out to-morrow morning in the Whitſtable Hoy, and hope to be with you at night: I ſhall take all the parcels you ſpeak of with me. I am your's, ſincerely,

JAMES WALLACE.

" P. S. I got your letters. O'Connor and Leary his ſervant ſet out from Mr. Bell's on the Sunday, and the others, having ſlept together."

On the morning of the day when the baggage came on ſhore, part of it was ſearched by the Cuſtom houſe Officers; and the other part, they were told by the priſoner Leary, could not be ſearched, becauſe he ſaid his maſter Colonel Morris had the keys of the boxes, and he was going to the Weſt-Indies. The three priſoners ſeemed very careful leaſt the baggage ſhould be ſearched. The whole of it was then ſent in a cart to Margate; and they walked with the perſon whom the cart belonged to, until they arrived at Margate.

(To be continued.)

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The Cork Herald:

Or, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.——No. 34.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1798. [Price, Four

ARRIVED THIS DAY,

By the Prince William Henry,

At Maguire's, No. 28,

GRAND-PARADE,

A NEW and elegant Aſſortment of the moſt Faſhionable LADIES' HATS and BONNETS, with FLOWER WREATHS, as they are now worn in the *Polite Circles* in LONDON.

June 2.

On Sale, for Ready Money only,

A VARIETY of OLD WINES, at reduced Prices; LONDON PORTER, in Qualities of Four Dozen; and DEVONSHIRE CYDER, in Quantities of Two Dozen, by JOSEPH SPEARING, *Marlborough-Street.*

June 6.

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, that in conſequence of the *Cork Inſurance Company* giving up the *Fire Inſurance Buſineſs*,

THE CORPORATION

OF THE

Royal Exchange Aſſurance Company,

OF LONDON,

(Eſtabliſhed by Royal Charter in the Reign of his Majeſty King George the Firſt)

Have appointed me their Agent,

For the Aſſurance of Buildings, Goods, Merchandize, and Farming-Stock, and on Ships in Harbour, in Dock, or while Building, from the Loſs or Damage by FIRE—and alſo,

FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

The ſuperior Reſponſibility of this Company is ſo well known throughout Europe, that it is conceived totally unneceſſary to make any remark thereon.

☞ Conſtant Attendance at the Office, St. Patrick's-Street, where the Buſineſs can be immediately done on the ſpot.

June 2. *A. SHINKWIN.*

TO avoid the evils of a Rebellion, marked by the moſt ſanguinary Acts of cruelty, a Gentleman and his Family of reſpectable connections in this County, propoſe to retire to a ſecure and peaceable retreat in WALES, and as their domeſtic eſtabliſhment will be calculated, to unite the comforts of Life, with the ſtricteſt œconomy, they would willingly take under their Care, (and to whom they would afford a Parental protection,) a few young Ladies, whoſe Friends would wiſh to depoſit ſo ſacred a Charge in a place of ſecurity.—As the attainments of a polite Education are to be found in the perſon who makes this Propoſals, they will be taught Engliſh Grammatically, Writing, and Arithmetic, Fancy and other Works, with Muſic, and Drawing. In ſhort a Family arrangement is made to ſecure the *Health*, the *Education*, and the *Happineſs* of any Children who may be placed in the ſecure retreat now offered. As the Gentleman and his Family who make this propoſal are genteely connected, (as may be found on enquiry), they decline receiving into their ſociety any Perſon whoſe ſituation may be uncongenial with their preſent one in Life. An interview with the party may be had, by addreſſing a line to A. B. at the Office of this Paper.

June 2.

IN juſtice to the merit of the Cork Packet *The Prince of Wales*, to the extreme cleanlineſs of it, to the goodneſs of the Veſſel and Mariners, to the gentleman-like behaviour of its Owner, and Captain Gillmore; Mrs. O'Donoghue, for herſelf and in the name of the whole party, gives this Teſtimony of their accommodation, and the conduct of the Captain to whom they ſincerely return their Thanks.

Briſtol, 12th May, 1797.

☞ IT being intended to propoſe *moving* King George the Second's Statue, from its preſent ſcite to the lower end of the Grand-Parade, as ſoon as the Expence can be aſcertained, ſuch Perſons as are willing to undertake doing it, are requeſted to ſend Propoſals to the *Mayor, Sheriffs, Common Speaker, Sir Samuel Rowland, John Thompſon*, or *Michael Buſteed*, Eſq. *May 23.*

TO BE SOLD,

FOR Seven Years, from the Firſt of July next, a well ſecured *Profit Rent*, of £.30, per Annum, ariſing out of a *Farm* in the County of CORK. Apply to *William Newman*, the younger, at his Office in *Kinſale*, where he is ready to tranſact all Buſineſs as an Attorney and Notary Public. *May 26.*

By the Right Worſhipful the Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of Cork—

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, we think it particularly Neceſſary at this Time, to uſe every Precaution in preſerving the preſent Peace and Tranquility of this City, and conceiving that all Public Houſes, of every Deſcription whatever, being ſhut up at a reaſonable Hour every Night, will be particularly conducive thereto.

WE, therefore, do hereby require and direct that all Taverns and Public Houſes, without Diſtinction, ſhall be ſhut up at the Hour of Ten o'Clock, every Night from the Date hereof, until further Orders, and that no Company after that Hour be entertained therein, as all Perſons offending herein muſt anſwer the Conſequences at their Peril. Given under our Hands, at the Manſion-Houſe of the City of CORK, this 30th Day of MAY, 1798.

KINGSMILL BERRY, *Mayor.*
ROBERT HARDING,
JOHN CUTHBERT, Junr. } *Sheriffs.*

The Cork and Youghall Royal Mail-Coach,

WILL commence Running early next Month, on *Sundays, Tueſdays*, and *Thurſdays*, from CORK to YOUGHALL, and return on *Mondays, Wedneſdays*, and *Fridays*; of which the Public will be duly Informed, in the courſe of a few days, by the Proprietors,

JAMES DALTERA, *of Cork,*
FRANCIS ROBERTS, *of Youghall.*

Cork,
26th of May, 1798.

FOR SALE,

AT the Stores of DOMINICK WATERS, SONS and CO. Red Port Wine of ſuperior Quality, in Pipes and Hhds. The Credit they will give on the ſale of this Article, when the Security is undeniable, muſt ſecure them a *decided preference.*

They have alſo for ſale,
Very fine Martinique Coffee in Barrels,
Prime Vinegar in Hhds.
Firſt Quality Hops in Pockets,——and
Eaſt India Sugar in Bags, equal in colour and quality to Lump.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

PROPOSALS, ſealed and endorſed—"Propoſals for the foraging Artillery Waggoners Horſes," will be received until the 8th of June, when the Contractors will be named. The contract is to commence the 20th of June.

The contract will be entered into for each province ſeparately, and no propoſal for more or leſs than a Province will be taken into conſideration.

The Contractor is not to feed the Horſes when travelling, and he or his known Agent are to receive twenty-four hours notice of where the Horſes are to be ſtationed.

At a day agreed on each week, at the option of the Officer commanding the Waggoners Corps, and at a place appointed by him, the Contractor is to deliver the probable quantity required by ſuch Officer for a week's maintenance of the Horſes.

Each Contractor propoſing for the feeding of the Horſes, alſo to ſtate at what rate he will graze ſuch Horſes, as it may be deemed neceſſary to put to graſs by the Officer commanding the Corps of Waggoners, each Horſe to be ſupplied with the following rations: Hay, 18lbs.—Oats, 8lbs.—Straw, 6lbs. *May 30.*

TO BE SOLD,

A PAIR of excellent Bright Bay CARRIAGE HORSES, Four Years Old, and warranted Sound: they can be eaſily trained for *Cavalry* or the *Field*. Apply to Mr. SHINKWIN, of the *King's-Arms*, at whoſe Stables they may be ſeen. *June 2.*

To be Let, or the Intereſt ſold,

THE Houſe and Concerns on the Coal-Quay for a conſiderable time, in the poſſeſſion of the late Firm of *KIFT* and *CLUTTERBUCK*, and are now in the occupation of Mr. CLUTTERBUCK, immediate poſſeſſion can be given, and may be viewed from 8 in the morning till 6 at night. *April 11.*

THOMAS DUNSCOMBE,

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Stores in MARLBOROUGH-STREET,

Prime Virgina Wrapper Tobacco.

May 16.

VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION,

For the Service of the Country.

	£	s.	d.
Dean and Chapter of St. Finbarry's, *Cork*,	200	0	0
Rev. John Kenney, *Vicar General*,	56	17	6
Hon. and Rev. Thomas St. Lawrance, *Dean*,	50	0	0
Rev. Henry Sandiford, *Chantor*,	50	0	0
John Forteſcue, *Chancellor*,	22	15	0
Verney Lovett, *Treaſurer*,	50	0	0
Alex. Lamillierre, *Archdeacon*,	50	0	0
John Chetwood,	30	0	0
Edward Kenney, *Sen.*	40	0	0
James Pratt,	50	0	0
Horatio Townſhend,	50	0	0
Richard Webb,	40	0	0
George Berkley,	11	7	6
Thomas Briveter,	45	10	0
A. Hyde,	10	0	0
Robert Meade,	20	0	0
Henry Hewitt,	50	0	0
Edward Kenney, *Jun.*	20	0	0
Thomas Kenney,	20	0	0
John Meade, *Ballymartle*,	34	2	6
Richard Meade, *Ballymartle*,	34	2	6
Richard Meade, *Iniſhannon*,	22	15	0
William Noble,	20	0	0
Richard Gibbings,	22	15	0
Charles Smith,	22	15	0
David Freeman,	22	15	0
Thomas Hore,	22	15	0
A. Hickey,	22	15	0
Giles Lee, *Dioceſan School-Maſter, Cork*,	11	7	6
George Armſtrong, *Dioceſan School-Maſter, Roſs*,	5	13	9
Arthur Herbert,	50	0	0
Broderick Tuckey,	17	1	3
Robert Warren,	11	7	6
William Thompſon,	5	13	9
Edward Warren,	5	13	9
Edward Carleton,	5	13	9
John Hingſton,	10	0	0
William Beaufort,	11	7	6
William Stewart,	22	15	0
Henry Stewart,	5	13	9
William Saunders,	5	13	9
John Forſayeth,	5	13	9
Morgan Donovan,	5	13	9
John Webb,	5	13	9
Wm. Silletoe,	5	13	9
Arthur Browne,	5	13	9
John O'Connor,	5	13	9
Thomas Cole,	5	13	9
Alexander Kennedy,	5	13	9
Boyle Davis,	5	13	9
P. H. Hamilton,	5	13	9
Wm. Gorman,	5	13	9
Hugh Reynolds,	5	13	9
F. Hewitt,	5	13	9
J. H. Madraſs,	5	13	9
Henry Jones, *Kinſale*,	20	0	0
Mr. Hincks, *Miniſter of the Diſenting Congregation, Cork*, per ann.	9	2	0
Thomas Browne,	40	0	0
Peter Foley,	21	7	6
Robert Forſayeth,	5	13	9
Iſaac Watkins,	20	0	0
—— Lloyd,	5	13	9

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, We have received information, that MANY *Seditious* and *Treaſonable* Perſons have of late left their uſual places of abode, and are now ſecretly reſiding in this City and its Liberties:—In order to diſcover and apprehend all ſuch perſons, we do hereby call upon, and ſtrictly command the ſeveral Reſident Inhabitants of this City and its Liberties, as they ſhall anſwer at the utmoſt peril of the Law, forthwith, and from time to time, to return to us the Names and Deſcriptions of all ſuch Strangers as ſhall be lodged or entertained in their Houſes, together with an account of the places whence each ſeparate Stranger reſpectively came. And we do further call upon the ſeveral Magiſtrates, the High Conſtables, and all others his Majeſty's Loyal and Well-diſpoſed Subjects, to give information, and to be otherwiſe aiding and aſſiſting in carrying this Proclamation into effect.

KINGSMILL BERRY, Mayor.
ROBERT HARDING,
JOHN CUTHBERT,
(the younger,) } *Sheriffs.*

CORK, *May 23, 1798.*

FLAXSEED.

A CARGO of Prime NEW FLAXSEED, juſt arrived per the *Norfolk* to DANIEL CALLAGHAN, who will engage the Quality and Growth, and Diſpoſe of it on moderate Terms, to cloſe Sales. *May 23.*

By Order of His Majeſty's High

For Sale by AUCTION at Co

ON MONDAY, the 2d Day the following GOODS; being *Cargo* of the Portugueſe Ship, *Antonio Et St. Anna*, captured by the Voyage from *Pernambuco* to *Oporto* tured by his Majeſty's Ships *Galat*

About 725 Cheſts, 112 Caſks, 71 Frails, 4 Bags,	}	Sugar
2,200 Ox Horns;		
4,300 Tanned Hides;		
220 Undreſſed Hides;		
360 Bags Cotton Wool;		
100 Pieces, 120 Quintals,	}	Dye-Wood;
3 Caſks Honey;		
70 Planks;		
1 Box of Sweetmeats.		

Immediately after the Sale of the Cargo, the ſaid SHIP, with *all her Materials*, will alſo be Diſpoſed of. Catalogues and further particulars may be had, by applying to

EMERIC VIDAL,
JOHN COTTER,
A. T. SAM PAYO. } *Commiſſioners.*

CORK, May 22, 1798.

WHEREAS,

ON TUESDAY Night, the 1ſt inſtant, ſome Perſon, or Perſons, entered the *Stores*, of DOMNICK WATERS, SONS, AND CO. *Academy-ſtreet*, and therefrom forceably Broke into their COUNTING-HOUSE, in ſaid Street, and forced the Locks of Four DESKS, from one of which ſome SILVER was Taken.—They hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any Perſon, or Perſons, who will bring to *Conviction* the Perpetrator, or Perpetrators, of this Outrage. *May 5.*

Barrymore Committee Room,

Carrigtwohill, May 18, 1798.

ON a Motion of the Honorable AUGUSTUS BARRY, Chairman, in the abſence of the EARL OF BARRYMORE.

Reſolved,

THAT we do inform Major General MYERS, that the People in our Diſtrict have entered chearfully into the Recognizances recommended by him, and that they have taken the Oath of Allegiance, and given in a number of Arms and Pikes, and ſhewn evident marks of contrition for their late Rebellious conduct; and as ſuch, that we do ſupplicate him to withdraw the Troops from Free Quarters.

Reſolved,

THAT our Chairman be requeſted to repreſent our wiſhes to Major General MYERS, ſo that the above Reſolution may be carried into effect.

On a Motion of THOMAS HARDING, *Eſq.*

Reſolved,

THAT ſhould there be any violence or illegal act of any kind committed in this Diſtrict hereafter, that we whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, do pledge ourſelves in the moſt ſolemn manner, to come forward in a body, and to inflict the moſt ſummary puniſhment on any perſon daring enough to tranſgreſs the Laws:

AUGUSTUS BARRY, *Chairman.*

Richard Barry,	Simon Dring,
Thomas Harding,	Robert Dring,
William Coppinger,	Deane Hoare,
John Purdon,	William Barry,
William Marten,	F. E. Cotterell,
Thomas Coppinger,	J. B. Wakeham,
Edmond Coppinger,	William Wakeham,
Thomas Martin,	John O'Hea,
James Coghlan,	John Marten,
William Marten,	Roger Griffin,
Bryan Sheehy,	George Lukey,
James O'Connors,	Richard Martin.

The Hon. AUGUSTUS BARRY having left the Chair, and BRYAN SHEEHY, Eſq. being called thereto,

Reſolved,

THAT the warmeſt thanks of the Gentlemen of this Diſtrict, be preſented to the Earl of BARRYMORE, and the Hon. AUGUSTUS BARRY, our Chairman, for their decided, manly, and ſpirited conduct through the entire of this arduous duty.

(Signed) BRYAN SHEEHY,

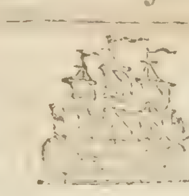
By order of the Meeting.

THE CORK HERALD.

WE, the underfigned, Men-Servants, in the City of CORK, think it neceffary, at this time, to declare, that we are ready at all times to Defend the Perfons and Property of our Mafters, at the hazard of our Lives. We also declare, that we are not *United Irifhmen*, nor never attended any of their Meetings, but, on the contrary, Deteft their Principles: and are willing to take the Oath of Allegiance before any Magiftrate.—CORK, June 2, 1798.

Denis Sullivan,	Jeremiah Long,
Thomas Lacy,	Thomas Robinfon,
Dennis Sullivan,	John Callanan,
David Barry,	Mallachy Barry,
[illegible],	Bryan Mahon,
Jeremiah Coffee,	Daniel M'Carthy,
[illegible] Martin,	William Carney.
Maurice Wallis,	David Drinane.

☞ THE MAYOR is defirous of Employing two Active MEN, well recommended, as Conftables. Application to be made at the Manfion Houfe. June, the 6th, 1798.



FOR SALE AT COVE,

(Immediately after Condemnation,)

THE FAST SAILING SCHOONER

LA REVANCHE:

LATE a French Privateer, captured by His Majefty's Ship ENDYMION, Sir THOMAS WILLIAMS, Commander; pierced for 14 Guns, has 4 mounted, befides Swivels and fmall Arms complete: is a remarkable fine Veffel—well Found and Coppered.

Of the following Dimenfions:—Length Aloft, 86 Feet—Breadth of Beam, 20 Feet—Depth of Hold, from Deck to Skin, 9 Feet 9 Inches, and Admeafures 138-28—94 Tons or thereabouts.—For Inventory and Particulars, apply to JOHN ROCHE, Junr.

ALSO FOR SALE AT COVE,

A Large CHASSE MAREE, well Found, of the following Dimenfions:—Length Aloft, 56 Feet—Breadth of Beam, 18 Feet or thereabouts—Depth of Hold, 9 Feet 4 Inches, and Admeafures 76 Tons or thereabouts. For particulars, apply to JOHN ROCHE, Junr. *Cove.*

June 6.

☞ THE HOUSE of CLONEEN, [illegible] *plundered* of [illegible] was forceably entered into in [illegible] *Doors*, *Safhes*, and the *Timbers*, *Racks*, and *Doors* of the *Offices* carried off. I will Pay FIFTY GUINEAS to any Perfon that Profecutes to Conviction the Perfons concerned in this *Felony*; and will Pay TEN GUINEAS for fuch Private Information, as may lead to Detection. The *Grafs* of the Ground to be LET for Six Months, if not redeemed back.

May 26. THOMAS T. SARSFIELD.

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majefty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and TIMOTHY LAWLER, Lieutenant in the Clare Light Company attached to the faid Regiment, ftand charged on oath with having forcibly and violently committed a rape on CATHERINE FLYNN, a prifoner in charge of the guard whereof the faid LAWLER was officer.

WE, the underfigned Officers of the 89th Regiment at Head-Quarters, defirous of teftifying to the Country our abhorrence and deteftation of fuch inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the faid WILLIAM VENNILL to juftice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any perfon or perfons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majefty's goals within the fpace of Six Months from the date hereof, which Reward fhall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of faid Regiment.

Said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, ruddy complexion, fair hair, and rather inn-kneed.

William Steward Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
[illegible]
William N. Long, Captain.
John T. Perry, Captain.
John L. Mefurier, Captain Lieutenant.
Jordan Roche, Surgeon.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant.
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
John Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Richard Butler, Lieutenant.
Robert M'Keaud, Lieutenant.
William Percival, Lieutenant.
Charles Fm. Roddy, Enfign.
William Cowell, Enfign.
John Grant, Enfign.
Henry Eyre Evans, Enfign.
John Campbell, A Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18. 1798.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen.

8th NOVEMBER, 1798.

THERE being a want of *Surgeons' Mates* to ferve in his Majefty's fhips, the Commiffioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, do hereby give Notice to fuch Gentlemen as may be willing to ferve therein, that they may, on application to Doctor *William Gray*, of *Dublin*, or Doctor *William Meade*, of *Cork*, receive Letters for Examination, before the Royal College of Surgeons at *Dublin*, and afterwards on prefenting the Certificates of fuch Examination to the faid Commiffioners, will receive Warrants according to their Qualification.

The Commiffioners do further give Notice to fuch Gentlemen as may prefer being examined by the Surgeons Company of *London*, that they may receive Letters for that purpofe, by applying at the Sick and Wounded Office in *London*.

Particulars of the Allowances to Surgeons Mates and Surgeons in his Majefty's Navy, may be known by applying at the Office of the Commiffioners, to Doctor *Gray*, of *Dublin*, or Doctor *Meade*, of *Cork*.

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the Englifh Mails to the 1ft inft. inclufive—from which we felect the following Intelligence.

LONDON,

MAY 31.

This morning arrived a mail from the Leeward Iflands, brought to Falmouth by the Carteret packet, Capt. Taylor, in thirty feven days.

Sir Richard Strachan was for two days on the look out clofe to the batteries of La Hogue: each night he obferved the furnaces bufily employed in heating red hot balls; not a fhot was fired on him from the battery, on purpofe to lure him in—but he was too old a bird to be drawn into the fnare.

In addition to the accounts we have feen in the papers relative to the gallant and wonderful efcape of the Diamond from Havre, we learn, that Capt. Scott, of the Niger, bravely fteered after her, in hopes, by attacking one of the batteries, to take off fome of the enemy's fire from Sir Richard; but having paffed the bar, found the tide would draw the Niger into the fame fituation, and deeming the Diamond to be irrecoverably loft—with what pleafing fenfations did Captain Scott and his meffmates difcover that a fhip with a blue light, which was coming out to them at midnight, was the Diamond.

Accounts have been received yefterday from Alderney, dated the 29th inft. ftating that fourteen French gun brigs and twenty-three gun boats full of troops, moved on the preceding day from La Hogue and Cherbourg. It is generally believed that all further attempts againft St. Marcou is abandoned, and that an attack on Alderney is intended. Captain Barlow, in the Phœbe, with the Bofton and Sea-gull, is now cruizing near the Race of Alderney to intercept the above flotilla.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie is to have the chief command in Scotland, in the room of Lord Adam Gordon, who, it is faid, is to retire with the rank of Field Marfhal and a penfion. The other ftaff appointments to remain as before.

A meffenger has been difpatched to Portfmouth, to bring the rebel General Tate, who landed with the galley-flaves in Wales, to town. He is lodged in Porchefter caftle. It is fuppofed he is to give fome information to Government.

The fpirited determination of the Emperor of Ruffia, to fend fo formidable a fleet to protect the Sound, it is thought will be followed by a junction with the Danes, who are equally apprehenfive of the oppreffions of the French. The Emperor likewife pledges himfelf, in cafe of any hoftilities on the fide of France, to oppofe them by land, as well as by fea: So that if the Great Nation do not as meanly recede from their demands as they have wantonly bravadoed, they may catch a Tartar—a Ruffian Tartar!

JUNE 1.

The Duke of Northumberland has fubmitted a plan to Government to raife, arm, and cloath 5000 men at his own expence, who fhall ferve either as Infantry, cavalry, or artillery, and which he propofes to felect from among his tenants and the yeomanry on his eftates, of whom he has given in a very numerous lift, and who have all declared their willingnefs to come forward immediately for that purpofe. His Grace alfo particularly fpecifies, that their arms fhall be given up to Government, whenever required.

Orders have been iffued for 4000 troops to be in readinefs to fail immediately for Ireland.

Yefterday the 100th regiment of foot, lately returned from Gibraltar, and a troop of cavalry artillery, embarked at Portfmouth, on board fome of the men of war, prepared for receiving troops Their deftination is there given out to be Guernfey and Jerfey, but it may be poffibly for Ireland.

The firft divifion of the 100th marched from Hilfea. and were in the boats at Southfea Beach by four in the morning, though they only received their orders on the preceding day.

The number of French troops affembled at Civita Vecchia, amounts to from 12 to 15,000 men. They are to proceed to Toulon, where 500 veffels are to be collected from different parts of the Mediterranean. The general opinion is, that this force is deftined againft Portugal.

In the late attack of Oftend, the Hecla and Tartarus bomb-veffels fired upwards of 500 fhells among the fhipping, &c. Their fire was fo tremendous and rapid, that the brafs mortars were melted in many places. Captain Fead, who fo often gallantly diftinguifhed himfelf under the command of his Royal Highnefs the Duke of York, and Lieutenant Broome, a fpirited young officer, were the artillery officers employed in the bombardment.

It is his Majefty's fhips Leander, Terpfichore, and Bon Citoyenne, that are blocked up in the port of Malta, by a French force; and not the Medufa and Inconftant, as ftated in a former paper.

In the Spanifh ports, all French feamen are taken up, in order to be fent to France. At the fame time, however, with permiffion of the Directory, French naval officers may be retained in the command of Spanifh fhips.

CHARGE OF TREASON.

Between eight and nine o'clock, yefterday morning, Townfend, Rivington, Carpmeal, and other officers, arrefted Mr. *Agar*, Barrifter at Law, at his chambers in the Temple, on a warrant from the Duke of Portland.

About eleven o'clock, Mr. *Curran*, fon of the celebrated Counfellor in Ireland, called on Mr. *Agar*, and he was alfo taken into cuftody.

Mr. *Stewart*, a Gentleman of confiderable property in the North of Ireland, who gave evidence on the trials at Maidftone, was about the fame time arrefted in his lodgings at Piccadilly.

The Honourable Mr. *V. B. Lawlefs*, fon of Lord Cloncurry, was alfo apprehended at his lodgings, No. 31, St. Alban's-ftreet, Pall-Mall,

The Valet of Mr. *Lawlefs* was likewife taken into cuftody.

About fix o'clock in the evening, Mr. *Traynor* was taken.

Thefe Gentlemen are all from Ireland. Mr. *Curran*, Mr. *Lawlefs*, Mr. *Traynor*, are, we believe, ftudents of law.

Mr. *Agar* was confined in a room on the firft floor of Carpmeal's houfe in Bow-ftreet. Mr. *Stewart* was put into a back room, and Mr. *Curran* into the bar: they were all guarded by officers. Mr. *Curran* and Mr. *Stewart* were afterwards allowed to dine together, Carpmeal remaining at table with them, and fitting between them. Mr. *Traynor* joined the company about fix o'clock. Mr. *Agar*, though in the fame houfe, was not allowed to be of the party. Mr. *Lawlefs* and his fervant were confined at the Bow-ftreet Office. They were all in very good fpirits.

All their papers and letters were feized and were this day, with the prifoners, to be examined before the Privy Council.

In confequence of a miftake committed by the [illegible] perfon of confequence from Ireland, Mr. *Grattan* was taken into cuftody, and brought to the Duke of Portland's office. The moment the miftake was difcovered, a proper explanation was made to Mr. *Grattan*, and he was of courfe liberated.

Colonel *Tate* was brought to town on Wednefday from Portfmouth, in cuftody of Mr. Elfworth, a Meffenger, and was yefterday taken to the Duke of Portland's Office, but was ordered into confinement at the Meffenger's houfe, without undergoing any examination.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

It was yefterday reported, that the Britifh fquadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Nelfon had completely defeated the French fleet, which is fuppofed to have failed from Toulon; but no fuch intelligence has been received at the Admiralty.

Advices were yefterday received at the Admiralty from Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majefty's fhips on the Leeward Ifland ftation, ftating the arrival of the outward bound fleet, and the capture of feveral of the enemy's cruizers in that quarter.

The Channel fleet failed from Torbay on Monday laft, with a fine breeze at N. E. It confifts of the following fhips of war:

	Guns.	*Commanders.*
Royal Sovereign	100	Vice-Adm. Sir A. Gardner. Capt. W. Bedford.
Atlas	98	—— M. Squire.
Glory	98	—— James Brine.
Neptune	98	—— Sir E. Gower.
Sans-Pareille	80	Rear-A. Lord A. Seymour. Capt. W. Browell.
Le Pompee	80	—— J. Vafhon.
Cæfar	80	—— R Home.
L'Impetueux	74	—— J. W. Payne.
Triumph	74	—— W. H. Effington.
Terribie	74	—— Sir R. Bickerton.
Canada	74	—— Sir J. B. Warren.
Defiance	74	—— T. Jones.
Amelia	44	—— Hon. C. Herbert.
Anfon	44	—— P. C. Durham.
Megæra (fire-fh.)	14	—— G. J. Shirley.

On the fame day the following three fhips of the line failed from Plymouth, to join the above:

Barfleur, of	98	Capt. J. R. Dacres.
Saturn	74	—— J. Waller.
Ramilies	74	—— B. S. Rowley.

On Wednefday laft a party of Officers of the 65th Regiment and Lancafhire Light Dragoons were dining at Queensferry, near Edinburgh, and on their return home in the evening, Lieutenant Colonel Bygrave, of the 65th Regiment, unfortunately fell from his horfe in a fit, diflocated his neck, and immediately expired.

BRITISH NAVY.

MONTHLY STATEMENT

OF THE

Diftribution of the Britifh Naval Force,

TO THIS DAY.

Exclufive of the Hired Armed Veffels, which are chiefly employed in protecting the Coafting Trade of Great Britain.

	Line.	*50's*	*Frig.*	*Sps.*	*Tot.*
In Port and fitting,	26	8	42	121	197
Guard-fhips, Hofpital-fhips, and Prifon-fhips, at the feveral Ports,	26	3	1	0	30
In the Englifh and Irifh Channels,	27	3	42	68	140
In the Downs and North Seas,	11	1	15	23	50
At the Weft-India Iflands and on the paffage,	5	2	30	33	70
At Jamaica,	6	1	6	7	20
In America, and at Newfoundland,	3	1	10	8	22
Cape of Good Hope, Eaft Indies, and on the paffage,	11	3	12	8	34
Coaft of Africa,	0	0	2	1	3
Coaft of Portugal, Gibraltar & Mediterranean,	22	1	14	7	44
Total in commiffion,	137	23	174	276	601
Receiving Ships,	9	1	3	1	14
Serviceable, & repairing for Service,	3	0	2	1	6
In ordinary,	24	1	34	46	105
Building,	15	2	10	3	40
Total	188	27	223	327	765

State of the Ordinary at each Port,

Portfmouth,	14	0	14	24	52
Plymouth,	10	0	10	8	28
Chatham,	11	1	0	1	13
Sheernefs,	0	1	5	6	12
River,	1	0	10	9	20
Total	36	2	39	48	125

PLYMOUTH,

MAY 30.

Sailed the Royal George, of 100 guns, Capt W. Domett, to join the Channel Fleet at Torbay.

Arrived the Charon, of 44 guns, with a fleet of thirty fail of Coafting Teffels under convoy from Liverpool bound to the eaftward, put in by contrary winds.

Remain in the Sound, the Captain, of 74 guns, Cambria, Mermaid, and Hyæna Frigates, and Havick floop of war; alfo Charon and Convoy.

PORTSMOUTH,

MAY 31.

The Leopard, of 50 guns, is appointed to convoy the Eaft-Indiamen; the Maidftone, thofe for the Weft Indies; and L'Aigle, thofe for Lifbon

DUBLIN,

JUNE 4.

A Gardiner belonging to Mr. Byrne, a refpectable gentleman at Cabinteely, was apprehended a few days ago on a charge of being concerned with Rebels who now agitate this country.—He flatly denied the charge at firft, but very ftrong proof being againft him, he underwent a flogging in Lehaunftown camp. After enduring a number of lafhes, he at length confeffed his enormity, and that he intended to have murdered his mafter, and feveral othyrs.

The Captain of the Rebel party he belonged to, he faid was a man named Thomas Burne, who kept a public-houfe, at the fign of the Burne's Arms, at Cornell's-court, on the Bray-road, near the Camp, who had the pikes of the rebel company. This leader was immediately arrefted, who alfo denied the charge, and affected to treat it in a ludicrous manner—but on fearching his houfe, 58 pikes were found, whereupon he was carried off to Lehaunftown camp, where the taws, we hear, have been adminiftered to his back, and other parts, to bring forth difcoveries that may prevent the fpilling of human blood.

A man named John Shannon, who acted as principal footman in the Mayoralty-houfe to every Chief Magiftrate for many years paft, and had a good falary, was taken into cuftody this week, it having been difcovered that he is one of the fworn rebels of the prefent day, and had refolved to murder the prefent worthy Chief Magiftrate.—To favour his purpofe, he had drawn the charge out of his Lordfhip's piftols, to prevent any refiftance to his horrid defign. It feems his precious party had agreed to let him fill the office of Lord Mayor for three years.

Thurfday night a party of the Liberty Rangers found a ruffian afleep on the banks of the Canal, with the head of a pike in his pocket, and took him into cuftody. He attempted to efcape, was fired upon and fhot in the thigh. He confeffed to be a fpy for the rebels.

Wednefday John White, Efq. Captain Commandant of the Upper Crofs Fufileers, with a party of that corps, apprehended two of the members of the St. Sepulchre's yeomanry, charged as murderous confpirators with others, to fhoot their officer and kill fome of the corps, inimical to their plans; but by the timely exertions of Captain White, their horrid defign has been happily fruftrated.

Seventy-fix pikes and pike-heads, a fwivel gun and a number of fire-arms and bayonets left at the dwelling of Thomas Furnace, Efq. a Magiftrate of the county Dublin, together with a number of pikes and fire-arms taken by the troop of cavalry commanded by J. C. Beresford, Efq. in the barony of Coolock, were on Wednefday laft brought into town by the latter troop, attended by a detachment of the Coolock cavalry, and lodged in the riding-houfe at the barracks.

Finney, who efcaped punifhment for high treafon, is faid to be with the rebels now in arms.

Wednefday, Mr. Lawlefs, a brewer of this city, was taken into cuftody, and underwent examination.

Tuefday night, we hear, the Rebels entered the little town of Newtown-mount-kennedy, in the county of Wicklow, entering it into two places, where a party of the Ancient Britains are ftationed. The mifcreants fet fire to the ftables of the horfes of the party, with a view of deftroying the poor animals, but they were fortunately difappointed, the horfes not being there at the time. In this furprize, we mention with concern, they killed an officer of the Ancient Britons, and defperately wounded one or two of his men. The party having aflembled they made a furious attack upon the Rebels, who like treacherous murdering aflaffins fled before them; in the route near forty of them were killed, and the reft throwing down their arms, ran fo precipitately as to efcape. The rebels have feverely wounded Mr. Gore, the commander of a corps of yeomanry of that neighbourhood, and fome privates of the corps.

The only paffenger in the Limerick Mail Coach on the morning of Saturday laft, was Lieutenant William Giffard, of the 82d regiment, a fon of Captain Giffard, of the Royal Dublin Militia; he was coming to Dublin to fet off to his quarters at Chatham. As the coach paffed through Kildare, it was furrounded by a multitude of rebellious aflaffins, and this unhappy young officer dragged out and butchered without mercy! fuch was the triumph of an army of murderers over a defenceleis, innocent, and amiable young gentleman, fcarcely 17 years of age—and fuch are the villains with whom the King's troops were allowed to treat.

General Duff, with the city of Dublin regiment, and a party of dragoons by forced marches reached Kildare on Tuefday morning; he found the rebels, notwithftanding their pretended fubmiffion, in arms. The firft object which ftruck the eyes of the foldiery in the ftreet of Kildare, was the mangled body of their beloved William Giffard. He had been almoft educated in the Dublin regiment, and every man in it regarded him as a brother. The audacity of the rebels induced them to fire upon the troops, who needed little provocation to fall upon the murderers of their friend. The foldiers took ample revenge the cowardly aflaffins fled in every direction, and of the party which remained at Kildare, very few were left to rejoin the ranks of treafon.

The body of Lieutenant Giffaad was interred at Kildare on Tuefday with military honours.

The moft melancholy accounts are received from the county of Wexford; almoft every proteftant family has fallen before the aflaffins. The Rev. Mr. Burrowes, Rector of Kyle, and his whole family, infants and all, have been butchered in one common flaughter. The families of Mr. Bookey, Mr. Barrington, and a number of others have fhared the fame common fate.

It is beyond a queftion that the capitulation at the Curragh has only ferved to invigorate rebellion—to reinforce the different armies of infurgents in other places, and to render them more alert and circumfpect in taking choice of future pofition.

On Tuefda evening were interred at St. Kavin's Church-yard, the remains of the late Henry Stamer, Efq. who was moft barbarouily murdered in the midft of his own tenantry at Profperous on Thurfday laft, by the rebels.

An infurrection was planned for Saturday-night laft, or early on Sunday-morning, when the yeomanry guards fhould be relieved. The traitors wanted courage to put it in execution, and promife foon to be as contemptible to each other as they have long been to all honeft and loyal fubjects.

Arthur O'Connor has arrived in cuftody. He is confined in Smithfield Bridewell.

This day Trinity Term commences.

The inhabitants of Belfaft as a proof of their fincerity and forrow for their paft conduct, have given up fome cannon which had for a long time paft been concealed.

Mr. Tho. Bacon of Ship ftreet, an eminent taylor, who acquired the rank of major in one of the volunteer corps, during the American war, was detected on Saturday evening laft, endeavouring to make his efcape from this city to the rebels, difguifed in a female dreis. He was challenged in Golden-lane, feated in a one horfe chair, apparently pregnant, and anfwered that he was going to Harold's crofs, to look for a nurfe; on being brought to the caftle, it appeared that he was to act as a Major-General. A Court Martial immediately was held on him, and after the fulleft inveftigation, he was found guilty, his fentence, death, which he is to undergo this day by hanging.

On Saturday laft John Clinch, of Captain Ormfby's company of Rathcoole infantry, was executed at the front of the New Prifon, purfuant to the fentence of a court-martial, who tried him the day before. At the place of execution he made an affecting exhortation to his fellow-foldiers, acknowledging the juftnefs of his fentence, and defiring that his fate might be a warning to all the cloth.—A boy near thirteen years old was taken on the hill of Rathcoole, and being clofely interrogated, he gave fuch information as led to the difcovery of a moft treafonable confpiracy, in which the unfortunate officer above-mentioned was deeply implicated.—The corps was to have joined the rebels the firft attack, and murdered Captain Ormfby and his two brothers. Others of the company are confined, and will fpeedily be brought to trial.

The Hon. Mr. Lawlefs, fon to Lord Cloncurry, and Mr. Curran, fon to Counfellor Curran of this city, with two other Irifh Gentlemen—Mr. Agar, and Mr. Trayman—were arrefted in London, by one of the Bow-ftreet Officers, on Thurfday laft, on charges of a feditious nature.

The circumftance of chalking particular houfes, which has caufed fo much alarm, ha been explained, but not in a manner to diminifh the public anxiety. In confequence of fome arrefts made on Thurfday morning, it appears that the more defperate of the rebels in the metropolis have become more furious from the fituation of their affairs. They deputed a committee of forty to determine for them and the whole body of the traitorous union, recommending them that an immediate blow fhould be ftruck. Thefe delegated mifcreants accordingly aflembled in the ground known by the name of Collins's field, in the rere of Mullinahack. It was there refolved that a general maffacre of Proteftant inhabitants and Yeomen fhould take place, and that the diabolical focieties fhould be obliged at every rifque to enter upon the work fo foon as their different dwellings fhould be afcertained. No quarters was to be given to either age or fex.

On the villain who made this confeffion having been afked for what reafon the Proteftants were to be murdered indifcriminately? he anfwered, that in the opinion of the United Men (that is—the rebels—the Proteftants were the *harleft* upon them.

The inhabitants of Dublin, fuch at leaft as had not joined in the horrid confpiracy, which devoted to death all who were not of their infernal party, can never be fufficiently greateful to Government for the vigilance and activity which under Providence preferved them from the remorfelefs hands of aflaffins. What attonment can the mifcreants make to their injured country, who ftirred up an ignorant and ferocious peafantry to fuch acts of cruelty and blood?

Every day brings to our knowledge new acts of atrocity committed by the rebels. In the county of Wexford, among many inftances of maffacre, the following excites particular deteftation and horror. The Rev. Mr. Haydon, a Proteftant Clergyman much efteemed, having had fome of his neighbours to fpend the evening with him, a Mifs Clifford, refiding in his houfe, whofe beauty and whofe virtues made her the admiration of the country, was requefted to fing "*Croppies lie down*;" fhe did fo, little thinking that her compliance would have been the caufe of her death. The next morning the houfe was attacked by a party of infurgents, and the whole family maffacred with circumftances of the moft horrible cruelty. The fervant who attended the family at fupper the preceding night, fnatched a pike from one of his brother Demons, and plunged it into the beautiful bofom of Mifs Clifford, exclaiming at the fame time, "There, you d—d w—e, take that for your "*Croppy lie down!!!*"

Four infants were not fpared, but toffed in Helliih fport on the points of the pikes! Who that ever felt or acknowledges the ties of a father, an hufband, a fon, or a brother, that would not move Heaven and Earth to the deftruction of thofe monfters?

A very fine Regiment of Engliih Cavalry is on its way to Ireland. It conlifts of Corniih men, and is commanded by Lord Falmouth.

A Roman Catholic clergyman was on Thurfday brought up to town from the neighbourhood of Rathcoole, a prifoner, who is accufed of being an abettor to the rebels in that part of the country.

Extract of a Letter from a refpectable Merchant in Belfaft.

"You may depend upon accounts from the North, confirming the peaceable and tranquillized fituation of this populous part of Ireland—the returning loyalty, good fenfe, and difcernment of the people becoming manifeft. It is true they were heretofore dazzled by the delufive glare and faficinating accounts held forth, of French liberty and French faith; they now fee that the firft is a fhadow without fubftance, and the fecond a treacherous deception."

Captain Ryan, whofe death was announced in our laft, was interred on Friday laft with military honours in St. Mary's church-yard. The proceffion was very folemn, and occupied a great extent of line; fifteen hundred of the feveral Yeomanry corps attended on the occafion.

The progrefs of rebellion has been by no means fo alarming within the laft three days as its outfet threatened;—the county of Kildare feems to have been cleared by the King's troops, and except thofe who have retired into the faftneffes of the Wicklow mountains, and thofe who occupy the North Eaftern quarter of the county of Wexford, there feems to be no exifting force of treafon from which any thing can or ought to be apprehended.

By our correfpondents from Kilcullen and Monaftereven, we learn that Kildare is nearly reduced, and that the rebels have abandoned all hope of making a ftand againft the King's troops in that county.

The accounts from Wexford are indeed alarming; the town is, we hope fafe; indeed, the prefence of the gallant George Ogle, and four troops of the moft loyal yeomanry in Ireland, fuftained by two regiments of militia, muft enfure fafety to Wexford; but if we may credit accumulated reports, every Proteftant Clergyman and gentleman who had not fled to Wexford, has fallen under the power of the murderous rebels!—We forbear to mention the names we have learned: we would not inflict unneceffary pains, nor afflict the afflicted upon uncertain rumours.

Sir Edward Crofbie, who was taken up in the county Carlow lately, as one of the rebel chiefs, is a brother to the celebrated aeronaut of that name, who afcended in an air-balloon at Ranelagh, and at the Duke of Leinfter's lawn, about nine years fince.

From Carlow we learn, that Sir Sir Edward Croftie, Bart. having been accufed, tried and convicted of an intimate and criminal connection with the rebel army, has fuffered the punifhment of death under martial law.

Extract of a letter from the county of Wexford, dated May 29.

"By a gentleman who arrived here on Sunday evening from Enniicorty, we learn, that on Saturday night a body of United men attacked the houfe of Mr. Buckey, of Rockfpring, (Lieutenant in the Earl of Mountmorris's corps of yeoman cavalry) which they burned to the ground. An expreis was inftantly fent off to the above nobleman at Camolin, and in a fhort time his corps, aflifted by detachments of the Enniicorthy and Heathfield corps, together with Captain Richards and Lieutenant Jacob, of the Enniicorthy cavalry, Captain Grogan, of the Heathfield cavalry, and a detachment of Captain Cornock's infantry, proceeded for the place. An advanced guard was detached from the main body, who on their coming to the fpot, found the infurgents burning the furrounding country. They immediately commenced an attack on the yeomen—and we are forry to ftate, Lieutenant Buckey, who had the command, and a Mr. Donovan, were killed: the remainder of the corps retreated, and having joined the main body, they advanced—attacked them with great fpirit and impetuofity, and completely routed them, with the lofs of about 40 killed and wounded. It was nearly an hour after Lieutenant Buckey and Mr. Donovan were killed, before the main body came into action, during which interval the wretches glutted their favage fury by hacking and mangling the body of the former gentleman, having covered him all over with wounds, and ferved his horfe in the fame brutal manner. It is fuppofed there could not be lefs than 250 of them, fome of whom had fire-arms, but in general they were armed with pikes.

"The guard ftill continues at the bridge. All ftrangers who have not got protections are arreited and examined; and thofe who appear to have come from proclaimed places to efcape apprehenfion, are put in confinement.

"Laft week we underftand, four or five perfons of good property, were arrefted in the co. Wexford, and committed to goal for treafonable practices. We avoid making known the names mentioned, cautious of wounding the characters of others through error.

"Yefterday evening thirty prifoners who were taken in the neighbourhood of Nenagh, were brought in here by the Iverk cavalry, and from hence fent to the guard fhip. Among them we remarked a few of refpectable appearance, one of whom we underftand, was an eftablifhed clergyman and two prieits."

CORK.

Our Correfpondent in Plymouth informs us, that the Triton Frigate, had juft come in with the information of 15 fail of the line lying in the outward road of Breft, and ready for fea, in conlequence of which Admiral Lord Bridport immediately failed to join the grand fleet with a ftrong reinforcement.

It is faid that a meffenger fet off on Thurfday with a warrant for the apprehenfion of Mr. Grattan, upon charges of the moft ferious nature.

General Sir James Stewart, in conlequence of having received information that feveral perfons not belonging to the navy, army, militia or yeomanry, appear in dreffed uniforms, has iffued a notice that any fuch perfon fo found will be confidered as fpies, and treated accordingly,

Saturday laft an Engliih Meffenger arrived with difpatches to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

There is a fpecies of alliance with rebellion prevailing at prefent in this city, which merits now the attention of the Legiflature, or the Government, and which is of the utmoft injury to trade, and fraught with the moft embarraffing and diftreffing conlequences to individuals. The difaffected, whether in fhop-trade, or dealing in the markets, fet themfelves againft the currency of bank notes, in order to break down the confidence which the public fhould neceffarily place in the Government of the country. They do not abfolutely refufe paper money—for this they would fear to do, but "*they never have change*"—a very convenient pretext. Perhaps it would make them find change, if the purchafer, after having offered good bank-paper, would inlift in having the articles he wanted, paffing his I. O. for their amount. Nothing but ftrong meafures of every kind can overcome the infernal conlpiracy which, in various forms, is levelled at the exiftence of a Government, fo amply protecting perfons and property, and prefenting fuch a happy and glorious contraft to the fyftem of blood and anarchy which rebellion wifhes to eftabliih.

Private Letters in Town ftate, that the REBELS have been defeated at New Rofs, in the county of Wexford, and UPWARDS OF FOUR THOUSAND killed. Though we cannot give this *as certainty*, the channel through which the information has come to us, entitles the report to the higheft degree of *probability*.

Yefterday two Men received 200 laihes each on the Parade for feditious expreiions, having been found guilty by a *Court Martial*, before which tribunal a number of perfons now in confinement for High Treafon and Sedition, will be brought to immediate trial.

In the butchery of that young foldier, Capt. Giffard, by the rebels, who had not the fatisfaction of dying with arms in his hands, the organized fyftem of the traitors and cannibals by whom it was enforced, appear in ftrong colours. To afk if a youth of feventeen was in a ftage-coach, travelling a high road, and on his coming forth, to identify him by cutting off his head, was an act of barbarity we will be bold to fay, not to be paralelled in the hiftory of warfare amongft civilized nations, and fuch as the honeft fiercenefs of favages would turn from with diidain. It is impoffible under God, that blood fo fhed, will not afcend to Heaven for vengeance. This gentleman's family have been devoted to the fervice of their king and country, and have fince the commencement of the prefent conteft been engaged inceffantly in the difcharge of fome public duty. He fell early, but not unlamented: his manners were pleafing, his difpofition mild and affable—cut off in the career of honour, his relatives will find condolence in the unfeigned and univerfal regret of the fecond city in the Britiih empire, in which he was born, and to which he promiied to prove an ornament.

Laft Sunday night died, in conlequence of the wounds he had received, *Lord Edward Fitzgerald*. Of his imputed crimes we forbear to fpeak, he has paid a debt that juftice poffibly would have demanded, had he furvived a fhort time longer; he fell a melancholy victim of a daring temerity, urged by a bold and preiumptious ambition.

This day was executed at Gallows-green, purfuant to his fentence, Timothy Feehane, convicted of conlpiring to murder William Morris, of Bendiff, Efq. He met his ignominious fate with a fullen reierve, worthy of the black purpoie he criminally engaged in.

JULY LOTTERY.

Iriih State Lottery,

COMMENCES DRAWING JULY 24, 1798.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		Value of Each.		Total Value.
2	of	£.10,000	is	£. 20,000
2	- -	5,000	- -	10,000
3	- -	2,000	- -	6,000
10	- -	500	- -	5,000
30	- -	100	- -	3,000
60	- -	50	- -	3,000
6,100	-	-		81,000
	Firft drawn Blank 13th Day			1,000
	Do. - -	14th Day		1,000
	Do. - -	15th Day		2,000
	Do. - -	16th Day		1,000
	Do. - -	17th Day		5,000
	Do. - -	18th Day		1,000
	Do. - -	19th Day		10,000
	Firft drawn Ticket,			500
	Firft drawn Ticket the laft morning.			500
21,793 Blanks.				
				£. 130,000

☞ TICKETS and SHARES, *in the greateft variety of Numbers, now on Sale at No.* 6, New-Buildings, CASTLE-STREET.

FOR SALE,

At WILY and CORLETT's Stores,

Patrick-Street:

PRIME Old *Port Wine* in Pipes and Hhds.
Virginia Wrapper *Tobacco*,
New *Hops* in Bags and Pockets,
Ruffia *Bar Iron*,
Tanned *Leather*,
Cork Wood—and a few Bales Spaniih Morocco Leather——All of which will be difpoied of on reaionable and accommodating Terms. June 6.

A GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the *Cork Society*, for the relief and difcharge of Perfons confined for fmall Debts, will be held on Saturday, the 16th of June, inft. at the *Council Chamber*, at 1 o'Clock, to examine the Treafurer's Accounts, and to elect a Committee and Officers for the enfuing Year; when it is requefted every Subfcriber in Town will attend.

BOYLE DAVIES,
June 6, 1798. *Secretary.*

LAPPS ISLAND.

☞ JOHN CUTHBERT is landing a *Cargo* of SQUARE BALK, from *Dantzick* of prime Quality. *6th June.*

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF

The Rt. Worfhipful KINGSMILL BERRY, Esq. MAYOR.

The middle Price of Wheat 2*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.* per Quarter; with an allowance to the Baker of 10*s.* on the White and Wheaten, and 12*s.* on the Houfehold.

Cork, June 4, 1798.

WHITE.			WHEATEN.			HOUSEHOLD.		
	lb.	*oz.* *dr.*		*lb.*	*oz.* *dr.*		*lb.*	*oz.* *dr.*
1 *pen.*	0	5 1	1 *pen.*	0	7 6	1 *pen.*	0	10 1
2 *pen.*	0	10 2	2 *pen.*	0	15 5	2 *pen.*	1	4 2
3 *pen.*	0	15 5	3 *pen.*	1	7 4	3 *pen.*	1	14 3
4 *pen.*	1	4 7	4 *pen.*	1	15 2	4 *pen.*	2	8 5
6 *pen.*	1	15 2	6 *pen.*	2	14 7	6 *pen.*	3	12 7

KINGSMILL BERRY, MAYOR.

STATE TRIALS.

Special Commission at Maidstone,

(Continued from our Paper of Saturday June 2.)

In the mean time Binns had gone to Deal; in his way it was very probable that he met O'Connor by appointment, as the latter had walked out of the town of Whitstable on the Monday already mentioned: and they both came to Margate about an hour after the other three prisoners had arrived there. Now, from all these circumstances, and from the several papers found in their possession, and which were to be given in evidence; it must appear most clearly that the Prisoners had been engaged in one common transaction. Now with respect to their defraying luggage, which he should prove they had in their care, he could not form any conception how persons should feel a desire to shake off all knowledge of property that had been in their possession; unless they had been apprehensive that the owning of it would bring home guilt to them. Nor could he canceive how it was possible to shew that they had not an intention to go to France. With respect to Mr. O'Connor, there was one circumstance to which he should beg leave to call the most serious attention of the Jury. This was a letter that had been found in his possession at the time he was taken. The letter was to the following effect:

"My dear friend, I have had a letter ready to send you these ten days, and could get no opportunity of conveying it. You cannot think how that circumstance has vexed me. Maxwell is anxious to go away from his creditors, and I had no way of getting him off, for this embargo prevents him. It is said Lord Fitzwilliam intends going over to Ireland; and great hopes are entertained of separating the Catholics from the Union. This would be a thing much to be lamented, and which you and every good man must endeavour to prevent. But the people are too honest, and are not to be misled any more by courtiers. I have received your letter by the young man; and I will do all I can for him. I will make it a point with Maxwell that he shall go by the way of Hamburgh. The *man of consideration* told me he had heard that Government had intercepted a letter from France to Ireland, which promised assistance to the latter country. The Government here are put to great straits.—The taxes are very low. The *Black Terrier*, and *his little brother*, are sorry curs. The *Little Priest* has lost all credit.—Chevalier was the person who wrote to me; and he said he would have nothing to do with Nicholson, or any of his set, as they were fallen into contempt. I wish to have an edition of my pamphlet printed in Ireland; the price shall be 2s. 6d. and no copy must be sold to any except persons who are known. I must go to Williams as soon as I can, when I must be very active—when I am at *this place* you shall hear from me.

The Attorney General after reading the above letter, said, he should be able to shew what was meant by certain words in it, from another paper found in Mr. O'Connor's possession, and which was a kind of key to these words—the words being placed in one column, and an explanatory word immediately opposite to each, in a corresponding column. The corresponding word to *Williams*, for instance, was *France*; *This Place*, signified *Paris*, &c. This letter was directed to Lord Edward Fitzgerald; and from every circumstance attending it, it was impossible that Mr. O'Connor could say he had not been privy to the design of going to France, especially when it should be proved that he had held the sort of connection he did hold. It would also appear that he had a connection with Quigley, and carried on a correspondence with him. The Jury would find that among the quantity of goods found in the possession of the prisoners, there was money to the amount of about 900l. or 1000l. Then he would ask, whether this property was of such little value that it was not worth owning by any, but abandoned by all the prisoners? The box which contained the money would prove the connection that existed between Quigley and O'Connor, from the circumstance of part of the money being the property of the former. For at the time that box was opened, there was found in it a parcel or a rouleau, containing 75 guineas, and having written upon it by way of memorandum, "this is Captain Jones's money." He would next state to the jury other circumstances to shew the connexion which Quigley had with the prisoners and others. The prisoner, Binns, had left his box at the house of Evans, in Ploughstreet, from which it had been removed by some friend of his. It was traced, however, to the place to which it had been conveyed; and in it were found no less than the very clothes in which Quigley had in the year 1797 travelled through France; and in the pockets were found several papers, containing the names of the places where he stopped, &c. there were two other papers in his hand-writing, which would shew that this person had a connexion with the people of Manchester in the month of February last. One of these letters informed his friend there, that notwithstanding the severe prohibition of the French, he was determined to carry on his business at all events. It then spoke of sending troops to France. It was signed William Cloakson. The other letter was directed to a person at Amsterdam, and signed William Morris. The writer stated, that he wished to be informed upon the same subjects relating to merchandize, as he was obliged to attend his duty as a military man. His partner, he said, had a quantity of goods ready to be shipped off—perhaps they would ship a double quantity. They were very uneasy about the safety of the last parcel that was sent over, &c. Another part of the evidence that was to be laid before the Jury, would be that of the prisoners having been armed with a person at Margate to carry their luggage from thence to Deal. And he would venture to affirm, that there was not a witness to be brought forward who would not afford the most important evidence, to prove the truth of all the facts he had stated.—After having given this general outline of these facts, he felt it his duty, in the next place, to say a word or two upon the law relating to this question. What he had to state was this, that when several prisoners were acting in a conspiracy together, the act of any one of them was the act of the whole; and if any one act should make out this conspiracy, and it appeared that they all knew of it, though the act of only one person, it was then the duty of the Jury to find them all guilty, But it was possible that there might be one or more out of several persons, against whom the guilt of others could not be brought home: in that case. such persons should be acquitted. In the course of the evidence there might be given some explanation of the contents of each paper. This, then, was the whole of the case which he had to state, and he would leave it to the Jury to make a true deliverance, convinced, as he was, that they felt the great duty which they owed to the prisoners and to the country, and that they would discharge that duty satisfactorily.

John Revett, the first witness sworn. He apprehended all the prisoners at Margate, on the 28th of February. There were four of the light horse with him. In the parlour, on the left-hand side, in the King's head, where the prisoners were, he found Leary and Allen, and found Binns at the bottom of the stairs. He then went up, and found Quigley with the tea things before him.—I secured him. In his left-hand pocket I found a dagger. At this time Mr. O'Connor came into the room, and I asked his name. He asked me who I was, and what I was? I told him: and that I was an officer. I searched him, and found in his purse a bit of paper, containing a name written with a pencil. I found in the great-coat pock a pocket-book, and a paper in it. I took them down to the parlour, where the luggage was. I asked the prisoners who the pocket-book belonged to. They refused to own it, and would give no account of it. I went up stairs, and found a small trunk, asked O'Connor if he would own it? He said not. I found that great-coat (pointing to it.) I asked the prisoners if they knew whose it was? They said not. In the pocket-book there were some other papers, which I marked. (Here the papers were produced, and the witness swore to them.) In a black portmanteau opened at Bow-street, I saw several papers. I brought the prisoners after this to Bow-street, here they were examined, together with some of the boxes.

Cross examined by Mr. Plomer.

The witness said, he was a Bow-street runner. At Margate, he did not take any account of the papers, nor did he, nor any body else mark them, nor take them before a Magistrate, till he came to Bow-street. When he went up stairs he left O'Connor with two soldiers—he asked if the great-coat belonged to the prisoners? When he examined it, the prisoners were in the room: nobody was in the room when he took the great-coat, it was lying there. This house was a public inn, and a great many people were in it. No papers were examined in the presence of the prisoners. The witness and others went into a room and examined the pocket-book, in the middle of which the paper was, but not in one of the pockets of this pocket-book. He did not recollect whether any of the papers were missing at Bow street; they all remained in the witnes's possession from the time they were found till produced at Bow-street. The prisoners had desired at Margate that all the luggage might be sealed; but it was not done.

Edward Fugion next sworn—examined by Mr. Garrow.

"I assisted in taking the prisoners. When I went in, I saw Leary and Allen; I took a dagger out of Quigley's pocket; I searched Binns before I left the house; I found a book in his pocket, with Binns marked on it, and a paper. I asked Binns, Leary, and Allen, about the luggage, and they made me no answer. I saw a great-coat in the room up stairs where Quigley was sitting.—When asked about it, they were silent. I saw a pocket-book taken out of the pocket by Revett; I next saw the pocket-book and the paper at Bow-street, which was the same I heard Mr. Twopenny read it after it was taken out of the pocket. After I had secured the prisoners, we brought them to Canterbury, and thence to London. I found a razor-case and some silk stockings; I cannot swear to the great coat.

Cross examined by Mr. Dallas.

Several persons went into the house with me.—When I searched Leary and Allen. I don't know who were present. I found money on them, and that was all. Binns was at the bottom of the stairs when I arrested him, and he made no resistance; and while I did so, I left Allen and Leary, in charge of two light horsemen; I did not put a mark on any of the papers. First I saw a great coat in the room above; I afterwards saw one below, but cannot say it was the same.—The Handkerchief was opened by Twopenny, Revett, and me, in the absence of the prisoners. I heard a complaint at Bow-street that the handkerchief was missing. I did not say that I would knock Leary down, but said that he was an impudent little fellow.

Mr. Twopenny examined by Mr. Adam.

I saw the great-coat, and the prisoners all dedied it. Rivett had it below stairs when I first saw it. He gave nearly the same evidence with the two last witnesses. On his cross examination he said, he saw the pocket-book after having been taken out of the pocket of the great-coat while the prisoners were present, but it was then tied up in a handkerchief.—(The paper found in the pocket-book was then read; it was the same as stated by the Attorney-General.)

Ann Cricket *sworn, and examined by the* Attorney-General.

I keep the King's Head at Margate: baggage came in a cart; three Gentlemen were along with it; two persons came afterwards. I can swear that the prisoners were those persons. Mr. Quigley, who first came to my house, gave me a parcel. When the other two Gentlemen came, they made an enquiry after him. I carried the message to him by the name of Captain Jones, and he said he would wait on them. The three Gentlemen spent the evening together, and slept at my house that night, and there were no other strangers in the house at the time. There was no other great coat in the house, the property of any of the family, nor of any body else.

Jane Dexter, servant to the former witness, examined by the Solicitor-General. She saw the prisoner Quigley come to the house in Margate, in company with three Gentlemen, who slept there. She saw Quigley in the dining-room, when the want to prepare breakfast, and heard him say, he wanted to take a lodging in Margate. She knew nothing of any great-coat.

William Kirby, stable-keeper, at Margate, examined by Mr. Garrow. An application was made to me on the 27th. I saw Leary and Allen at the King's Head. They wanted to take a cart to carry some luggage to Deal. I told them I would take them the following morning. Leary went to ask him, when he called his master, and returned with an answer, that they would be ready to go away at twelve o'clock next day;—but before that time arrived, they were in custody.

(Several Latin papers that had been found in the custody of Quigley were then read; but they appeard to be testimonials of his attendance and studies at foreign universities.)

Frederick Dutton, an Irishman, and a Quartermaster, in the army, sworn. I know Quigley; I have seen his hand writing, the manner of which I have a knowledge of—(the paper relating to merchandize and quarter, read by the Attorney-General, was then produced and sworn to be his hand-writing.)

Cross examined by Mr. Plomer.

He said he had been a servant; is now a Quartermaster.—Being asked if he had been a livery servant, he said not; and again acknowledged he had worn livery once. He had been in several services. He said he was dismissed, the service of Mr. Carlisle in consequence of some lies told of him. After he ceased to be a servant, he kept a public house, and kept it one part of the time that he was a servant. Part of the time he kept it without a licence. He also followed the grocery business: never was discharged from any place in consequence of misconduct. He had given evidence sometimes before in Courts of Justice.—He once lived at Dundalk in Ireland. He never applied to Mr. Cooke for a Quarter-master's Warrant, nor did he ever ask any thing from Government for his services; but he hoped he and his family would be provided for. Mr. Plomer then shewed him a letter, which he said he believed to be his hand-writing.—It was an application to Lord Carhampton for the Quarter-master's Warrant. He saw Mr Quigley write on various occasions; he had carried Letters for him to the Post-office. He saw him put his name and the names of others down on a piece of paper, for the purpose of getting a watch raffled for, which belonged to a poor person under sentence in the gaol of Dundalk. He was examined once as a witness against one Lowry. He there acknowledged he had sworn secrecy; and afterwards divulged it; but excused himself by saying he had sworn the first oath on *A Reading made Easy*. The witness has been a Quarter master since last Winter.

Mr. Lane, Attorney of Cork, sworn.—He saw Mr. O'Connor write, and believed several papers produced in Court to be his hand-writing.

Mr. Rickman, bookseller, of Upper Marylebonne-street, sworn.—He was asked whether he had any letter of introduction to any of the prisoners? He said, he had not.

Kean Mahoney, a person who keeps a shop at Canterbury, remembered seeing Binns on Friday, the 23d of February, at Canterbury. He told the witness that there were some friends of his on the other side very much distressed; that he wanted to establish something in the smuggling line, and wished to know any persons at Whitstable who used to let boats. The witness did not send him to a man there. He said his friends in London wanted to go to Flushing or Ostend. When he came back, he said he could not succeed, because the boatmen were so exorbitant in their demands. Binns went to London, and returned by way of one of the Gravesend boats. He said his reason for coming back so soon was that his friends had left London in a Whitstable, boy. He then went to another house—the Rose. The witness went to the Post Office to enquire for letters for him, in the name of Williams; where he got two, and delivered them to him; but could not swear to the letters, as he had not read the superscription. Binns then told the witness, that as he was a countryman he would not tell him his name was Binns, but from having been prosecuted before that, he did not wish the furious people of Canterbury should know his name.

Mr. Parkins, who keeps a Public-house at Whitstable, was next sworn.——Quigley and O'Connor slept in my house; I learned that one was Colonel Morris, and the other Captain Jones, from the discourse between the servants in the tap-room; Mr. Quigley remained the whole of Monday. He asked me if I could accommodate him with a boat to Margate? I enquired of Edward Ward, who asked a guinea and a half for the boat. He asked me if there was any danger of his baggage being searched? He went away, however, without any boat, and took a car, in which he carried baggage, and said it was a disagreeable business to have one's goods tossed about in such a manner: being asked if he was going to Dover, and if he had any correspondence across the water? He said, he had some at Amsterdam. I carried a letter for him directed to his friends at that place.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Plomer.

The witness said, he told Quigley, that his goods would be searched, for no goods ever went on the quay of Margate, without being searched.

John Dyason, nephew to Mr. Parkin's servant, said, he slept in the next room to where O'Conner and Quigley slept.—In the morning he heard a passing and repassing, and heard mony counted. He heard a pen going as if it were writing; and heard some one say it was wrong, but could not tell who.

Q. By Mr. Dallas, could you hear the writing going on without listening? A. Yes, I could.

Q. By Mr. Garrow—What is the partition between the two rooms? A. There is a partition of a wainscot between both, and a lattice at the top.

Mr. Parkins being called said, that the partition was lath and plaister and run up to the top of the cieling.

Mr. King, the Under Secretary of State sworn. He was present when a mahogany trunk was broke open at the Duke of Portland's Office. He sealed it up. It contained guineas, louis d'ors, &c. amounting 1000l. In a canvas bag found in the box, there was a paper marked by the witnesses initials; this paper was tied to the money, it stood for Captain Jones, and described the quantity of money, contained in it (75 guineas). The witness found nothing else but the rouleaus. The rouleaus were not all alike. There were in the box four ivory cylinders taken out of a dressing-box, with a black leather cover with guineas in them. He found a scrap of paper, which was taken out of the dressing-box. It was a direction to write by William Williams from Canterbury. On his cross-examination, the witness said he received the box from Mr. Ford, and in the joint possession of him and Mr. F. it remained ever since.

Mr. Ford was next called. He was present when a small money box was broke open. He had received it from Fugion and Revett at Bow-street, and the Secretary of State ordered them to be brought to his office, where they were broke open. Binns immediately acknowledged his name, as did O'Connor. The particulars of Quigleys examination were taken down in writing. Mr. O'Connor declined answering any question till he came before the Secretary of State.

Mr. Fugion was again called, and swore to the small heavy box being in his possession from the time he took it at Margate till he came to London. A smith was fetched to open the small box.

Revett, assisted in carrying the small chest and dressing box to London; and they were not opened till they came to the Secretary of State's Office.

Jonas King, tide-waiter at Whitstable, saw all the prisoners, some at Whitstable, and some at Margate. In February last he saw the goods, part of which he did not examine. Quigley said Colonel Morris had the key, and was going to the West Indies. He saw Binns at Margate, and told him he thought the person he saw with the goods, and Binns seemed surprised that he should mention such a thing.

Thomas Hockless a part owner of the Whitstable hoy, saw Quigley before. He went to receive the freight from him. He paid the witness one guinea in the name of Colonel Morris for parcels and passengers.

Henry Thomsett, of Offham, in the county of Kent, labourer, was at the Bear and Key, at Whitstable, on the 26th of February. He was in the tap-room where the servants were. The man in his hearing demanded a guinea and a half for the cartage of the goods; the witness said he would take them for a guinea, and agreed to it. Colonel Morris was not there at the time—But he, (the witness) settled with Captrin Jones to go to Margate.

(To be continued.)

CORK: Printed by JOHN CONNOR, (for the Proprietor.)——☞ This Paper is published at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-street, opposite the Post-Office, where Advertisements, Essays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The Cork Herald:

Or, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.—No. 35.] SATURDAY, June 9, 1798. [Price, Four-Pence.

JULY LOTTERY.

Irish State Lottery,

COMMENCES DRAWING JULY 24, 1798.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		Value of Each.		Total Value.
2	of	£.10,000	is	£.20,000
2	- -	5,000	- -	10,000
3	- -	2,000	- -	6,000
10	- -	500	- -	5,000
30	- -	100	- -	3,000
60	- -	50	- -	3,000
8,100	- -	10	- -	81,000

First drawn Blank	13th Day	1,000
Do. - -	14th Day	1,000
Do. - -	15th Day	2,000
Do. - -	16th Day	1,000
Do. - -	17th Day	5,000
Do. - -	18th Day	1,000
Do. - -	19th Day	10,000
First drawn Ticket,		500
First drawn Ticket the last morning,		500
21,793 Blanks.		
		£.150,000

☞ TICKETS and SHARES, *in the great est variety of Numbers, now on Sale at No.* 6, New-Buildings, Castle-street.

WE, the underſigned, Men-Servants, in the City of Cork, think it neceſſary, *at this time*, to declare, that we are ready at all times to Defend the Perſons and Property of our Maſters, at the hazard of our Lives. *We alſo declare*, that we are not *United Iriſhmen*, nor never attended any of their Meetings, but, on the contrary, Deteſt their Principles: and are willing to take the Oath of Allegiance before any Magiſtrate.—Cork, June 2, 1798.

Denis Sullivan,	Jeremiah Long,
Thomas Lacy,	Thomas Robinſon,
David Barry,	John Callanan,
Edward Scannell,	Mallachy Barry,
Jeremiah Coffee,	Bryan Mahon,
Chriſtopher Martin,	Daniel M'Carthy,
Maurice Wallis,	William Carney.
Maurice Healy,	David Drinane.
John Sullivan,	Dennis Donovan.

☞ THE MAYOR is deſirous of Employing two Active Men, well recommended, as Conſtables. Application to be made at the Manſion-Houſe. June the 6th, 1798.

FOR SALE AT COVE,

(Immediately after Condemnation,)

THE FAST SAILING SCHOONER

LA REVANCHE:

LATE a French Privateer, captured by His Majeſty's Ship Endymion, Sir Thomas Williams, Commander; pierced for 14 Guns, has 4 mounted, beſides Swivels and ſmall Arms complete: is a remarkable fine Veſſel—well Found and Coppered.

Of the following Dimenſions:—Length Aloft, 86 Feet—Breadth of Beam, 20 Feet—Depth of Hold, from Deck to Skin, 9 Feet 9 Inches, and Admeaſures 138-28—94 Tons or thereabouts.—For Inventory and Particulars, apply to JOHN ROCHE, Junr.

ALSO FOR SALE AT COVE,

A Large CHASSE MAREE, well Found, of the following Dimenſions:—Length Aloft, 56 Feet—Breadth of Beam, 18 Feet or thereabouts—Depth of Hold, 9 Feet 4 Inches, and Admeaſures 76 Tons or thereabouts. For particulars, apply to JOHN ROCHE, Junr. *Cove.*

June 6.

FOR SALE,

At WILY and CORLETT's Stores,

Patrick-Street:

PRIME Old *Port Wine* in Pipes and Hhds.
Virginia Wrapper *Tobacco*,
New *Hops* in Bags and Pockets,
Ruſſia *Bar Iron.*
Tanned *Leather*,
Cork Wood—and a few Bales Spaniſh Morocco Leather——All of which will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable and accommodating Terms. June 6.

TIMBER-YARD,

LAPPS ISLAND.

☞ JOHN CUTHBERT, *Junr.* is landing a *Cargo* of SQUARE BALK, from *Dantzick* of prime Quality. *6th June.*

A General Annual Meeting of the *Cork Society*, for the relief and diſcharge of Perſons confined for ſmall Debts, will be held on Saturday, the 16th of June, inſt. at the *Council Chamber*, at 1 o'Clock, to examine the Treaſurer's Accounts, and to elect a Committee and Officers for the enſuing Year; when it is requeſted every Subſcriber in Town will attend.

BOYLE DAVIES,
June 6, 1798. *Secretary.*

LIFE and FIRE

INSURANCE.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, that in conſequence of the *Cork Inſurance Company* giving up the *Fire Inſurance Buſineſs*,

THE CORPORATION

OF THE

Royal Exchange Aſſurance Company,

OF LONDON,

(Eſtabliſhed by Royal Charter in the Reign of his Majeſty King George the Firſt)

Have appointed me their Agent,

For the Aſſurance of Buildings, Goods, Merchandize, and Farming-Stock, and on Ships in Harbour, in Dock, or while Building, from the Loſs or Damage by FIRE—and alſo,

FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

The ſuperior Reſponſibility of this Company is ſo well known throughout Europe, that it is conceived totally unneceſſary to make any remark thereon.

☞ Conſtant Attendance at the Office, St. Patrick's-Street, where the Buſineſs can be immediately done on the ſpot.

June 2. *A SHINKWIN.*

FIRST and SECOND QUALITY Scale *Sugar* in bags,
Kent and Brewers *Hops*,
New Swediſh *Herrings* repack'd for export,
Double *Matts*,
Wood *Hoops*.

For ſale, on moderate terms, ROB. BURKE's Stores, Sand-quay. May 19.

☞ IT being intended to propoſe *moving* King George the Second's Statue, from its preſent ſcite to the lower end of the Grand-Parade, as ſoon as the Expence can be aſcertained, ſuch Perſons as are willing to undertake doing it, are requeſted to ſend Propoſals to the *Mayor, Sheriffs, Common Speaker, Sir Samuel Rowland, John Thompſon*, or *Michael Buſteed*, Eſq. *May 23.*

TO BE SOLD,

FOR Seven Years, from the Firſt of July next, a well ſecured *Profit Rent*, of £.30, per Annum, ariſing out of a *Farm* in the County of Cork. Apply to *William Newman*, the younger, at his Office in *Kinſale*, where he is ready to tranſact all Buſineſs as an Attorney and Notary Public. May 26.

To be Let, or the Intereſt ſold,

THE Houſe and Concerns on the Coal-Quay, for a conſiderable time, in the poſſeſſion of the late Firm of *KIFT* and *CLUTTERBUCK*, and are now in the occupation of Mr. Clutterbuck, immediate poſſeſſion can be given, and may be viewed from 8 in the morning till 6 at night. April 11.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

PROPOSALS, ſealed and endorſed—"Propoſals for the foraging Artillery Waggoners Horſes," will be received until the 8th of June, when the Contractors will be named. The contract is to commence the 20th of June.

The contract will be entered into for each province ſeparately, and no propoſal for more or leſs than a Province will be taken into conſideration.

The Contractor is not to feed the Horſes when travelling, and he or his known Agent are to receive twenty-four hours notice of where the Horſes are to be ſtationed.

At a day agreed on each week, at the option of the Officer commanding the Waggoners Corps, and at a place appointed by him, the Contractor is to deliver the probable quantity required by ſuch Officer for a week's maintenance of the Horſes.

Each Contractor propoſing for the feeding of the Horſes, alſo to ſtate at what rate he will graze ſuch Horſes, as it may be deemed neceſſary to put to graſs by the Officer commanding the Corps of Waggoners, each Horſe to be ſupplied with the following rations: Hay, 18lbs.—Oats, 8lbs.—Straw, 6lbs. May 30.

FOR SALE,

AT the Stores of DOMINICK WATERS SONS and CO. Red Port Wine of ſuperior Quality, in Pipes and Hhds. The Credit they will give on the ſale of this Article, when the Security is undeniable, muſt ſecure them a *decided preference.*

They have alſo for ſale,

Very fine Martiniqne Coffee in Barrels,
Prime Vinegar in Hhds.
Firſt Quality Hops in Pockets,——and
Eaſt India Sugar in Bags, equal in colour and quality to Lump.

By the Right Worſhipful the Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of Cork—

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, we think it particularly Neceſſary at this Time, to uſe every Precaution in preſerving the preſent Peace and Tranquility of this City, and conceiving that all Public Houſes, of every Deſcription whatever, being ſhut up at a reaſonable Hour every Night, will be particularly conducive thereto.

WE, therefore, do hereby require and direct, that all Taverns and Public Houſes, without Diſtinction, ſhall be ſhut up at the Hour of Ten o'Clock, every Night from the Date hereof, until further Orders, and that no Company after that Hour be entertained therein, as all Perſons offending herein muſt anſwer the Conſequences at their Peril. Given under our Hands, at the Manſion-Houſe of the City of Cork, this 30th Day of May, 1798.

KINGSMILL BERRY, *Mayor.*
ROBERT HARDING, } *Sheriffs.*
JOHN CUTHBERT, Junr. }

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM VENNILL, Lieutenant in his Majeſty's 89th Regiment of Foot, and THADY LAWLER, Lieutenant in the Clare Light Company attached to the ſaid Regiment, ſtand charged on oath with having forcibly and violently committed a rape on CATHERINE FYNN, a priſoner in charge of the guard whereof the ſaid LAWLER was officer.

WE, the underſigned Officers of the 89th Regiment at Head-Quarters, deſirous of teſtifying to the Country our abhorrence and deteſtation of ſuch inhuman and infamous conduct, and being determined as far as lies in our power to bring the ſaid WILLIAM VENNILL to juſtice, Do Hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any perſon or perſons who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majeſty's goals within the ſpace of Six Months from the date hereoff, which Reward ſhall be paid on application to the Commanding Officer of ſaid Regiment.

Said WILLIAM VENNILL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, ruddy complexion, fair hair, and rather inn-kneed.

William Steward Lieut. Col. 89th Regt.
William Hilliard, Captain.
Bernard Stawell, Captain.
William N. Long, Captain.
John T. Perry, Captain.
John L. Meſurier, Captain Lieutenant.
Jordan Roche, Surgeon.
Hamilton Magrath, Lieutenant.
William Perry, Lieutenant & Adjutant.
Richard O'Connell, Lieutenant.
John Macdonald, Lieutenant,
Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant.
Richard Butler, Lieutenant.
Robert M'Keaud, Lieutenant.
William Percivall, Lieutenant.
Charles Pm. Roddy, Enſign.
William Cowell, Enſign.
John Grant, Enſign.
Henry Eyre Evans, Enſign.
John Campbell, A Surgeon.

Fermoy, Feb. 18. 1798.

WHEREAS,

ON TUESDAY Night, the 1ſt inſtant, ſome Perſon, or Perſons, entered the *Stores*, of DOMNICK WATERS, SONS, and CO. *Academy-ſtreet*, and therefrom forceably Broke into their Counting-House, in ſaid Street, and forced the Locks of Four Desks, from one of which ſome Silver was Taken.—They hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any Perſon, or Perſons, who will bring to *Conviction* the Perpetrator, or Perpetrators, of this Outrage. May 5.

VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION,

For the Service of the Country.

	£.	s.	d.
Dean and Chapter of St. Finbarry's, *Cork*,	200	0	0
Rev. John Kenney, *Vicar General*,	56	17	0
Hon. and Rev. Thomas St. Lawrance, *Dean*,	50	0	0
Rev. Henry Sandiford, *Chanter*,	50	0	0
..... John Forteſcue, *Chancellor*,	22	15	0
..... Verney Lovett, *Treaſurer*,	50	0	0
..... Alex. Lamillierre, *Archdeacon*,	50	0	0
..... John Chetwood,	30	0	0
..... Edward Kenney, *Sen.*	40	0	0
..... James Pratt,	50	0	0
..... Horatio Townſhend,	50	0	0
..... Richard Webb,	40	0	0
..... George Berkley,	11	7	6
..... Thomas Briveter,	45	10	0
..... A. Hyde,	10	0	0
..... Robert Meade,	20	0	6
..... Henry Hewitt,	50	0	0
..... Edward Kenney, *Jun.*	20	0	0
..... Thomas Kenney,	20	0	0
..... John Meade, *Ballymartle*,	34	2	5
..... Richard Meade, *Ballymartle*,	34	2	6
..... Richard Meade, *Inſhannon*,	22	15	0
..... William Noble,	20	0	0
..... Richard Gibbings,	22	15	0
..... Charles Smith,	22	15	0
..... David Freeman,	22	15	0
..... Thomas Hore,	22	15	0
..... A. Hickey,	22	15	0
..... Giles Lee, *Diocesan School-Maſter, Cork*,	11	7	6
..... George Armſtrong, *Diocesan School-Maſter, Roſs*,	5	13	9
..... Arthur Herbert,	50	0	0
..... Broderick Tuckey,	17	1	3
..... Robert Warren,	11	7	6
..... William Thompſon,	5	13	9
..... Edward Warren,	5	13	9
..... Edward Carleton,	5	13	9
..... John Hingſton,	10	0	0
..... William Beaufort,	11	7	6
..... William Stewart,	22	15	0
..... Henry Stewart,	5	13	9
..... William Saunders,	5	13	9
..... John Forſayeth,	5	13	9
..... Morgan Donovan,	5	13	9
..... John Webb,	5	13	9
..... Wm. Silletoe,	5	13	9
..... Arthur Browne,	5	13	9
..... John O'Connor,	5	13	9
..... Thomas Cole,	5	13	9
..... Alexander Kennedy,	5	13	9
..... Boyle Davis,	5	13	9
..... P. H. Hamilton,	5	13	9
..... Wm. Gorman,	5	13	9
..... Hugh Reynolds,	5	13	9
..... F. Hewitt,	5	13	9
..... J. H. Madraſs,	5	13	9
..... Henry Jones, *Kinſale*,	20	0	0
..... Mr. Hincks, *Miniſter of the Diſenting Congregation, Cork*, per ann.	9	2	0
..... Thomas Browne,	40	0	0
..... Peter Foley,	21	7	6
..... Robert Forſayeth,	5	13	9
..... Iſaac Watkins,	20	0	0
..... —— Lloyd,	5	13	9

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, We have received information, that many *Seditious* and *Traiſonable* Perſons have of late left their uſual places of abode, and are now ſecretly reſiding in this City and its Liberties:—In order to diſcover and apprehend all ſuch perſons, we do hereby call upon, and ſtrictly command the ſeveral Reſident Inhabitants of this City and its Liberties, as they ſhall anſwer at the utmoſt peril of the Law, forthwith, and from time to time, to return to us the Names and Deſcriptions of all ſuch Strangers as ſhall be lodged or entertained in their Houſes, together with an account of the places whence each ſeparate Stranger reſpectively came. And we do further call upon the ſeveral Magiſtrates, the High and Petty Conſtables, and all others his Majeſty's Loyal and Well-diſpoſed Subjects, to give information, and to be otherwiſe aiding and aſſiſting in carrying this Proclamation into effect.

KINGSMILL BERRY, *Mayor.*
ROBERT HARDING, }
JOHN CUTHBERT, } *Sheriffs.*
(the younger,) }

Cork, *May* 23, 1798.

FLAXSEED.

A CARGO of Prime NEW FLAXSEED juſt arrived per the *Norfolk* to DANIEL CALLAGHAN, who will engage the Quality and Growth, and Diſpoſe of it on moderate Terms, to cloſe Sales. May 23.

By Order of His Majesty's High Court of Admiralty.

For Sale by AUCTION at CORK,

ON MONDAY, the 2d Day of *July* next, the following GOODS; being the entire *Cargo* of the Portuguese Ship, *Nt. Sa. de Patrocinio Et St. Anna*, captured by the French on her Voyage from *Fernambuco* to *Oporto*, and recaptured by his Majesty's Ships *Galatea* and *Doris*:

About 725 Chests, 112 Casks, 31 Trunks, 4 Bags, } *Sugar*.
2,200 Ox Horns;
4,300 Tanned Hides;
220 Undressed Hides;
360 Bags Cotton Wool;
100 Pieces, 120 Quintals, } *Dye-Wood*.
3 Casks Honey;
170 Planks;
1 Box of Sweetmeats.

The said SHIP, with *all her Materials*, will also be Disposed of. Catalogues and further particulars may be had, by applying to

EMERIC VIDAL,
JOHN COTTER,
A. T. SAM PAYO. } *Commissioners.*

COVE, May 22, 1798.

THOMAS DUNSCOMBE,

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Stores in MARLBOROUGH-STREET,

Prime Virgina Wrapper Tobacco.

May 16.

Barrymore Committee Room,

Carrigtwohill, May 18, 1798.

ON a Motion of the Honorable AUGUSTUS BARRY, Chairman, in the absence of the EARL OF BARRYMORE:

Resolved,

THAT we do inform Major General MYERS, that the People in our District have entered chearfully into the Recognizances recommended by him, and that they have taken the Oath of Allegiance, and given in a number of Arms and Pikes, and shewn evident marks of contrition for their late Rebellious conduct; and as such, that we do supplicate him to withdraw the Troops from Free Quarters.

Resolved,

THAT our Chairman be requested to represent our wishes to Major General MYERS, so that the above Resolution may be carried into effect.

On a Motion of THOMAS HARDING, *Esq.*

Resolved,

THAT should there be any violence or illegal act of any kind committed in this District hereafter, that we whose names are hereunto subscribed, do pledge ourselves in the most solemn manner, to come forward in a body, and to inflict the most summary punishment on any person daring enough to transgress the Laws:

AUGUSTUS BARRY, *Chairman.*

Richard Barry,	Simon Dring,
Thomas Hardiman,	Robert Dring,
William Coppinger,	Deane Hoare,
John Purdon,	William Barry,
William Marten,	F. E. Cotterell,
Thomas Coppinger,	J. B. Wakeham,
Edmond Coppinger,	William Wakeham,
Thomas Marten,	John O'Hea,
R. Marten, *Tullagreen*,	John Marten,
James Coghlan,	James Casey,
William Marten,	Roger Griffin,
Bryan Sheehy,	George Lukey,
James O'Connors,	Richard Martin.

The Hon. AUGUSTUS BARRY having left the Chair, and BRYAN SHEEHY, Esq. being called thereto,

Resolved,

THAT the warmest thanks of the Gentlemen of this District, be presented to the Earl of *BARRYMORE, and the Hon. AUGUSTUS BARRY*, our Chairman, for their decided, manly, and spirited conduct through the entire of this arduous duty.

(Signed) BRYAN SHEEHY,
By order of the Meeting.

DUBLIN,

JUNE 5.

Yesterday, Mr. Thomas Bacon, of Great Ship-street, an eminent master Taylor, and many years one of the Common Council of that corporation, was executed pursuant to the sentence of a Court-martial, for being disguised as a spy in woman's clothes, and on a charge of having been elected an officer in the rebellion. He was sent from the barracks in a cart, to the end of Carlisle-bridge, where he was executed at a builder's scaffold. His demeanour was becoming and devout; he acknowledged that he knew of, and was implicated in the present conspiracy against the State—that he did not know he was elected an officer, until informed by the meeting, that he did not imagine that the party instigating the present rebellion, would have gone to any such length as they had done.

There is now on the skirts of the county of Wexford, a very large force, and troops are marching there hourly; we may therefore shortly expect to hear of the rebels being completely defeated.

The Meath militia marched from Duncannon Fort on Thursday to join the troops which are assembled in the county of Wexford.

The Donegal militia have returned to New Geneva, and that part of them which were in Carrick-on-Suir are arrived in Waterford.

Friday the light companies of the North Mayo, Antrim, Clare, Queen's county, and Kilkenny regiments of Militia, marched into Waterford from Fermoy.

Same day, two trooops of the 5th, or Royal Irish dragoons from Tallagh, and a detachment of flying artillery, with four field pieces, from Fermoy, arrived at Waterford.

The North Cork militia arrived at Waterford on Friday, from their cantonments in the county Wexford.

Friday morning the Limerick City militia, that were stationed at Ross, marched for Philipstown, where they are to do duty till further orders.

Within these few days a great number of persons of various classes have been taken into custody.—Among those of a superior condition is a Mr. Barnewall.

The Louth militia quartered at Tipperary, were ordered for Carlow at twelve o'clock last night.

DUBLIN-CASTLE,

5th of June, 1798, 5 o'clock, P. M.

Major Marley is just arrived from Major-General Loftus, and brings an account that the Major General, finding that Colonel Walpole's detachment had received a check, thought it prudent to move to Carnew, which he effected without the loss of a man.

It appears that Colonel Walpole had met with the main body of the rebels in a strong post near Slievebuy Mountain, and having attacked them, he was unfortunately killed by a shot in the head in the beginning of the action, when his corps being in a situation where it could not act with advantage, was forced to retire to Arklow. The loss was fifty-four men killed and missing, and two six-pounders. Captain Stark, Captain Armstrong, and Captain Duncan were wounded, but not dangerously; Sir Watkins William Wynne received a contusion in the hand.

The uncommon paucity of foreign intelligence, lately apparent in the London prints, can in no other manner be accounted for, but by the detention of the Paris papers, by order of the French government; with an intention, no doubt, to preclude all [illegible] the designs against England. The last Paris papers, whose contents have been transmitted by way of Hamburgh, go no further than the 16th of May, therefore allowing six days, (the usual time) for their arrival, there appears to be fifteen French papers due here this day.

Donovan, the apothecary recently apprehended, proves by his own confession to have issued many thousand doses of poison within a short time, for the purpose of cutting off Protestants, yeomen, and every person who stood in the way of the rebellion. These bales of death were distributed to servants male and female, with directions how they were to be administered. To offer one word in aggravation of guilt so truly diabolical, would be an insult to the public understanding, and an impeachment of the public feeling.

Capt. Ryan, who fell by Lord Edward Fitzgerald's stiletto, died on the same day, and was cousin to the deceased Capt. Giffard. A great painter gave expression to scenes equally afflicting by drawing a veil over them. For our parts, surrounded as we are by rebellion, treachery and assassination, in its various shapes, we must confess that though our feelings are not blunted by the number of its victims, we wish rather to give them vent in actions than in words.

BIRTHS.

In Mountjoy-square, the Lady of Malachy Donelan, Esq. of a daughter. In Stephen's-green, the Lady of Christopher A. Nicholson, Esq. of Balrath, county of Meath, of a son.

MARRIED—

At Mountjoy-square, by special license, captain William Hamilton, of the 6th Regiment, to Miss Anne Lee, sister to Edward Lee, Esq. of Tramore Lodge, in the county of Waterford.

DEATHS.

On Sunday last, at his seat Cournellane, co. Carlow, Edmund Byrne, Esq.—At Archerstown, in the Queen's county, Miss Sarah Lawrenson, youngest daughter of the late Richard Lawrenson, Esq.—At his house at Ormonde-Mills, Mr. Mathew Scott.—In Kilkenny, the Rev. Mr. Clarke, many years parish priest of St. Patrick's parish.—At Waterford, the wife of Mr. William Dart.

BELFAST,

JUNE 4, 1798.

A general search took place yesterday in this town and neighbourhood for concealed aams; very few were found.

Agreeably to information received by General Nugent, in an anonymous note, two of the brass field-pieces formerly attached to the Volunteer corps of this town, were found secreted under ground, in a cow-house belonging to Mr. George Warnick, in North-street, on Wednesday morning; in the evening, also by information, two other piece were found at the Short Strand; they were lodged in the Artillery Barracks.

On Wednesday a merchant in this town gave information of his having two ship cannon, in his premises. They were immediately sent for and conveyed to the Artillery Barrack.

The two brass field-pieces. formerly attached to the Lisburn Volunteers were yesterday given up at Lisburn by the persons who had them in custody. They are in good order, and are to be brought to this town.

On Wednesday —— Thompson, cotton-printer, was sentenced by a court martial to 800 lashes, for seditious practices, two hundred of which he received; the remainder was remitted.

Yesterday a taylor, belonging to this town, received fifty lashes, charged with similar practices.

Wednesday Richard Magee, of this place, and five other persons, from some of the neighbouring towns were sent on board the tender.

Seven chaises with prisoners arrived on Wednesday from Newry, who were lodged in the Guard-house.

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the English Mails to the 5th inst. inclusive—from which we select the following Intelligence.

SWITZERLAND.

BASLE, MAY 19.

Official accounts have been received from Arau that all Switzerland, the country of the Grisons alone excepted, had received the new constitution.

At Arau, on the 11th inst, the torture was unanimously abolished.

From Strasburgh they write that General Bernadotte had refused the command of the fifth division which had been offered him, and signified his determination to go to Paris, and reside there as a private person. Godin, the Secretary of the Embassy, continues at Strasburgh.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, MAY 19.

(From the Court-Gazette.)

"On the 17th inst. in the evening, arrived here from Rastadt with his suite Cittdino (Citizen) Marescalschi, minister plenipotentiary from the Cisalpine Republic to the Imperial court.

Notice has very unexpectedly been given to great number of the French Emigrants to leave Vienna and the Austrian States within a very short time; some are allowed 3, 4, or 5, and others 10 days. It is supposed that very few will be suffered to stay.

The King of Naples, after he had taken possession of Benevento, ceded to the French the two Farnesian palaces belonging to him in Rome, with all their appurtenances.

RASTADT,

MAY 20.

Yesterday, early, Treilhard, the newly elected Director, set out for Paris. He took the road to Louterburg, partly to avoid being detained at Strasburg, and partly to meet the late Director Francois de Neufchateau. As soon as the election of Treilhard to the Directorship was known here, the reigning Margrave of Baden sent his Marshal of the court to him to compliment him; and the Envoys here made visits to him, but from want of time he received none of them. He sent his Secretary Bertollo to Count Metternich and Baron Albini, to signify to them his departure; and left cards in which he still stiled himself minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.

It is now asserted that two powerful German courts have declared in the strongest terms against the demands contained in the French note of the 14th of Floreal. As no answer wilt be returned to the last note of the deputation before the departure of Treilhard, it is not expected to be very soon delivered. The minister Bonnier likewise has not yet officially made known that he alone represents the French Legation.

It is not yet known here who will come in the place of Treilhard. Some say, the late Directory, Francois de Neufchateau, will be employed during the day in the business at Rastadt, and pass the night within the French territory. But others doubt this, as it is expressly contrary to the articles, that a Director should pass the boundaries of the Republic until two years after his going out of office.

On the 18th inst. Count Cobenzel sent a courier to Vienna, whence he expects instructions, whether, as Buonaparte does not come, he shall stay to treat with Francois de Neufchateau, or whoever may succeed Treilhard? He has also sent back the presents intended for Buonaparte and his Secretaries.

WESEL,

MAY 26.

Accounts from Rastadt of the 21st, announced that letters had just been received from Switzerland, advising that the small cantons had again taken up arms; that a battle had been fought between them and the French, in which the latter were defeated with great loss; that the Swiss had afterwards advanced, and that one of their corps was at Baaden, and another at Arau, from whence the Helvetic national assembly had been obliged to make a precipitate retreat. This news requires confirmation.

BRUNN,

MAY 19.

The latest letters from Semlin mention another victory obtained near Widden, by the rebellious Pacha Passawan Oglou, of which the following are the particulars. Allin Pacha appeared unexpectedly with a considerable body of troops on the side of Kalafat, near Widden, without meeting with the smallest obstacle on his march. In like manner he was suffered to take a position and entrench himself; but scarcely had he completed his works, when the Janissaries of passawan Oglou carried them by storm, and cut in pieces all who did not surrender to save themselves by flight. A great slaughter was made, and all the artillery and ammunition of Allin Pacha fell into the hands of the victor, who afterwards gained another signal victory over another division of the Grand Seignior's troops, and took a considerable booty, and a great number of prisoners. Whether Allin Pacha was made prisoner or escaped, is not known.

On the 4th of May, a courier arrived from Macedonia, at Belgrade, whose dispatches were immediately forwarded to Vienna. It has since been reported, that all Greece is in a state of insurrection. This intelligence, however, requires confirmation, as does the report, that in the late battle, the Hospodar of Wallachia was made prisoner by Passawan Oglou.

FRANCE.

TOULON,

MAY 10.

The General in Chief, Buonaparte, having reviewed, after his arrival, yesterday, at seven in the morning, the republican phalanxes of the Invincible Army, addressed them as follows:—

"*Officers and Soldiers*,

"It is two years since I came to command you. At that epoch you were in the river at Genoa, in the greatest poverty, having even sold your watches to obtain subsistence: I promised to put an end to your wretchedness. I conducted you into Italy: there you procured every thing. Have I not kept my word? (A general cry of Yes! Yes!). Well, learn that I have not yet done enough for you. I am now going to lead you into a country, were, by your future exploits, you will surpass even those which at present astonish your admirers; and you will render to your country the services she has a right to expect from an Army of Invincibles. I promise to each soldier that upon his return from this expedition, he shall have given to him sufficient to purchase six acres of land. You are going to brave fresh dangers, and you will partake them with your brethren, the sailors!"

Cries of "Long live the immortal Republic," and hymns of combats followed this speech. The 15th and 32d half brigade of the line were immediately embarked on board the squadron. This day all the troops of the expedition, infantry, cavalry, artillery, &c. &c. are on board. The orders for sailing are expected hourly.—*Courier du Bas Rhin.*

The last accounts from Flanders state, that the English formed a plan to inundate all Flanders, and to take Ostend, where they would have found considerable magazines. If the French troops had been six hours later, the enemy would have succeeded in this dreadful plan. The last letters from Ostend state, that the English squadron has been considerably reinforced, and that they threaten to bombard the town if their prisoners are not returned.

OSTEND.

1st. PRAIREAL, MAY 20.

Citizen,

On the 30th Floreal, at four in the morning, the English, to the number of from 35 to 37 sail, awaked us by a complete bombardment, which lasted till half past one o'clock, having killed some of the inhabitants and damaged the town; about eight in the morning they landed 2500 soldiers, and between five and six thousand seamen, with about 50 barrels of powder. They proceeded to the Sas de Slyekens, about a quarter of a league from this Commune, and placed the fifty barrels of powder under the sluice, with which they blew it up. The explosion was so violent that all the surrounding houses were damaged. Having finished their expedition, they returned to the shore, where they had thrown up some entrenchments. On the same day, at six in the evening, the brave grenadier company of the 46th demi-brigade, followed by about 250 of the same brigade, crossed the arm of the sea which forms this port, and marched towards the enemy.

Next day, at three in the morning, our brave defenders commenced the attack by a fire of musketry, which continued for half an hour. But, impatient of the victory, the grenadiers and volunteers rushed on the enemy with the bayonet *un pas de charge*, and won the day. All the English were made prisoners. Not one was able to regain the fleet. Among the prisoners there is a General, a Colonel, and a part of the Staff; we are apprehensive of a new bombardment, as they still keep our port blockaded. With regard to a descent we have no fear, as reinforcements are arrived to us from every quarter. I shall send you more ample details in a few days.

I write in haste.—Health. *Vive la Republique.*

HAVRE,

6TH PRAIREAL, MAY 25.

The constituted authorities of our Canton having been informed by the Government, that the English were preparing to attack our coast, and being directed not only to redouble their vigi-

fance, but alſo to put the place in the beſt ſtate of defence; an exportation of all combuſtible ſubſtances was inſtantly made from the town with the greateſt activity. The batteries were alſo encreaſed and ſtrengthened, and the preparations of maritime defence multiplied.

Two days ago we had in our road nine gun-boats and five bombs, mounted with mortars and 24-pounders. At ten in the morning we deſcried ten ſail of the enemy. At two o'clock we ſaw four large frigates, two other three-maſted veſſels, two brigs, and a cutter, ſteering in line of battle towards our flotilla. At four o'clock the frigates received the fire of our ſmall veſſels, which they were ſome time in returning. At laſt a vigorous and well ſupported fire took place on both ſides. Our floating battery ſurpaſſed all our hopes. Our ſeamen diſplayed the courage and talents which always diſtinguiſhed them in former wars. They proved to the land troops, that during this war opportunity only had been wanting to enable the French navy to obtain brilliant ſucceſs; and that if a good organization at laſt ſucceed to the diſorders which have crept into that department, we ſhall ſoon have men capable of defending the honour of the French flag.

A ſhower of balls fell upon the enemy. Several of them paſſed through the ſails of their commodore. The intrepidity of the French ſo much ſurpriſed them, that they made ſail, in order to anchor without the reach of our land batteries, which were excellently ſerved.

We had not a man wounded, either on board our veſſels or on ſhore. Several balls were found in the town. We obſerved that the two three-maſted veſſels were bombs, and that the two brigs were gun-boats, which leaves no doubt with regard to their intentions.

Yeſterday at four in the afternoon, the Engliſh frigates and the two bombs weighed anchor, and after having formed their line advanced towards our gun boats. At the ſame moment twelve other large armed boats ſailed from the port and anchored at its mouth, which greatly incommoded the Engliſh.

The fire was briſk on both ſides, and laſted more than an hour and a half. No veſſel was damaged. The Engliſh appear to have ſuffered, if we may judge from the arrival of a frigate which was not in the line and took no part in the engagement for three quarters of an hour. Beſides their line fell into diſorder by a manœuvre which announced their embarraſſment, and at that moment they were covered with a ſhower of balls from our land and ſea batteries. It was conſoling to obſerve the noble emulation which animated our brave defenders.

The Engliſh threw about 20 bombs, which fell towards Ingouville. One only burſt in the town, but cauſed no damage.

We ſhould have felicitated ourſelves on the event of this day, had not a ball from the enemy killed two ſoldiers on board a boat. Two others were ſlightly wounded.

The Engliſh frigates have not left their anchorage this morning. We expect that they will make an attempt this evening, but we are preparing to give them a good reception.

Meſſage from the Executive Directory to the Council of Elders, 5 Prairial, May 4.

Citizens Repreſentatives,

England has hazarded a new expedition, which has ended only in its diſgrace. On the morning of the 19th of May, an Engliſh fleet appeared before Oſtend, and bombarded that city violently. Protected by the fire of the fleet, their boats diſembarked 4000 men, who took poſſeſſion of the ſhore, threw up batteries there, and attempted to blow up the ſluices of Sas, of Slyken, and the gates of Oſtend. The enemy ſummoned the place to ſurrender within half an hour. The garriſon conſiſted only of thirty men. "You ſhall never become maſters of the port which is entruſted to me," ſaid the brave commander, Muſcar, "until my garriſon and I ſhall be buried in the ruins." Republicans are unable to confine themſelves to defenſive operations. On the 20th, at break of day, 300 men only of the 46th and 94th Demi Brigades, conducted by Keller, commandant of the Square of Bridges, marched to the Engliſh column. They attacked with an ardour and an intrepidity which partook of the nature of a prodigy: the courage of Republicans always increaſes in proportion to the number of their enemies. The entrenchment thrown up againſt them ſoon gave away, and after two hours fighting, the Engliſh, being entirely routed, threw down their arms. The bombardment which had recommenced ceaſed; from 1500 to 1800 priſoners were taken, 8 pieces of cannon, two howitzers, and a great number of muſquets of the enemy, remain in our power.—The reſt of the enemy re-embarked with precipitation having loſt a great number of men, who were drowned in their attempting to eſcape. The commander of the Britiſh artillery was killed; one of their Major-Generals had his thigh taken off; another, together with 800 officers, as well ſuperior as inferior, are priſoners. In ſhort, the troops who had been diſembarked were, according to the accounts of the priſoners themſelves, the flower of the Engliſh army: they had been ſelected for the occaſion; and among them were four companies of the Guards, and the whole regiment of the Prince of Wales. You will hardly repreſs your indignation, Citizen Repreſentatives, at learning, that the plans of the enemy were ſeconded by traitors at Oſtend. The cries of "Long live King George!—" Brave Engliſh! were heard there; the National cockade was inſulted, and the arms of the volunteers employed in manning the batteries for want of artillerymen, were broken by ſome traitors. Theſe atrocious acts ſhall not remain unpuniſhed; but it cannot be denied, that the ſlow progreſs of the ordinary tribunals is inſufficient to the puniſhment of thoſe who ſhould be ſtruck down with the rapidity of the thunder-bolt. You will conſider, Citizen Repreſentatives, of the property as declaring, by a law, that the traitors who by any means give encouragement during an attack to the enemies of the Republic, ſhall be tried by a Military Commiſſion. Your Directory invites you to take this meſſage into your earlieſt conſideration.

(Signed)
MERLIN, Preſident.

LONDON,

TUESDAY, JUNE 5.

With pleaſure we announce, that the Syren frigate, and the fleet under convoy, from Portſmouth, are arrived at Barbadoes.

Captain Brown of the navy, arrived this morning at the Admiralty with diſpatches from Earl St. Vincent, the particulars of which have not yet tranſpired.

It is ſtated in ſome of the Morning Papers, but we know not on what authority, that the Toulon fleet paſſed the Streights of Gibraltar on the 26th ult.—General Buonaparte is on board the fleet.

On Monday the attention of Sir Richard Strachan was withdrawn from the bombardment of Havre by a diſpatch from St. Marcou, announcing that the flotilla collected at la Hogue for the attack of thoſe iſlands had rendezvouzed between Marcou and the Main, and afterwards proceeded full of men round Cape Barfleur, for the purpoſe, as was ſuppoſed, of attacking Alderney. Sir Richard immediately purſued, and compelled them to take ſhelter in Cherbourg. At the ſame period the camp which had been formed between La Hogue and St. Var was broken up, and the troops marched towards Cherbourg. Twelve flats, part of La Hogue flotilla, had returned to Iſigny river.

It would appear that the Toulon fleet ſailed on the 19th ult. The number of ſhips ſtated in the following Toulon letter, does not agree with the liſt ſubjoined to it. We cannot determine which is the moſt correct. It is believed in town, that their real deſtination is Ireland: we hope, however, that they may yet be fallen in with by either our Mediterranean or Channel fleet. In either caſe a good account will be given of them:

Toulon, May 19.

It is certain that General Buonaparte embarked this morning at ten o'clock, on board Admiral Brueys's ſhip, l'Orient (formerly Sans-culottes,) a three decker. The fleet let fall with a favourable wind. The tranſports, with the infantry and cavalry, got under weigh at day-break, with eight frigates. The fleet conſiſts of 15 ſhips of the line and 18 frigates. The tranſports, to the number of four hundred, are off Hieres. Four Spaniſh frigates are juſt arrived—they have not ſeen any enemy in the Mediterranean. The Female Citizen Buonaparte remains on ſhore. An immenſe number of Infantry, with artillery, vaſt quantities of mortars, howitzers, furnaces, bombs, grape and cannniſter ſhot, with ammunition and men of letters, have been put on board; aſtronomers, geometricians, and Artiſts of every ſort. The convoy from Genoa conſiſted of thirty-eight ſail, with 10,000 men on board. Buonaparte has made a preſent of a pair of piſtols to Admiral Brueys, and has given a port folio to the Commiſſary Najac, with an inſcription upon it. He aſſured Madame Buonaparte that he ſhould ſee her again very ſoon.—Kleber, Berthier, and other Generals, are embarked. The following is a liſt of the fleet:

Brueys, Vice-Admiral, Commandant.
Villeneuve, Decreſt, and *Ducheila*, Rear-Admirals.
Dumanior, Chief of the Diviſion, Commandant of the Convoy.

SHIPS OF THE LINE.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
L'Orient	120	Caſſa Biancha.
Le Guillaume Tell	80	Saunier.
Le Tonnant	80	Du Petit Thonars.
Le Franklin	80	Gillet.
L'Aquilon	74	Thevenard, ſen.
Le Genereux	74	Le Joille.
Le Mercure	74	Lalonde.
L'Heureux	74	Etienne, jun.
Le Guerrier	74	Trulet, ſen.
Le Peuple Souverain	74	Racors.
Le Conquerent	74	Dalbrade.
Le Spartiate	74	Emerillau.
Le Timoleon	74	Trulet, jun.

FRIGATES.

La Diane	40	Peyret.
La Juſtice	40	Villeneuve.
La Junon	40	Pourquier.
L'Arthemiſe	40	Stannelet.
L'Alceſte	40	Barrey.
La Fortune	36	Marchaud.

SLOOPS.

Le Corſier	14	Reynaud.
Le Lodi	12	Sennequier.

FLUTES.

Ships.	*Commanders*
Le Dubois	———
Le Cauſſe	L'Allemand.
La Senſible	Bourdet,
Le Meuron	Maillet.
La Carrere	Frichet.
Le Leohen	Collet.
La Mantoue	Guiens.
Le Montonet	Tempier.

The Hamburgh Mail, due on Sunday, arrived this morning. It brings a rumour, that the King of Pruſſia will not accede to the demands of the French, that the French reſiding at Vienna have been ordered to quit that capital; and that a part of the French army has been ordered to march from the coaſt towards the Rhine, to haſten by their preſence, the negociations at Raſtadt, the invaſion of England having been abandoned for the preſent,—The Greek Provinces are ſtated to be in a ſtate of inſurrection, and the Turkiſh troops to have been defeated in two battles by the rebel Baſhaw.

CORK.

Letters in Town ſtate, that Admiral Sir Horatio Nelſon has fallen in with the Toulon fleet which he has completely defeated;—as the Fleet with Buonaparte on board ſailed on the 19th of laſt month, on the *long promiſed unknown Expedition*, nothing is more likely than that he ſhould meet with one of our Fleets in that quarter, as to the *iſſue*—there can be no ſecond opinion.

This day Thomas Meagher was executed purſuant to his ſentence at Gallows-Green, for attempting to ſeduce a Soldier of the North Mayo Regiment, and engaging him in a dangerous conſpiracy againſt the Government of this country. This unhappy man might have lived with comfort and independance, having acquired a property in public buſineſs, in which however he bore ſo bad a character, that few regret his being offered up a victim to the offended laws of his country.

This morning early the North Mayo militia marched from this city on their way to Youghal. At the ſame time the detachment of the Tyrone ſtationed at Blarney marched for Cove, and were relieved by a company of the Elgin Fencibles.

Yeſterday afternoon the Flank Companies compoſing the Garriſon of Bandon marched into this city, where they are to remain until further orders. They are certainly the flower of the Army in this Kingdom.

The deluded Northers are at length awakened from their delirium—ſick of the crimes of Treaſon, and turning with diſguſt from the torrents of blood which inundated this unhappy country, they now offer as an attonement for the injuries they have but two ſucceſsfully ſet on foot, to come forward in order to be convinced that *order* is preferable to *confuſion*, and that, however, pure the motive which would unite the people againſt their governors, (ſuppoſe they acted from a miſtaken principle), nothing but crimes of the moſt horrid enormity, and *bigotry of the blackeſt complexion* can reſult from ſuch dangerous meaſures. Thus *convinced*, nearly *one hundred thouſand* have declared they will ſupport the King and the Conſtitution!!!

Yeſterday after the parade, the Yeomen Cavalry, and the 2d Fencible Dragoons compleatly ſurrounded the city, and for a conſiderable time no perſon was admitted to paſs or repaſs. During this precaution, ſeveral detachments from the military and yeomanry made a general ſearch through the city, and its environs for concealed arms, a quantity of which they took and lodged in a place of ſecurity.

Official accounts have been received by General Sir James Stewart, commading our Garriſon, importing that the REBELS have been completely routed in two ſevere conteſts with the Military at New-Roſs, in which they loſt near *SEVEN THOUSAND MEN*. We are ſorry, however, to ſtate this *Signal Victory* was purchaſed with the loſs of A BRAVE AND PATRIOTIC NOBLEMAN, Lord Mountjoy, who fell in the Action, while gallantly fighting at the head of the County Dublin Regiment, which he commanded. The Serjeant Major was likewiſe killed, and 25 of the Privates. A few more ſuch *checks*, and *Rebellion* is no more!

Further particulars have tranſpired concerning the late Battle in New-Roſs. The Rebels to the number of 22,000 men advanced againſt the Town in three collums, they were twice beaten back, on their retiring to cover a bridge in their rear; they were charged by the Dublin Regiment, who compleatly routed them. They retired in great confuſion, and abandoned *five pieces of cannon*, which Major Veſey immediately took poſſeſſion of. Lord Mountjoy fell early in the action—the loſs of men has been inconſiderable, ome Officers have we underſtand been wounded.

The Emperor Paul appears to have embraced the firſt public opportunity of ſhewing the French that he fears not the treats of the Executive Authority, nor the conſequences of being conſidered an enemy to their Republic. It is not in the power of the French to ſhew their reſentment to that great northern Potentate, much leſs to attack any part of the Ruſſian territories, unleſs the Turks would permit a French fleet to paſs the Dardanelles into the Black or Euxine Sea, in order to make a deſcent on the Crimeas, near whoſe coaſts, however, Ruſſia has a very powerful ſquadron.

Extract of a Letter received by Mr. Wm. Purcell, of Caſtle-ſtreet, from his Correſpondent in Briſtol, dated June 5, 1798.

"The Neptune, captain Croſby, arrived in "this road the 3d inſtant, with nearly 150 paſ"ſengers on board, but not one of them of any "age, ſex or rank is permitted to land, and it is "ſuppoſed he will be ordered to return to Cork "with them; proviſions have been juſt ſent "down from Briſtol for their uſe."

Perplexed and aſtonihed by the arreſt of their Leaders, and by the knowledge which Government had obtained of their moſt *ſecret* plans and operations, The REBELS appear to have been puſhed to extremities before they were well prepared for action, and in a fit of deſperation to have declared open war againſt their country, before the time at which the French had engaged that their auxiliary troops ſhould be ſent to their aſſiſtance.

The communications made to the publis the laſt week, ſhew, as might be expected, the Inſurgents every where defeated by the Troops and the Yeomanry; and the late ſignal advantages obtained by General Sir James Duff, and General Johnſon, at Roſs, whoſe alacrity and adreſs cannot be ſufficiently commended; has given a deciſive blow to the *Rebels*, who, until their late defeats, were moſt formidable from their numbers and poſition, and who muſt now throw themſelves on the Humanity of the King's Troops, by giving up their Arms and their Leaders.

Whatever may be the divisions of party intereſt, or the oppoſition of party feeling, it is to be preſumed, that an armed force of Inſurgents avowedly array'd againſt the Laws and the Conſtitution of their Country; avowedly acting upon the views of an Enemy who has ſworn the deſtruction of the Britiſh Empire, and avowedly expecting ſupport from their arms; would have been ſufficient to calm for the moment, the wildeſt enthuſiaſm for *Reform*, and ſilence the moſt clamours for *Emancipation*—if by Reform and Emancipation were not intended (by thoſe who ſo lavithly abuſe theſe words,) an immediate and unqualified overthrow of the whole ſubſiſting frame of the Government, and an immediate union with France. Dreadful indeed, is the neceſſity which has forcibly drawn the ſword of Government againſt its Subjects: To the propagators of the doctrines of Liberty and Equality, be aſcribed the *ſhame* and the *guilt* of the enormities which have created this neceſſity. The time, we truſt, is not far off, when the deceived and injured Multitude, who have been made the ſport and the victims of a mad and deſperate Faction, will fly for ſhelter to the pardon which awaits repentance, and will pour their execrations on thoſe Traitorous *Demagogues*, who having firſt maddened them with the poiſon of French principles, would have ſacrificed their happineſs and their lives, at the ſhrine of French ambition.

MR. O'CONNOR'S TRIAL.

☞ *On Tueſday next will be Publiſhed,*

BY

J. HALY, M. HARRIS, and J. CONNOR,

BOOKSELLERS,

Price—a Britiſh Shilling;

A correct Report of the Trials of *Mr. O'Connor*, Rev. *Mr. O'Coigly*, *Binns*, *Allen*, and *Leary*, taken in Short Hand, by an Engliſh Barriſter.

June 9.

NEW NOVELS,

At CONNOR'S Circulating-Library:

WALSINGHAM, 2 vols. by *Mrs. Robinſon*; Andromica, or the Fugitive Bride; the Girl of the Mountains; the Myſtic Caſtle; Couſins of the Schiras; Princeſs of Zell; Myſteries of the Black Tower; Roſe Cecil; Anaſtatia, &c. &c.

☞ *An APPRENTICE wanted to the Printing buſineſs.* *June 9.*

COPY.

WE, the underſigned, have heard with the trueſt and moſt grateful ſenſe of pleaſure, the very Gallant and Glorious Conduct of his Majeſty's Forces, (Troops of the Line, Militia, Fencibles and Yeomanry,) employed in the preſent Rebellion, and baſe attempt to ſubvert our happy Conſtitution; and wiſhing to declare our firm intention to uphold and ſupport the King's Troops, and to ſubſtitute ourſelves as the Protectors of thoſe Families whoſe Relations have fallen in this ſervice of their King and Country, do enter into a Subſcription for this purpoſe; and do hereby call upon and invite all his Majeſty's Loyal Subjects to afford their mite towards ſo laudable a purpoſe.

	£.	s.	d.
General Sir James Stewart,	50	0	0
William Chatterton, capt. Eniſkilliners,	11	7	6
John Stewart, capt. Eniſkilliners,	11	7	6
Richard Hare,	22	15	0
John Pedder,	11	7	6
Richard Perry,	11	7	6
George Stevelly, Royal C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Thomas Harding, R. C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Edward Wilmott,	5	13	9
M. R. Weſtropp, R. C. V.	11	7	6
Hugh Baker, R. C. V.	11	7	6
James Chatterton, R. C. V.	11	7	6
N. Maſſey,	11	7	6
Wm. Hodder,	11	7	6
Ralph Weſtropp	5	13	9
John Cuthbert, Jun. R. C. V.	11	7	6
Henry S. Perſſe, Lt. L. C. L.	5	13	9
Bernard Shaw,	11	7	6
Wm. Maxwell,	11	7	6
Hnry Bagnell,	5	13	9
Marcus Lynch,	5	13	9

Further Subſcriptions will be received by Captain WESTROP, *Royal Cork Volunteers*, Marlborough-Street. JUNE 9.

STATE TRIALS.

[illegible] Special Commiſſion at Maidſtone,

([illegible] from our paper of Wedneſday June 6)

Captain Jones walked along with him, and [illegible] the witneſs if he met Colonel Morris he ſhould ſoon return to London, as Colonel Morris was going to the Weſt Indies. Captain Jones aſked the witneſs his buſineſs, and he told him what he was, and that the people at Whitſtable were all in a buſtle about theſe people, and did not know what to think of them. Captain Jones ſaid, in converſation to him, that he had been at ſea, and had been commander of the Morgan Rattler in the laſt war.—When they got to the Inn at Margate he took out a coat, and gave it to his ſervant, Allen; it was ſomething like the coat in Court, but he could not ſay it was it.—The witneſs ſeeing O'Connor after this, ſaid to [illegible] replied—"By Jeſus I don't know," and afterwards ſaid—"By Jeſus it is." Captain Jones gave him the guinea for the carriage of the goods.

Croſs-examined by Mr. Dallas.

He had no converſation of conſequence with his ſiſter as to the evidence he ſhould give on this [illegible]. He ſaid, he did not declare to his ſiſter, that he would hang the priſoners, nor take away their lives if they had an hundred. Nor did he tell his ſiſter, nor any body elſe, that he was to get money for his evidence. He ſaid, he had declared he would not take 100l. from Mr. O'Connor; he would not take it for bribery; he knew no ſuch woman as Mary Morgan. A brother of his, from Newgate, came and offered him 300l. for going away, and not giving evidence againſt the priſoners; but he only heard his brother ſay that the priſoners wiſhed him to go away.

David Aſſetin, a ſtone-maſon at Graveſend, recollected having ſeen the priſoner Binns. On Sunday, the 25th of February, Binns came to his houſe at Graveſend, and mentioned the name of Galloway, whom the witneſs had known in London as a member of the Correſponding Society. He only mentioned Galloway's name; and the witneſs recommended him to a horſe, to take him (as he ſaid) to Canterbury or Whitſtable. The witneſs did not know the real name of the priſone.

Nicholas Cloak who keeps the Sun inn at Canterbury, remembers Binns coming to his houſe on Sunday, the 25th. He was aſked to accommodate him with a bed, and to take care of his horſe. The priſoner deſired him to ſend to the Fountain for a letter, or parcel, directed to Mr. Williams; but there was no parcel. Binns ſaid he was much fatigued [illegible] would be in? Letters were brought to the priſoner. One Mahon, who was with him, aſked what he would do? Binns wiſhed to go to Whitſtable, and Mahon adviſed him to ſtay and take the morning.—The witneſs never ſaw him after that till he was in cuſtody in Canterbury, when he went to ſee him; and he told the witneſs that he knew nothing of him, and deſired him with a deal of haughtineſs to get out of the room.

Mary Lemon was ſervant to the laſt witneſs. She ſaid a perſon had ſlept at her maſter's houſe on the above-mentioned night, but ſhe could not identify his perſon. She called him at ſix the next morning. He went out, and ſhe ſaw no more of him till between twelve and one o'clock. She ſaid that Mr. O'Connor and Binns were the perſons who came back; but ſhe could not identify them in the Court. The witneſs was brought nearer to the bar, in order that it might be ſeen whether ſhe could identify the priſoners. When ſhe got there, ſhe pointed to Mr. O'Connor as the perſon who ſlept at her maſter's houſe, and perſiſted in ſaying ſo. After that, ſhe pointed to Binns, and ſaid, that he was the perſon who ſlept there.

Mr. Juſtice Buller—"This woman is puzzled, and does not know what ſhe ſays. I don't think it worth while to make an obſervation on her evidence."

Mr. Bardel, an officer of the Cuſtoms at Margate, ſworn.—He was on watch at Margate on the night of the 27th, and in the morning went to Mrs. Cricket's to aſſiſt in ſeizing the priſoners, and the baggage, but heard no converſation between them.

Oliver Carlton, Eſq. High Conſtable of Dublin. He found certain papers in Leinſter Houſe, Dublin: the apartments of Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

Croſs-examined by Mr. Plomer.

He believed Mr. O'Connor was in cuſtody in the Caſtle of Dublin: that he had been a Member of the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, and was nephew to Lord Longueville. He did not know when Mr. O'Connor left Ireland.

Mr. Abbott lives in Cork, in Ireland; ſaw Mr. O'Connor write, and believed letters ſhewed him to be his hand-writing. Thoſe were the ſame which Mr. Lane ſpoke to; and were mentioned in the Attorney-General's ſpeech; one letter alluding to Maxwell, who was to go to Hamburgh—the *black terrier*; the *little prieſt*, &c. The paper that was proved to be in the razor caſe was next read; and in it the different names were explained; Williams was *France*; Bantry, *Cheſapeak*; Dublin Bay, *Honduras Bay*; 1000 men, 1000*l.* a ſhip of the line, *a hogſhead*; a cannon, a *jar*; military ſtores, *merchandize*; horſes, *books*; Paris, *is place*; L. O. *Lord Fitz.* &c. &c. Another was read, addreſſed to Roger O'Connor from Arthur O'Connor, ſtating, that he had ſold all his property to Bunder, and the rents were to be tranſmitted to Hugh Bell, and Sweeney was to collect the rents: it ſtated that the *Courier* only was to be ſent to Ireland, the Morning Papers being mere lumber, and it was uſeleſs to have any others for *The Preſs*. That nothing was worſe than the ſtate of the finances in England, and that Scotland was all Iriſh; and the people of England wiſhed for a change, but would not ſtrike.

Mr. Carlton, croſs-examined by Mr. Dallas, ſaid, that Mr O'Connor was Editor of the Newſpaper called *The Preſs*; and that he had arreſted him and the perſons concerned in it.

Frederick Dutton again called—ſwore to a letter being the hand-writing of Quigley. The letter was directed to Citizen Edward Fitzgerald, commonly called Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

Croſs-examined by Mr. Gurney, and aſked [illegible] informations he had laid, and if he had laid [illegible]—The witneſs ſaid he could not tell; and threw himſelf on the protection of the Court!

Mr. Juſtice Buller—"I cannot ſee what he means by throwing himſelf under the protection of the Court."

Mr. Gurney—"He has good reaſon for doing ſo; and obſerved that he meant to impeach his evidence by ſhewing him to be a common informer."

The witneſs then ſaid he had laid no information.

Mr. Garrow did not think that a man's being what is called a Government ſpy would impeach his teſtimony in the preſent ſtate of affairs; when he might be only advancing the public juſtice of the country.

Mr. Gurney replied, that he never meant to impeach the teſtimony of one who advanced the juſtice of the country.

Mr. Ford again called.—He took the examination of Quigley in writing; was preſent when the priſoners were examined before the Secretary of State. Some of them refuſed to ſign them. He took down the examinations which were read at the time. Being croſs-examined, he ſaid that the reaſon of their refuſing to ſign was not that of their being incorrect. Moſt priſoners when brought before the Council were deſired not to anſwer, if they thought their anſwers would criminate them.

Q. From Mr. O'Connor.—Do you recollect that I objected to having my examination taken down in writing?—A. Yes, I do.

Q. Was not the written examination incorrect.—A. You ſaid it was not exactly as you ſpoke it.

[illegible] been deſired to ſign his examination? and the witneſs was not certain.

The Attorney General aſked what name Quigley gave? The anſwer was, Fayey. [The examination of Quigley was then read.] One was taken by the witneſs at Bow-ſtreet, and another at the Secretary of State's Office. He ſaid he was in no particular profeſſion; declined anſwering whether he was in orders. That he had no particular acquaintance with O'Connor. Did not know what name O'Connor went by. Examinant not in good health, and wiſhed to repair it by going to Margate. He denied the great coat and the paper in it. The dagger he bought in Capel-ſtreet, Dublin. He knew Evans, in Plough-court, but did not know of his belonging to the Correſponding Society.

The evidence for the Crown cloſed this evening, and the Court adjourned till next morning.

Second Day's proceedings, May 22.

The Court, purſuant to adjournment, met at a little after eight o'clock this morning; and the uſual forms being gone through,

Mr. Plomer, the leading Council for Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Quigley, entered upon their defence, and addreſſed the Court in a ſpeech which he took up four hours and half to deliver.

Mr. Gurney was heard in favour of Binns; Mr. Ferguſſon on the part of Allen; and Mr. Scott for Leary.

The following witneſſes were then called for the defence:

Jeremiah Haſſet, keeper of the Round Tower in the Caſtle of Dublin, ſworn.—He remembers Mr. O'Connor being kept in cloſe confinement there. He was ſuffered to ſee two friends, and no other. He recollected two ſhots being fired at the part where he was confined, in the month of June laſt. He was leaning over the parapet wall, and O'Connor two ſtories under him. The ſhots were fired by two Highland Fencibles at the ſame time, about ſeven o'clock in the evening. The firſt man having fired, turned round to the other, and bid him fire alſo.—From that time Mr. O'Connor did not go to the window to look out.

Mr. Stuart ſworn—He was ſhewn the letter which Mr. Lane ſwore was Mr. O'Connor's hand-writing; and being aſked if he ſuppoſed it was, he did not think it was, but was not certain.—Witneſs had been a Magiſtrate in Ireland. He knew Mr. Quigley, who lived at Dundalk, in the County of Lowth, in Ireland. There were ſocieties of Orange, or Peep O'Day men in that country, and they deſtroyed the houſe of his father: they committed great outrages. As far as he knew Mr. Quigley perſonally, he was a good moral character; theſe Orange outrages were going on theſe ten years back.

Croſs-examined by Mr. Garrow.

He knew a great many who told him they were United Iriſhmen. Mr. Quigley called on him in London, and ſaid he was in diſtreſs, and aſked him for money, which he gave him, and that was the only connection he had with him lately; the witneſs knew Mr. O'Connor. He had been on an intimate footing with Mr. Quigley. The witneſs ſent the letter to Quigley in Plough-court, in anſwer to his application; he knew Mr. Quigley was a prieſt; but he told him he went by the name of Captain, and witneſs addreſſed him in that way. The laſt place the witneſs ſaw him in Ireland, was in the County of Down, about a year ago. He did not know that Quigley had ever been on the Continent.

The Earl of Moira ſworn. His Lordſhip had a little knowledge of Mr. O'Connor; he once converſed with him on political ſubjects; and being aſked if he knew what his political ſentiments were?

The Solicitor General objected to this queſti[on] [illegible] converſation.

Lord Moira did not feel himſelf competent to ſpeak to Mr. Connor's general character; for he had but one particular converſation with him; which, as his Lordſhip was going to relate,

The Court would not allow this evidence to be given

Mr. Plomer contended it was fair evidence.

Mr. Juſtice Buller ſaid, that if a man was indicted for murder, one could not give in evidence a particular act of humanity. So this evidence could not be admitted.

Mr Garrow ſaid, if that was admitted, a man might on a particular occaſion aſſume a character for the moment.

Mr. Juſtice Buller—Mr. Garrow, you are arguing on a point that the Court has already decided.

His Lordſhip had heard a perſon of the name of Dutton, but he did not know him. Being aſked about his general character Mr. Garrow objected to the queſtion, as Lord Moira had ſaid he did not know Dutton.

Mr. Dallas contended, that one could know the general character of a man without being perſonally acquainted with him.

Mr. Juſtice Buller wiſhed to know how Lord Moira could be aſked a queſtion of character, when he ſaid he knew nothing about the man?

Lord Moira then retired.

Cornelius Kettle, ſworn.—He knew Henry Thompſet. He had heard him ſay he conveyed the priſoners from Whitſtable to Margate, that they paid him handſomely. As he was coming back he met a man who was in purſuit of the priſoners. He ſaid it would be a good job, and he would not take 100l. for it.

Croſs-Examined.

He is a clock and watch maker. This converſation with Thhompſet happened about a week after the buſineſs happened at a public-houſe.—He ſaid there was a reward affixed for taking them. Thompſet ſaid he had been to London, and there was rare living there: good wine was a good thing in a man's belly. There was a great coat, which he ſuppoſed belonged to ſome of them. He ſaid it contained matters of very great importance, ſuch as a printed letter, being an Addreſs to the French Directory. He was aſked if he knew any thing of the coat, and he ſaid not, nor could he ſwear to it. The witneſs was applied to on Saturday laſt by a Mr. Bonney, to come and give evidence. He did not recollect his mentioning the converſation to any body ſince. No body elſe heard the converſation, as they did not ſpeak loud. Thompſet ſaid he was allowed ſomething; that he had been before Pitt, Dundas and White; to them he was a ſmuggler, and that they ſettled on him ſix guineas a month till the trials were over. Then the winеſs told him—"my poor man; they will nurſe you."

Mrs. Sarah Job, ſiſter to Thompſet, remembered to ſee Thompſet at her houſe the day the priſoners were arraigned. The witneſs had ſent for him to ſpeak to him about his children; and then ſhe aſked him what he meant to do with the priſoners?—Says he Hang them to be ſure."—"I hope not," ſaid the witneſs.—He then ſaid, "if they had 100 lives I would take them all."

Croſs-examined by Mr. Garrow.

And ſhe ſaid ſhe had ſent for Thompſet to aſk about the priſoners, becauſe her brother's children, hearing they were to be hanged, were afraid they would ſee their ghoſts. She knew a Mr. Beck of Canterbury, and Mrs. Beck; but did not know whether ſhe was related to any of the priſoners. The witneſs was not ſubpæned till laſt Sunday.

Mary Morgan, ſervant to Mrs. Job.—She heard ſome words paſſing between her Miſtreſs and Thompſet on the 9th of March. Her Miſtreſs aſked what he had to ſay concerning the priſoners? he ſaid he would hang them: after this the witneſs left the room.

The Honourable Thomas Erſkine ſworn.—He He has known Mr. O'Connor theſe three years, and knows a great number of his friends in this country with whom Mr. O'Connor lived principally. They were perſons of high rank, with whom he (Mr. E.) acted in Parliament, and ſpent much of his time. Mr. O'Connor had been with theſe perſons, and viſited them on the moſt friendly footing for theſe three years paſt.—Being aſked as to Mr. O'Connor's character, he ſaid he had the beſt character that any man could poſſeſs. He was a man of the ſtricteſt honour and integrity, and one who had made great ſacrifices to what he thought was right. If there appeared any prominent feature more than another in his character, it is a noblemindedneſs, and a high ſpirit of honour; and he thought himſelf bound to declare, that he had ever conſidered him incapable of acting with treachery to any man, and eſpecially to any man he had a regard for. Mr. Erſkine knew him to have been in conſtant practice of preſſing not only a regard, but admiration and enthuſiaſm for the perſons whom he aſſociated with. "I never found him (ſaid Mr. Erſkine) ſo help me, God! to alter that regard; I never knew him have any other connexions; nor did I know of his profeſſing political principles different from me—I never had any reaſon to think that his principles differ from my own, as well on public as on private ſubjects." He ſaw Mr. O'Connor in January laſt in his own houſe.—[Until he received permiſſion from the Court, he would not ſtate any of the converſation that paſſed.]—He might have defended him as council, were it not that he thought his evidence would be more uſeful. He adviſed Mr. O'Connor in January laſt to leave this kingdom any how. It was a ſhort time before Hillary term when he did ſo. He was poſſitively certain of it. He did not believe Mr. O'Connor had any other connexions.

The Hon. Charles James Fox was next called and ſworn—I have known Mr. O'Connor very well theſe three or four years, and had occaſion to ſee him frequently, and converſed with him frequently on political ſubjects. He lived chiefly with my friends who are call the Oppoſition, and he alſo lived in eſteem and confidence with me, and I believe with others. I always conſidered him as a perſon well affected to his country. I conſidered him as a man highly enlightened, and firmly attached to the principles which ſeated the preſent family on the throne, and to which principles we owe all our liberty; I am acquainted with Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who is a near relation of mine. I believe Lord Edward Fitzgerald was anxious to go to France relative to ſome private affairs concerning his wife who had property there. Knowing the political ſtate of that country, and that a law againſt going there exiſted in this country, I adviſed him not to enter the French territory on my account, if he went on the Continent. I can deſcribe Mr. O'Connor to be one of the openeſt characters I ever knew, he was perfectly open in his friendſhip.

Croſs-examined by the Solicitor General.

He did not ſee Mr. O'Connor write. I and my friends always approved of what Lord Fitzwilliam intended to do in Ireland towards the Catholics; but I was always of opinion, and am ſtill, that conceſſions to the Catholics would be of no uſe, without extending to the Proteſtants what they had a right to. It was my opinion, that it would be for the happineſs of Ireland if Preſbyterians and Catholics were united. Mr. O'Connor almoſt always converſed on Iriſh politics.

The Earl of Suffolk ſworn.—I knew Mr. O'Connor this time eleven years; I have known him ſince, but have ſeen him on few occaſions. I got acquainted with him in Ireland, on my paſſage from Dublin to Cork, to my regiment.—When I met Mr. O'Connor, I was ſtruck with his manner, which was exremely gentlemanlike. We travelled together, and I had a very friendly communication with him. I converſed chiefly about Ireland. About two years ago I had a converſation with him, and ſaw ſo much of him that I told Lady Suffolk I had met with one of the moſt extraordinary young men I ever ſaw. I ſo much admired his political character, that two years ago I introduced him to the Duke of Norfolk, the Biſhop of Landaff, and Serjeant Adair.

Mr. Sheridan was next called and ſworn.—I have known Mr. O'Connor theſe three years paſt, and have frequently ſeen him ſince. I never met him in any company but that of the reſpectable Gentlemen of Oppoſition, with whom I aſſociated, and from the opinion I had of his principles, I always converſed with him on political ſubjects withont any reſerve. His character was remarkable for its openneſs; he converſed on the politics relating to both England and Ireland with great firmneſs. But he oftener ſpoke about Ireland. He concerned himſelf ſo much about the grievances of that country, that he wondered how the people of England could complain of any. My regard for him continued to the very laſt time he was with me. I then adviſed him not to remain in this country. I know of Lady Edward Fitzgerald, who had once been called Pamela, having had a property in France, which the ſaid Edward Fitzgerald could never recover. I had opportunities of knowing this circumſtance from the Lady with whom Pamela had been brought up. It had been intended to ſell this property.

Croſs-examined by Mr. Garrow.

He ſaid he never knew of Mr. O'Connor having been acquainted with a man of the name of Captain Jones, nor way any ſuch perſon ever introduced to him by Mr. O'Connor; but Mr. O'Connor; ſaid that if he ſhould be obliged to leave the kingdom, he muſt form ſome connections for the purpoſe of getting away, which he would not wiſh to form. He believed he might have met the priſoner Binns at ſome public meeting, but had no acquaintance with him. He never knew Mr. O'Connor under a fictitious name. He never met any man in his life who ſo reprobated the idea of any party in this contry deſiring French aſſiſtance.

CORK: Printed by JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)* —☞ *This Paper is publiſhed at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-ſtreet, oppoſite the Poſt-Office, where Advertiſements Eſſays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The Cork Herald:

Or, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.—No. 37.] SATURDAY, June 16, 1798. [Price, Four-Pence.

WE, the underſigned, have heard with the trueſt and moſt grateful ſenſe of pleaſure, the very Gallant and Glorious Conduct of his Majeſty's Forces, (Troops of the Line, Militia, Fenſibles and Yeomanry,) employed in the preſent Rebellion, and baſe attempt to ſubvert our happy Conſtitution; and wiſhing to declare our firm intention to uphold and ſupport the King's Troops, and to ſubſtitute ourſelves as the Protectors of thoſe Families whoſe Relations have fallen in this ſervice of their King and Country, do enter into a Subſcription for this purpoſe; and do hereby call upon and invite all his Majeſty's Loyal Subjects to afford their mite towards ſo laudable a purpoſe.

	£.	s.	d.
General Sir James Stewart,	50	0	0
Brig. Gen. Sir Charles Roſs,	25	0	0
William Chatterton, capt. Eniſkilliners,	11	7	6
John Stewart, capt. Eniſkilliners,	11	7	6
Richard Hare,	22	15	0
John Pedder,	11	7	6
Richard Perry,	11	7	6
George Stevelly, Royal C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Thomas Harding, R. C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Edward Wilmott,	5	13	9
M. R. Weſtropp, R. C. V.	11	7	6
Hugh Baker, R. C. V.	11	7	6
James Chatterton, R. C. V.	11	7	6
John Cuthbert, Jun. R. C. V.	11	7	6
Edward Pope, R. C. V.	5	13	9
Anthony Edwards, R. C. V.	5	13	9
N. Maſſey,	11	7	6
Wm. Hodder,	11	7	6
Ralph Weſtropp	5	13	9
Henry S. Perſſe, Lt. L. C. L.	5	13	9
Bernard Shaw,	11	7	6
Wm. Maxwell,	11	7	6
Henry Bagnell,	5	13	9
Marcus Lynch,	5	13	9
Iſaac Morgan,	11	7	6
William Smith,	100	0	0
Sir John Gilman,	11	7	6
George Jack,	11	7	6
John Martin,	5	13	9
Lieut. Col. Brownrigg,	11	7	6
Major Gray,	11	7	6
Charles Creed,	11	7	6
Morgan Colwell,	5	13	9
D. Lombard,	3	8	3
Joſeph Rogers,	5	13	9
Savage French,	22	15	0
Mrs. Robinet,	11	7	6
Michael Morriſon,	5	13	9
Thomas Gibbings,	5	13	9
Stretle Jackſon,	5	13	9
Major Gibbings,	11	7	6
Michael Wood,	17	1	3
John Cuthbert, ſen.	11	7	6
Mrs. Judith Fitzgerald,	5	13	9
Auſtin Shinkwin,	5	13	9
Simeon Hardy,	1	2	9
John Leathem,	11	7	6
George Collis,	5	13	9
Nicholas Francis Coppinger,	22	15	0
William Hoare,	1	2	9
Daniel Callaghan,	5	13	9
David Lane,	5	13	9
A Poor Man's Mite,	11		4½
Samuel Cooper Auſten,	5	13	9

Further Subſcriptions will be received by Captain WESTROP, *Royal Cork Volunteers*, Marlborough-Street. June 9.

One Hundred Bags of Prime Kent Hops,
Will be diſpoſed of by PUBLIC SALE,
At the Stores of ISAAC MORGAN,
On TUESDAY, the 26th inſt. at One o'Clock.
Terms will be declared at the Sale. June 13.

LIFE AND FIRE
INSURANCE.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, that in conſequence of the *Cork Inſurance Company* giving up the *Fire Inſurance Buſineſs*,

THE CORPORATION
OF THE
Royal Exchange Aſſurance Company,
OF LONDON,
(Eſtabliſhed by Royal Charter in the Reign of his Majeſty King George the Firſt)
Have appointed me their Agent,

For the Aſſurance of Buildings, Goods, Merchandize, and Farming-Stock, and on Ships in Harbour, in Dock, or while Building, from Loſs or Damage by FIRE—and alſo,

FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

The ſuperior Reſponſibility of this Company is ſo well known throughout Europe, that it is conceived totally unneceſſary to make any remark thereon.

☞ Conſtant Attendance at the Office, St. Patrick's Street, where the Buſineſs can be immediately done on the ſpot.

June 2. *A. SHINKWIN.*

FLAXSEED.

A CARGO of Prime NEW FLAXSEED, juſt arrived per the *Norfolk* to DANIEL CALLAGHAN, who will engage the Quality and Growth, and Diſpoſe of it on moderate Terms, to cloſe Sales. May 23.

By Order of His Majeſty's High Court of Admiralty.

For Sale by AUCTION at CORK,

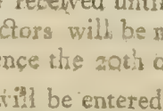
ON MONDAY, the 2d Day of *July* next, the following GOODS; being the entire *Cargo* of the Portugueſe Ship, *Na. Sa. de Patrocinio Et St. Anna*, captured by the French on her Voyage from *Fernambuck* to *Oporto*, and recaptured by his Majeſty's Ships *Galatea* and *Doris*:

About 725 Cheſts, 112 Caſks, 71 Frails, 4 Bags, } *Sugar:*
2,200 Ox Horns;
4,300 Tanned Hides;
220 Undreſſed Hides;
360 Bags Cotton Wool;
100 Pieces, 120 Quintals, } *Dye-Wood:*
3 Caſks Honey;
70 Planks;
1 Box of Sweetmeats.

Immediately after the Sale of the Cargo, the ſaid SHIP, with *all her Materials*, will alſo be Diſpoſed of. Catalogues and further particulars may be had, by applying to

EMERIC VIDAL,
JOHN COTTER,
A. T. SAM PAYO. } *Commiſſioners.*

Cork, May 22, 1798.



FOR SALE AT COVE,
(Immediately after Condemnation,)
THE FAST SAILING SCHOONER
LA REVANCHE:

LATE a French Privateer, captured by His Majeſty's Ship ENDYMION, Sir THOMAS WILLIAMS, Commander; pierced for 14 Guns, has 4 mounted, beſides Swivels and ſmall Arms complete: is a remarkable fine Veſſel—well Found and Coppered.

Of the following Dimenſions:—Length Aloft, 86 Feet—Breadth of Beam, 20 Feet—Depth of Hold, from Deck to Skin, 9 Feet 9 Inches, and Admeaſures 138-28—94 Tons or thereabouts.—For Inventory and Particulars, apply to JOHN ROCHE, Junr.

ALSO FOR SALE AT COVE,

A Large CHASSE MAREE, well Found, of the following Dimenſions:—Length Aloft, 56 Feet—Breadth of Beam, 18 Feet or thereabouts—Depth of Hold, 9 Feet 4 Inches, and Admeaſures 76 Tons or thereabouts. For particulars, apply to JOHN ROCHE, Junr. *Cove.*

June 6.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

PROPOSALS, ſealed and endorſed "Propoſals for the foraging Artillery Waggoners Horſes," will be received until the 8th of June, when the Contractors will be named. The contract is to commence the 20th of June.

The contract will be entered into for each province ſeparately, and no propoſal for more or leſs than a Province will be taken into conſideration.

The Contractor is not to feed the Horſes when travelling, and he or his known Agent are to receive twenty four hours notice of where the Horſes are to be ſtationed.

At a day agreed on each week, at the option of the Officer commanding the Waggoners Corps, and at a place appointed by him, the Contractor is to deliver the probable quantity required by ſuch Officer for a week's maintenance of the Horſes.

Each Contractor propoſing for the feeding of the Horſes, alſo to ſtate at what rate he will graze ſuch Horſes, as it may be deemed neceſſary to put to graſs by the Officer commanding the Corps of Waggoners, each Horſe to be ſupplied with the following rations: Hay, 18lbs.—Oats, 8lbs.—Straw, 6lbs. *May* 30.

☞ THE MAYOR is deſirous of Employing two Active MEN, well recommended, as Conſtables. Application to be made at the Manſion-Houſe. June the 6th, 1798.

VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION,

For the Service of the Country.

	£.	s.	d.
Dean and Chapter of St. Finbarry's, *Cork*,	200	0	0
Rev. John Kenney, *Vicar General*,	56	17	0
Hon. and Rev. Thomas St. Lawrance, *Dean*,	50	0	0
Rev. Henry Sandiford, *Chantor*,	50	0	0
..... John Forteſcue, *Chancellor*,	22	15	0
..... Verney Lovett, *Treaſurer*,	50	0	0
..... Alex. Lamillierre, *Archdeacon*,	50	0	0
..... John Chetwood,	30	0	0
..... Edward Kenney, *Sen.*	40	0	0
..... James Pratt,	50	0	0
..... Horatio Townſhend,	50	0	0
..... Richard Webb,	40	0	0
..... George Berkley,	11	7	6
..... Thomas Briveter,	45	10	0
..... A. Hyde,	10	0	0
..... Robert Meade,	20	0	0
..... Henry Hewitt,	50	0	0
..... Edward Kenney, *Jun.*	20	0	0
..... Thomas Kenney,	20	0	0
..... John Meade, *Ballymartle*,	34	2	6
..... Richard Meade, *Ballymartle*,	34	2	6
..... Richard Meade, *Iniſhannon*,	22	15	0
..... William Noble,	20	0	0
..... Richard Gibbings,	22	15	0
..... Charles Smith,	22	15	0
..... David Freeman,	22	15	0
..... Thomas Hore,	22	15	0
..... A. Hickey,	22	15	0
..... Giles Lee, *Dioceſan School-Maſter, Cork*,	11	7	6
..... George Armſtrong, *Dioceſan School-Maſter, Roſs*,	5	13	9
..... Arthur Herbert,	50	0	0
..... Broderick Tuckey,	17	1	3
..... Robert Warren,	11	7	6
..... William Thompſon,	5	13	9
..... Edward Warren,	5	13	9
..... Edward Carleton,	5	13	9
..... John Hingſton,	10	0	0
..... William Beaufort,	11	7	6
..... William Stewart,	22	15	0
..... Henry Stewart,	5	13	9
..... William Saunders,	5	13	9
..... John Forſayeth,	5	13	9
..... Morgan Donovan,	5	13	9
..... John Webb,	5	13	9
..... Wm. Silletoe,	5	13	9
..... Arthur Browne,	5	13	9
..... John O'Connor,	5	13	9
..... Thomas Cole,	5	13	9
..... Alexander Kennedy,	5	13	9
..... Boyle Davis,	5	13	9
..... P. H. Hamilton,	5	13	9
..... Wm. Gorman,	5	13	9
..... Hugh Reynolds,	5	13	9
..... F. Hewitt,	5	13	9
..... J. H. Madraſs,	5	13	9
..... Henry Jones, *Kinſale*,	20	0	0
..... Mr. Hincks, *Miniſter of the Diſſenting Congregation, Cork*, per ann.	9	2	0
..... Thomas Browne,	40	0	0
..... Peter Foley,	21	7	6
..... Robert Forſayeth,	5	13	9
..... Iſaac Watkins,	20	0	0
..... ——— Lloyd,	5	13	9

☞ IT being intended to propoſe *moving* King George the Second's Statue, from its preſent ſcite to the lower end of the Grand-Parade, as ſoon as the Expence can be aſcertained, ſuch Perſons as are willing to undertake doing it, are requeſted to ſend Propoſals to the *Mayor, Sheriffs, Common Speaker, Sir Samuel Rowland, John Thompſon*, or *Michael Buſteed*, Eſq. *May* 23.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, We have received information, that MANY *Seditious* and *Treaſonable* Perſons have of late left their uſual places of abode, and are now ſecretly reſiding in this City and its Liberties:—In order to diſcover and apprehend all ſuch perſons, we do hereby call upon, and ſtrictly command the ſeveral Reſident Inhabitants of this City and its Liberties, as they ſhall anſwer at the utmoſt peril of the Law, forthwith, and from time to time, to return to us the Names and Deſcriptions of all ſuch Strangers as ſhall be lodged or entertained in their Houſes, together with an account of the places whence each ſeparate Stranger reſpectively came. And we do further call upon the ſeveral Magiſtrates, the High and Petty Conſtables, and all others his Majeſty's Loyal and Well-diſpoſed Subjects, to give information, and to be otherwiſe aiding and aſſiſting in carrying this Proclamation into effect.

KINGSMILL BERRY, *Mayor.*
ROBERT HARDING,
JOHN CUTHBERT, *(the younger,)* } *Sheriffs.*

Cork, *May* 23, 1798.

FIRST AND SECOND QUALITY
Scale *Sugar* in bags,
Kent and Brewers *Hops*,
New Swediſh *Herrings* repack'd for export,
Double *Matts*,
Wood *Hoops*.
For ſale, on moderate terms, R. B. BUTRE's Stores, Sand quay. May 19.

By the Right Worſhipful the Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of Cork—

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, we think it particularly Neceſſary at this Time, to uſe every Precaution in preſerving the preſent Peace and Tranquility of this City, and conceiving that all Public Houſes, of every Deſcription whatever, being ſhut up at a reaſonable Hour every Night, will be particularly conducive thereto.

WE, therefore, do hereby require and direct, that all Taverns and Public Houſes, without Diſtinction, ſhall be ſhut up at the Hour of Ten o'Clock, every Night from the Date hereof, until further Orders, and that no Company after that Hour be entertained therein, as all Perſons offending herein muſt anſwer the Conſequences at their Peril. Given under our Hands, at the Manſion-Houſe of the City of CORK, this 30th Day of MAY, 1798.

KINGSMILL BERRY, *Mayor.*
ROBERT HARDING,
JOHN CUTHBERT, Junr. } *Sheriffs.*

FOR SALE,

AT the Stores of DOMINICK WATERS, SONS and CO. Red Port Wine of ſuperior Quality, in Pipes and Hhds. The Credit they will give on the ſale of this Article, when the Security is undeniable, muſt ſecure them a *preference.*

They have alſo for ſale,

Very fine Martinique Coffee in Barrels,
Prime Vinegar in Hhds.
Firſt Quality Hops in Pockets,—and
Eaſt India Sugar in Bags, equal in colour and quality to Lump.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants *of the* TOWN *and* VICINITY *of BANTRY, held the 28th Day of May, 1798, LORD BANTRY in the Chair:—*

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

THAT it is with extreme regret we underſtand, that in conſequence of the general Change of Quarters, the *Caithneſs Legion* are immediately to be removed from Bantry; as that regiment have by their unremitting good Conduct during a Years reſidence amongſt us, deſerved our moſt marked Approbation, and our warmeſt Thanks.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

That Colonel MONRO be requeſted to communicate theſe our Sentiments to the *Officers, Non-Commiſſioned Officers*, and *Privates* of his Regiment:—

Lord Bantry having quitted the Chair, and *Hugh Hutchinſon*, Eſq. being called thereto.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

That the Thanks of this Meeting be returned to the *Right Hon. Lord BANTRY* for his proper Conduct in the Chair, and that the above Reſolutions be publiſhed in the Papers.

Lord Bantry having immediately waited on *Colonel Monro*, received the following Anſwer:—

Bantry, 28th May, 1798.

MY LORD,

I have communicated to the Officers, Non-Commiſſioned Officers, and Private Men of the *Caithneſs Legion* under my Command, the Reſolutions of the Inhabitants of the Town and Vicinity of *Bantry*, which your Lordſhip did me the honour to tranſmit to me; and I am requeſted by them to entreat your Lordſhip to inform theſe Gentlemen, that they feel the higheſt ſenſe of ſuch diſtinguiſhed Approbation; and to aſſure them that no change of Quarters will ever have the effect to efface from their Minds, the remembrance of the mild and generous Conduct of the Inhabitants of *Bantry* towards them.

They further requeſt me to aſſure your Lordſhip, that this Approbation derives additional Value in their Eſtimation from its being communicated through you.

I have the Honour to be,
MY LORD,
Your Lordſhips moſt obedient,
And very humble Servant,
WILLIAM MONRO, LT. COL.
Commanding Caithneſs Legion.

The Right Honourable Lord BANTRY, &c. &c. &c.
SEAFIELD.

Voluntary Subscriptions,
For the DEFENCE of THE COUNTRY.

The following is a correct List of the *Subscriptions* which have been as yet *paid.*

Custom-House, Cork, 9th June, 1798.

BERNARD SHAW,
TREASURER.

	£.	s.	d.
John Forster, 1st. Quarter,	12	10	0
Sir Samuel Rowland, ditto,	6	5	0
John Martin,	5	0	0
John Good, ditto,	5	0	0
William Kellock, ditto,	56	17	6
Thomas Harding, Jun. ditto,	5	13	9
Lodge, N°. 1, half subscription,	25	0	0
Shaw and Evanson, 1st quarter,	12	0	0
Edward Pope, ditto,	5	0	0
Dennis O'Driscoll, ditto,	0	17	1
Richard and William Lane, ditto,	50	0	0
John Cahill, ditto,	4	5	4
Coles and Wood, ditto,	50	0	0
George Dunscombe, ditto	7	10	0
Peter Mazière, ditto,	5	0	0
Isaac Morgan, ditto,	37	10	0
William Harris, ditto,	1	8	5
Daniel Callaghan, ditto,	25	0	0
William Maxwell, ditto,	56	17	6
John Anderson, ditto,	125	0	0
J. J. and P. Bernard, 1st year,	20	0	0
Thomas Gibbings,	50	0	0
Samuel Hayman,	10	0	0
Henry Osborne, 1st. subscription,	5	13	9
Joseph Rogers, sen.	50	0	0
Thomas Woodward,	50	0	0
John Pope Heard,	11	7	6
Thomas Lindsay,	11	7	6
Peter Eason, sen.	11	7	6
Jeffrey Beazley and Son	50	0	0
Paul Maylor,	11	7	6
John Swete,	20	0	0
Charles Casey,	20	0	0
Daniel Foley,	40	0	0
Hewit, Toulon and Blount,	100	0	0
James Morrogh,	50	0	0
Robert Richardson,	11	7	6
Samuel Hobbs,	5	13	9
Wm. Osborne Hamilton, half sub.	5	13	9
Richard Perry,	50	0	0
Montgomery, Jennings and Son	11	7	6
Richard Lawton,	22	15	0
Doctor Moylan,	11	7	6
N. C. Seymour,	11	7	6
William Craig,	5	13	9
Alexander Brown,	27	15	0
John Buttle,	0	2	8½
A Working Manufacturer,	1	2	9
William Ancram, Limerick,	5	13	9
John Connor, servant,	0	2	8½
James O'Daniel, ditto,	0	2	8½
A Baker's Boy,	0	2	8½
John Stanton,	5	13	9
John Bradshaw, Captain 60th Reg.	56	17	6
Timothy M'Auliffee,	5	13	9
The Scholars of the Rev. Mr. Lee's School,	12	7	0
Thomas Elliot,	0	11	4½
John Herbert Orpen,	11	7	6
Daniel Mc.Daniel,	5	13	9
Ephyim White, 1st. Quarter,	5	0	0
Francis Archer White, ditto,	2	16	10½
Alexander Law, ditto,	5	13	9
John Lindsay, ditto,	12	10	0
Rowland Morrison, ditto,	2	16	10½
Dr. Wm. S. Hallaran, ditto,	2	10	0
Simon Dring, ditto,	8	10	7½
Edmond Roche Kinselagh, 1st. sub.	11	7	6
Thomas Holmes,	11	7	6
John Barrett,	5	13	9
Young Gentlemen of a school near Cork,	1	2	9
Joseph King,	5	13	9
Paul Whitney,	5	13	9
John Mc. Auliffe,	5	13	9
Edward Creed, 1st. quarter,	5	0	0
Robert Harding, Sheriff, half year,	15	0	0
John Wily, 1st. quarter,	5	0	0
Thomas Walker, ditto,	50	0	0
William Lumley, ditto,	12	10	0
Clergy of the Diocese of Cork and Ross, 1st. pay,	218	1	9
Leycester, M'Call and Co. 1st. qr.	75	0	0
Jacob Biggs, ditto,	2	10	0
Sir Thomas Roberts, Bart. and Co. 1st. Quarter,	125	0	0
Leslie, Travers, and Co.	125	0	0
Bartholomew O'Donnoghue, do.	5	13	9
Anthony Edwards, ditto,	8	10	7½
Bartholomew Sullivan, 1 year,	10	0	0
Edmond Conellan, ditto,	11	7	6
Rev. Francis Orpen,	22	15	0
Second payment from the Clergy of the Diocese of Cork and Ross,	53	11	1½
Pedder and Cotter, half years sub.	100	0	0
John Roche, jun. ditto, ditto,	50	0	0
Leslie and Travers, ditto, ditto,	250	9	0
John Anderson, 2d quarter,	125	0	0
William Maxwell, do. do.	56	17	6
William Kellock, do. do.	56	17	6
Mathew Church, half years sub.	10	0	0
C. M. Clutterbuck, 1st. quarter,	7	10	0
Thomas Gibbings, do. do.	15	0	0
E. H. Morgan, do. do.	2	16	10½

Books remain open at the Collector's Office for further Signatures.

☞ THE MAYOR and SHERIFFS, give this Notice, that they will protect all *Horses* and *Carriages*, bringing Provisions to Market and returning home. - *Mansion-House, Cork, 11th June,* 1798.

JULY LOTTERY.

Irish State Lottery,

COMMENCES DRAWING JULY 24, 1798.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.	*Value of Each.*	*Total Value.*
2 of	£.10.000 is	£. 20,000
2 - -	5,000 - -	10,000
3 - -	2,000 - -	6,000
10 - -	500 - -	5,000
30 - -	100 - -	3,000
60 - -	50 - -	3,000
8,100 - -	10 - -	81,000
First drawn Blank 13th Day		1,000
Do. - -	14th Day	1,000
Do. - -	15th Day	2,000
Do. - -	16th Day	1,000
Do. - -	17th Day	5,000
Do. - -	18th Day	1,000
Do. - -	19th Day	10,000
First drawn Ticket,		500
First drawn Ticket the last morning.		500
21,793 Blanks.		
	£.	150,000

☞ TICKETS and SHARES, *in the greatest variety of Numbers, now on Sale at No.* , New-Buildings, CASTLE-STREET.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR Seven Years, from the First of July next, a well secured *Profit Rent*, of £.30, per Annum, arising out of a *Farm* in the County of CORK. Apply to *William Newman*, the younger, at his Office in *Kinsale*, where he is ready to transact all Business as an Attorney and Notary Public. May 26.

FOR SALE,

At WILY and CORLETT's Stores,
Patrick-Street:

PRIME Old *Port Wine* in Pipes and Hhds.
Virginia Wrapper *Tobacco*,
New *Hops* in Bags and Pockets,
Russia *Bar Iron*.
Tanned *Leather*,
Cork Wood—and a few Bales Spanish Morocco Leather——All of which will be disposed of on reasonable and accommodating Terms. June 6.

Barrymore Committee Room,

Carrigtwohill, May 18, 1798.

ON a Motion of the Honorable AUGUSTUS BARRY, Chairman, in the absence of the EARL OF BARRYMORE.

Resolved,

THAT we do inform Major General MYERS, that the People in our District have entered chearfully into the Recognizances recommended by him, and that they have taken the Oath of Allegiance, and given in a number of Arms and Pikes, and shewn evident marks of contrition for their late Rebellious conduct; and as such, that we do supplicate him to withdraw the Troops from Free Quarters.

Resolved,

THAT our Chairman be requested to represent our wishes to Major General MYERS, so that the above Resolution may be carried into effect.

On a Motion of THOMAS HARDING, *Esq.*

Resolved,

THAT should there be any violence or illegal act of any kind committed in this District hereafter, that we whose names are hereunto subscribed, do pledge ourselves in the most solemn manner, to come forward in a body, and to inflict the most summary punishment on any person daring enough to transgress the Laws!

AUGUSTUS BARRY, *Chairman.*

Richard Barry,	Simon Dring,
Thomas Harding,	Robert Dring,
William Coppinger,	Deane Hoare,
John Purdon,	William Barry,
William Marten,	F. E. Cotterell,
Thomas Coppinger,	J. B.-Wakeham,
Edmond Coppinger,	William Wakeham,
Thomas Marten,	John O'Hea,
R. Marten, *Tullagreen*,	John Marten,
James Coghlan,	James Casey,
William Marten,	Roger Griffin,
Bryan Sheehy,	George Lukey,
James O'Connors,	Richard Martin.

The Hon. AUGUSTUS BARRY having left the Chair, and BRYAN SHEEHY, Esq. being called thereto,

Resolved,

THAT the warmest thanks of the Gentlemen of this District, be presented to the Earl of BARRYMORE, and the Hon. AUGUSTUS BARRY, our Chairman, for their decided, manly, and spirited conduct through the entire of this arduous duty.

(Signed) BRYAN SHEEHY,
By order of the Meeting.

☞ THE MAYOR and SHERIFFS will thankfully receive any Information respecting *Concealed Arms*; or any Treasonable Preparation or Practices within the County of the City or City of Cork.—The Information may be conveyed in any manner most convenient; strict secrecy will be observed, and Rewards given in proportion to the Discoveries which may be made.

June 11.

CLARKE'S-MARSH
PORTER BREWERY.

FOWKE, GIBBINGS, AND CO.

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they are at present provided with a considerable Stock of

PORTER, much approved of.

☞ They can with confidence Report their assurance to those who are pleased to favor them with their Commands, that a regular and ample supply during the Summer may be depended on.

June 16.

A well-trained GIG HORSE,
WITH
A HANDSOME PLATED HARNESS,
TO BE SOLD,

Application to be made to the Printer hereof.

June 16.

MR. O'CONNOR'S TRIAL.

☞ *This Day was Published,*
BY
J. HALY, M. HARRIS, and J. CONNOR,
BOOKSELLERS,

Price—a British Shilling;

A correct Report of the Trials of *Mr. O'Connor*, Rev. *Mr. O'Coigly*, *Binns*, *Allen*, and *Leary*, taken in Short Hand, by an English Barrister.

June 9.

WHEREAS,

ON TUESDAY Night, the 1st instant, some Person, or Persons, entered the *Stores*, of DOMNICK WATERS, SONS, AND CO. *Academy-street*, and therefrom forceably Broke into their COUNTING-HOUSE, in said Street, and forced the Locks of Four DESKS, from one of which some SILVER was Taken.—— They hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any Person, or Persons, who will bring to *Conviction* the Perpetrator, or Perpetrators, of this Outrage. May 5.

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the English Mails to the 9th inst. inclusive—from which we select the following Intelligence.

THE HAMBURGH MAIL.

VIENNA,
MAY 23.

Notwithstanding the expectation that the Peace will not be interrupted, the military preparation continue to be carried on here with the utmost vigour, that we may be prepared for every event. The Chancery is very busy; the greatest activity prevails in the Arsenals and War Office, and Couriers are continually going and returning.

Baron Staarder, General of Artillery, who was posted on the Leck, as also the Generals Melis, Colloredo and Otto, on the Innviertel, have advanced with their corps, in consequence of orders to that purpose.

Not only French Emigrants, but many suspected Milanese and Poles, have been ordered by our Directors of the Police to leave the Hereditary States within a few days.

A Courier from Petersburgh is arrived here with important Dispatches; soon after which, another sett out from hence for that city.

RASDAT,
MAY 24.

On the 22d inst. arrived here Citizen Geoffrey, Secretary of the Ex-Director Francois de Neufchateau, for which a residence has already been provided at Seltz; where a kind of second Congress will be held between the said Plenipotentiary and Count Cobenzel. To facilate the communication with Rasdat, a bridge of boats will be thrown over the Rhine between Seltz and Plittersdorf.

The Minister Bonnier waits for his new Colleague Jean Debry, to continue the Negotiations with the Deputation of the Empire. Until his arrival, it is said, no answer will be returned to the last German Note.

(Another Letter, same date.)

This morning a Courier arrived from Seltz, and brought advice to the French Minister Bonnier, that the Ex-Director Francois de Neufchateau arrived there yesterday evening, by the way of Strasburg. Bonnier will repair to Seltz this morning. Francois de Neufchateau has, this day, by his Secretary, complimented the Austrian Minister and the Deputation of the Empire.

STRASBURG,
MAY 24.

On the 19th inst. General Bernadotte set out from city for Paris. A number of French Troops are now marching from Switzerland for Italy; others are approaching Constance. The report that the French, with the consent of the Austrians, will soon take possession of the latter city, is unfounded.

BRUSSELS,
MAY 21.

It has been in contemplation for some time to form a small camp on the Banks of the Moselle, in the environs of Treves, to be composed of a part of the Garrisons of Luxembourg, Metz, Thionville, and the troops which have had their Winter Quarters in the Ardennes. Some corps had already assembled at the place designed, when they received orders from General Hatry to remove to between the Lahn and the Nidda, which they immediately did. Artillery, ammunition of every kind, camp equipages, &c. are continually sending from Mentz down the Rhine and the Moselle.

The Expedition prepared and ready to sail from the Port of Dunkirk appears to be deferred; the troops have been disembarked.

PETERSBURGH,
MAY 15.

Our Court Gazette of this day contains an Ordinance of his Imperial Majesty, forbidding, under strict penalties, any manufacturer to make Tri-coloured Ribbands, or any Dealer to sell them. This Ordinance is signed by Prince Alexis Rurakin.

LONDON,
JUNE 8 & 9.

This morning intelligence was received, that Sir Roger Curtis had joined Earl St. Vincent with Five Sail of Line.

The French Frigate which the Hydra drove on shore near Havre, was named La Confiance. She was set fire to the following day. The Hydra had no person on board killed.

We can state, from the best authority, that the report given in several of the Papers, of some men having been suffocated on board one of the Tenders in the River, is totally void of foundation.

The obstinate and malicious spirit displayed by O'Coigley, in his dying moments, is one of the marks of that ferocious spirit which on every occasion distinguishes the proselytes of Republican France. It particularly justifies the suspicion expressed by Mr. Justice Buller, when passing sentence on the unfortunate man, that he was tinctured with that infidelity which is now so prevalent.

In consequence of the alarming situation of the Sister Kingdom, the most active and vigorous measures are pursuing by Government to quell the unhappy Rebellion. His Royal Highness the Duke of York and the Board of Officers had a meeting last night, which continued sitting till an early hour this morning. At the breaking up of the meeting orders were issued, that the Guards should be this afternoon summoned to attend on the Parade in St. James's Park, to receive instructions for holding themselves in readiness to embark for Ireland: the first Brigade are expected to set out immediately.

Expresses were last night sent to those officers who were out of town to give their attendance.

This day a Mail arrived from Hamburgh, the contents of which are given in a preceding column.

NEW-YORK,
MAY 4.

Captain Mitchell left Table Bay the 2d of February; left there the ship Hope, of New-York, under seizure.

The British ships of war at the Cape of Good Hope, and off the Mauritius, were:

	Guns.	
Tremendous,	74	Admiral Pringle.
Sceptre, -	64	——
Stately, -	64	Preparing for India, to get coppered.
Reasonable,	64	Stationed off the island of Mauritius.
Jupiter, -	50	Ditto.
Trusty, -	50	——
L'Imperleux,	44	Preparing to sail for India where she is ordered on station.
Brave, -	44	Stationed off the Mauritius.
La Virginie,	44	Ditto.
Crescent, -	44	Preparing to take Admiral Pringle to England: Admiral Christian takes his place.
Sphinx, -	20	
Rattlesnake,	16	Stationed off the Mauritius.
Star, brig,	16	
Hope, -	16	
Euphrosyne,	16	

PLYMOUTH,
JUNE, 7.

Sailed his Majesty's ships the Cambrian, of 44 guns, captain Legge, and the Ethalion, of 38 guns, captain Countess, on a cruize.

Came from Hamoaze to the Sound, the Dictator, of 64 guns, captain Martin, and Ambuscade, of 32 guns, captain Jenkins.

It is reported that the Mars, of 74 guns, is this day ordered to victual for foreign service, and that captain Manley, late of the Apollo, is appointed to the command of her.

Remain in the Sound and Cawsand Bay, his Majesty's ships—

Mars, -	74	guns, Captain	——
Naiad, - -	38	——	—— Pierrepont.
Nymph, - -	37	——	—— Frarer.
Phœnix, - -	36	——	—— Halsted.
Mermaid, -	32	——	—— Newman.
Dictator, -	64	——	—— Bligh.
Ambuscade, -	34	——	—— Jenkins.

PORTSMOUTH,

JUNE 7.

This morning, about ten o'clock, failed from St. Helen's, under convoy of the Arethufa frigate, captain Wolley, the following Eaft Indiamen: Thetis, Berrington, Calcutta, Rockingham, Otterley, and Tellichery, with the Buffalo and Princefs of Wale ftore-fhips. The wind blowing ftrong from the North-Eaft, they were foon out of fight of the land.

Orders were received this morning for the Weft India convoy to wait till the 15th inftant. The Lifbon convoy is alfo ftopped, to wait for fome ftoreftips not yet ready.

DOVER,

JUNE 7.

With great concern we obferve that the enemy's privateers are committing frequent depredations on our fifhing crafts. On the 4th inftant three large boats were taken, with their nets, crews, and materials, and a number of other boats were (in order to prevent being taken) obliged to cut from their nets.

Laft evening a fmack belonging to this place was taken on the oyfter ground by two luggers: the crew fortunately efcaped in their boat. This veffel is infured: the three former are not, and their lofs exceeds 300l. which I fear will be the total ruin of the owners, and the large families of the poor fellows whofe lot it was to be taken in them, muft in the mean time be deprived of the fupport which their hufbands by their induftry procure them. Thefe boats fifh without convoy.

MILFORD,

JUNE 5.

This place is now quite full of diftreffed families from Ireland, moft of the genteeler fort, fled from the perfecution of the Infurgents.

Thurfday two packets and two floops arrived full of paffengers, with what luggage they could collect; on Friday two floops and one packet more; yefterday two packets, and this day one, all quite full; many Officers and Clergy among them. The Officers were cut off from their regiments by the Infurgents, three of whom, belonging to the Irifh cavalry, were fent to Dublin in one of the packets, but not been able to reach Dublin, the veffel this day arrived here, after touching at Waterford: fhe brought the mail and a great many paffengers. The floops all came from Wexford, where there is now a vaft body of Infergent encamped.

DUBLIN,

JUNE 14.

Tuefday night a confiderable degree of alarm prevailed in this city, in confequence of information that a large body of Infurgents were approaching the city from the Southweft mountains of the county Dublin. The yeomanry were in a moment under arms, and difplayed all that zeal and activity for which they are fo highly diftinguifhed, and were proceeding to march againft the enemy, when the danger and impropriety of leaving the metropolis undefended, having fuggefted itfelf to General Myers, he very judiciouffly remanded them back again. The morn proved it to have been an unfounded alarm: it however ferved to fhew that in the hour of danger and real neceffity, the dependance which their fellow-citizens place in the ardour, alacrity and courage of the yeomanry, would be fully juftified by their conduct.

The Canal Bridges on the principal avenues to the city are intended to be ftrengthened by iron gates, and that on Macarthey bridge is beginning to be erected. Should the infurgents, which is not at all probable, be enabled to approach this city it will prove a fortunate circumftance that the canals form fuch an excellent barrier, for while its bridges are well fecured the inhabitants of Dublin have nothing to fear from the external attempts of infurgency.

General Needham, at Arklow, maintains his pofition, and pufhes forward his advanced pofts far into the county of Wexford.

The north-weft part of the county Wexford is now occupied with the armies of Generals Dundas and Lofius; General Johnfon, who was ftationed at Rofs, has received a reinforcement confifting of the Rofcommon militia and 500 Heffians, and has marched againft a body of Infurgents encamped on a mountain in the vicinity of Fethard. Previous to this movement the General gave orders to captain Hill, of the Royal navy, to proceed with the gunboats under his command, and deftroy fuch of the veffels on the coaft of Wexford, as were in poffeffion of the Infurgents: this fervice captain Hill, it is faid, has accordingly effected.

Guards are henceforth to be kept up during the day as well as during the night, at the feveral out-pofts. The day-guards to be compofed of half the number.

Our letters from different parts of the country are of the moft fatisfactory complexion, and fhew, the partial affair which occurred in the North excepted, that rebellion has by no means extended its influence, and give us hope, that the feat of its greateft ftrength will fpeedily be that of its utter extinction.—From Clonmell we learn, that altho' feveral people in that quarter have been implicated in the confpiracy againft the ftate, that confpiracy has not by any means broken out into open acts of rebellion; on the contrary, the words of our correfpondent are—"There is fcarcely a man to be feen here in coloured cloaths that is not coming in to the magiftracy, confeffing his guilt, and taking the oath of allegiance. The number of our yeomanry here would aftonifh you; but that you muft take it into account the powerful and facred motives which are imperative on every honeft man and good fubject to take up arms at the prefent moment. Munfter, though it has been a little tained fince the December of 1796, is yet found enough to oppofe with effect French robbers from without, and the cruel affaffins who difgrace us within; and all the property, refpectability and honefty of the province is ready to be annihilated, or to triumph in the caufe of our Sovereign and glorious Conftitution."

Lord O'Neill is in a fair way of recovery.

Of that amiable and highly refpected Nobleman, Lord O'Neill, it is ftated that the manner in which his Lordfhip incurred his wound, was by accidentally paffing through Antrim town, while a part of it was poffeffed by the infurgents, and of which circuftance he is faid to have been ignorant. On being attacked, and by vaft numbers, his Lordfhip fought with fuch gallantry and effect that he cut his way through them, though feverely wounded.

Yefterday an infpection of the firft regiment of Royal Dublin Volunteers took place at the Green, by General Myers, and the attendance was very numerous. The fummons iffued on this occafion was very ftrict and imperative, declaring that any perfon not attending, unlefs fick, and that circumftance certified on medical authority, fhould have his name erafed from the roll, his arms fent for the next day, and if feen afterwards in uniform, to be treated as a fpy.

The remains of the late lamented lord Mountjoy have arrived at the Cuftom-houfe, where they lie in two boxes—one containing his body, and the other his bowels. His interment is to take place to-morrow with military honours, and is expected to be very numerouffly attended.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Dublin Caftle, 11 o'clock; A. M 14th June, 1798.

Intelligence is juft arrived from Major General Nugent, ftating, that on the 11th inft. he had marched againft a large body of rebels, who were poffed at Saintfield. They retired, on his approach, to a ftrong pofition on the Saintfield fide of Ballynahinch, and there made a fhew of refiftance, and endeavoured to turn his left flank—but Lieut. Col. Stewart arriving from Down, with a pretty confiderable force of infantry, cavalry, and yeomanry, they foon defifted, and retired to a very ftrong pofition behind Ballynahich.

General Nugent attacked them next morning at three o'clock, having occupied two hill on the left and right of the town, to prevent the rebels from having any other choice than the mountains in their rear for their retreat; he fent Lieut. Col. Stewart to poft himfelf with part of the Argyle fencibles and fome yeomanry, as well as a detachment of the 22d light dragoons, in a fituation from whence he could enfilade the rebel line—whilft Col. Leflie, with part of the Monaghan Militia, fome cavalry, and yeoman infantry, fhould make an attack upon their front. Having two howitzers and fix 6-pounders, with the two detachments, the Major-General was enabled to annoy them very much, from different points of his pofition.

The rebels attacked, impetuouffly, Col. Leflie's detachment, and even jumped into the road from the Earl of Moira's demefne, to endeavour to take one of his guns, but they were repulfed with flaughter.—Lieut. Col. Stewart's detachment was attacked by them with the fame activity, but he repulfed them alfo, and the fire from his howitzer and fix pounder foon obliged them to fly in all directions. Their force was, on the evening of the 12th, near 5000—but as many perfons are preffed into their fervice, and almoft entirely unarmed, the General does not fuppofe that on the morning of the engagement their numbers were fo many.

About 400 Rebels were killed in the attack and retreat, and the remainder were difperfed all over the country. Parts of the town of Saintfield and Ballynahinch were burnt. Major-General Nugent ftates, that both officers and men deferve praife, for their zeal and alacrity on this, as well as all occafions; but he particularly expreffes his obligations to Lieut. Col. Stewart for his advice and affiftance throughout the bufinefs, and to Col. Leflie for his readinefs to volunteer the duty at all times. The yeomanry behaved with extreme fteadinefs and bravery. Three or four green colours were taken, and fix one-pounders, not mounted, but which the rebels fired very often, and a confiderable quantity of ammunition.—Their leader was Munro, a fhopkeeper at Lifburn.

Major General Nugent regrets the lofs of Captain Evatt, of the Monaghan militia; Lieutenant Ellis of the fame regiment was wounded; the lofs of rank and file was five killed and fourteen wounded. Several of the yeoman infantry were killed or wounded.

The Major General expreffes his acknowledgments to Lieut. Col. Peacock, and Major of Brigade Machinnor, who were of the greateft fervice.

The Portaferry yeomanry, on the 11th inftant, under the command of Captain Mathews, made a moft gallant defence againft a large body of the rebels, who attacked the town of Portaferry; the yeomanry having taken poffeffion of the Market-houfe, from which poft they repulfed the rebels, who left behind them above forty dead—many more were carried off. Captain Hopkins, of a revenue cruizer, brought his guns to bear on the town, and was of great fervice in defending it.

Advices from Major General Sir Charles Afgill, dated from Kilkenny, the 13th inftant ftate, that on the evening of the 12th inftant, having heard that a large body of the Rebels had marched from the county of Wexford againft Borris, under command of Mr. Bagenal Harvey, and were burning the town, he proceeded to its relief with four hundred men, but the Rebels had fled before he could arrive.

They had attacked Mr. Kavanagh's houfe, in which were twenty-nine men of the Donegall militia, who, notwithftanding the inceffant fire kept up on them for fome hours, defended themfelves in the moft gallant manner, and killed feveral of the Rebels. Nothing could furpafs the determined bravery of thofe few men.

The Rebels effected their efcape into the county of Wexford.

A letter received by Lieutenant General Lake, from Major General Johnfon, dated the 13th inftant, at New Rofs, ftates, that having received information that the Rebels had fitted out feveral boats and other craft, for the purpofe of effecting their efcape, he had fent Lieutenant Hill with fuch armed veffels as could be fpared from Fethard, where they were collected, with orders to deftroy the whole—which Lieutenant Hill effected with his ufual fpirit, and without lofs.

Thirteen large failing hookers, and a great many boats, were burnt.

Yefterday evening Sir Thomas Efmond, of Ballinaftra, Bart. and Laurence Doyle, Efq. of Coolgreeny, co Wexford, were brought to town under an efcort and lodged in the Caftle. They were Lieutenants in Captain Knox's corps of yeomanry, and are faid to have peculiarly diftinguifhed themfelves againft the Rebels in the late battle at Arklow.

Tuefday evening ended the Court-Martial on Doctor Thomas Efmond, Lieutenant in the yeoman cavalry of the county Kildare, who had been charged with not only being abfent on duty, but aiding the Rebels at Profperous—and yefterday the verdict was given in—that Lieutenant Efmond was, on the moft clear and fatisfactory evidence, Guilty of the charge brought againft him.

At half paft three this afternoon, Dr. Efmond was executed on Carlifle-bridge, purfuant to his fentence by a Court-Martial.

CORK.

We have juft received the Intelligence from a quarter on which the greateft reliance may be placed, that the ENGLISH MILITIA, to the number of 120,000 Men, have volunteered to come and fubdue the Irifh Rebels; and that the Bank of England has offered Mr. Pitt TWENTY MILLIONS to carry their loyal intentions into effect.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer of the 2d flank Battalion, which marched from this City laft Wednefday morning, Clogheen, June 15. 1798.

"When I left Cork I promifed if any thing material occured to let you know, I have been witnefs to fuch fcenes fince my arrival here, I am induced to give you a fketch of them. On our arrival, I found the Sheriff (where fpirited exertions muft ever be remembered with gratitude by the friends of the Conftitution) flogging fome men to induce them to tell who fwore them to be *United Irifhmen*, and to give fuch information as they knew refpecting the Society: and I have the pleafure of telling you that fome valuable difcoveries have been made. Among the number floged was the inn-keeper, in whofe houfe I write this, of the name of *Magrath*, who was a Captain of the Rebels, and who kept the Poft-Office here. Another was a woollen-draper, who lives oppofite (*O'Brian,*) who was alfo a Captain, and whofe brother an *Attorney* was a Major-General. After he was taken in Fethard he attempted cutting his throat, but was prevented. When he was tyed up, the foldiers of our battalion infifted that the drummers were tired, and entreated that the Sheriff would allow them to give him his defert. I [illegible] when the fellow was taken down to be tried (I am told) by a Court-Martial; and another Captain who was fince tied up has given moft material information againft him. A number of the peafantry are coming in to acknowledge their being fworn, and I believe will make every other reparation in their power to the injured laws of their country."

N. B. Another Rebel General that was in cuftody here called *Fox*, is juft gone off under a Yeomanry efcort to Clonmell.

Yefterday was found guilty by the General Court-Martial now fitting, Thomas Proffer, fon to an inn-keeper at Blarney.—His crime was difaffection to the Government, and fwearing feveral perfons to be true to the French and aflift them at their landing.

Lady Caftlereagh and Lady Clare, who are ftated in our laft to have failed for England, are ftill in this kingdom. Lady Camden was obliged to go, from an *ill ftate of health only*. The people in the higher circles in Dublin, feem now to conceive, that no place affords more fecurity than that City.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Captain Beresford's Cavalry, dated the 14th inftant.

"I write this from our Guard-Room, where "we are waiting to efcort the unfortunate *Ef-*

mond to the fcaffold, this day being fixed for "his Execution. He is a Man of confiderable "property, and was convicted on the cleareft "evidence: the Villain was the intimate ac- "quaintance and feeming friend of poor Cap- "tain Swayne; he planned the attack on that "Gentleman and his brave Company, by which "the entire were deftroyed: he was Colonel in "the Rebel army, although a Lieutenant of "Yeomanry."

The above unfortunate Man is a branch of an antient and moft refpectable Catholic family in this Kingdom, hitherto remarked for their attachment and loyalty to their Sovereign. He was a Brother of Sir *Thomas Efmond, Bart.* of the county of Wexford, and was a Phyfician of emminence, and practiced as fuch until he married a Mifs Cawlin, daughter of an eminent Brewer in Dublin, with whom he received a fortune of Fifteen Thoufand Guineas.

Wednefday laft two Men received one hundred laflhes each, on the Grand-Parade, by the fentence of a Court-martial, having been convicted of tendering and taking the United Irifhman's Oath; a confiderable part of the fentence remains unexecuted—they were brought off to Bridewell after receiving their punifhment.

It is to be hoped the prefent excellent regulation refpecting Horfes and Carriages, for the removal of the Military (if neceffary) will prevent the unpleafant mode ufually adopted of *preffing* Horfes.—2s 6d. per Day is now allowed for every Horfe and Car employed on this fervice, over and above the allowance of 7*d.* per mile by Government.

As the particulars tranfpire relative to the late Engagement at Rofs, the favage barbarity of the Rebels aflumes a more bloody hue: The moft defperate efforts (and happily the fhorteft lived,) are produced by defpair, which receiving an *Impetus* from draughts of fpirituous liquor, produce that phrenzy which animates, while it precipitates its victims to deftruction.—Panting for blood, and wild with the intoxication of Whifkey, the Rebels commence their attack with a *horrid yell!* more barbarous and wild than the warhoop of the moft *untamed Savages*; and tho' it requires much fteadinefs and vigour to withftand this terrific onfet, the well directed fire of the Infantry, and the rapid charge of the Cavalry, together with the confufion neceffarily produced in their own ranks, by the irregular impetuofity of their attack, at once refigns them to their fate:—Then indeed, horrid is the flaughter!

That much lamented Nobleman, *Lord Mountjoy*, was not killed while with his Regiment, as we fome time fince ftated, but was taken prifoner, and butchered on the field in the moft cruel manner.—His body (mangled and disfigured) was afterwards taken from the Rebels, while they were yet infulting it with wounds, "which ceafed to kill, yet fpoke their *black* revenge."

Among the Officers who have diftinguifhed themfelves for their bravery on the late occafion at Rofs, report fpeaks highly of MAJOR VESEY, of the County Dublin Regiment:—It is faid, that he was made *Colonel* on the field of battle, by General Johnfon, who commanded.—"*Thus fhould defert in arms be crowned.*"

Married this Morning, at Chrift-Church, Mr. Edward Kelly, to Mifs Maria Kirwan, of Dublin.

HORSES will be taken in at Black-Rock, from Monday next, at one Guinea per Month.—Application to *R. B. Thornhill, Efq.* Terrace, who has alfo a handfome English Coach, on its firft wheels, for fale.

Terrace, 16th June, 1798.

At a Meeting of the City of Cork Committee, held at the Council Chamber, Wednefday, the 13th of June, 1798.

Sir PATRICK O'CONOR in the Chair.

RESOLVED, That there fhall be paid out of the Fund in their hands, the fum of *Two Shillings and Sixpence* per Day, for each Horfe and Car, of the firft One Thoufand Cork Cars, which may be wanted for the Accommodation of Regiments marching from this City; this Bounty is in addition to the liberal allowance [illegible] vent the neceffity in future, of preffing any Car which may come from the Country with Provifions, or any other Article for fale. June 14.

COUNTY OF KERRY.

WE, the underfigned, Magiftrates of the Town and Neighbourhood of *Killarney*, take this public method of cautioning every Perfon, (be his fituation in life what it may) againft coming into this Country, under the pretence of Pleafure or Bufinefs, without bringing a *Paffport* from the Chief Magiftrate, the Commanding Officer, or the Captain of the Yeoman Corps, in the Diftrict where they refide. Signed at our refpective Places of Abode, June 10, 1798.

Edward Herbert, *Killarney*,
Thomas Gallewey, *Ditto*,
Hugh Lawlor, *Ditto*,
Richard T. Herbert, *Cahirnane*,
Daniel Cronin, *Park*,
Edward Day, *Beaufort*,
Daniel Mahony, *Dunloe*,
Daniel Crump, *Barleymount*,
Thomas Spring, *Springfield*,
John Morphy, *Mount-Profpect*,
Francis Ruffell, *Butterfield*,
Richard Blennerhaffet, *Lakevale*.

June 13

HIGH TREASON.

Maidſtone, Thurſday, June 7.

Mr. Quigley, lately convicted of High Treaſon, having been informed yeſterday, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, he was to die this day, received the information without the leaſt ſurprize, or apparent emotion. He ſpent the evening compoſedly.

This morning he was viſited by a Gentleman, whom he told that he had been very kindly treated by Mr. Watſon, the keeper of the priſon, who was more affected, Mr. Quigley ſaid, than himſelf, when he announced to him the death warrant. Being aſked if he had any communications to make to any friends, he ſaid he had not, for every arrangement he deſired had been already made. He had but one thing upon his mind that created any anxiety, and that was from an apprehenſion that he might be miſrepreſented after his death—that he had been grieved to hear that a ſpeech had ſome days ago been cried about as his dying ſpeech—he was anxious to be faithfully reported, and that was all he wiſhed.

At a quarter after eleven he was brought out of priſon, placed upon a hurdle, drawn by two horſes, preceded by the Sheriff's men, and eſcorted by a company of about 200 of the Maidſtone Volunteers. The proceſſion moved ſlowly to the place of execution on Pennenden Heath, about a mile from the town. When arrived at the place of execution, he exchanged a few words with the Catholic Prieſt who attended him, and then he read his prayers from a Roman Catholic prayer-book in Latin, which he performed with great fluency and eaſe; he ſang a verſe in the Pſalms in Engliſh. He then took out an orange, and deſired a Gentleman who was near him to cut it,—"I will thank you, Sir," ſaid he, "to cut this orange for me; here, take my knife (pulling out a pen-knife;) it was ſaid they were afraid to truſt me with a knife, becauſe I wiſhed to cut my throat; but I could not deprive myſelf of the glory of dying in this manner."—He then turned round to the keeper of the priſon, and ſaid, "GOD bleſs you, Mr. Watſon, you have been very kind and civil to me." He then aſcended the ſcaffold. Being tied to the gallow, Mr. Quigley then addreſſed the Sheriff and populace in a ſhort ſpeech, which he delivered with firmneſs and great compoſure.

"MR. SHERIFF;"

[The Sheriff thinking the Priſoner wanted him, came up cloſe to the gallows with his hat off.]

"Put on your hat, Sir, ſaid Mr. Quigley.—*(The Sheriff ſtood the whole time of the ſpeech with his hat off.)* In caſes of this ſort, I believe it has been uſual for perſons ſtanding in my unfortunate ſituation, to ſay leſs or more to thoſe who have accompanied them to this ſpot. But I do not find it neceſſary to ſay ſo much as I otherwiſe might have done, having taken ſome pains to ſend a regular declaration, ſigned with my own hand, to a friend in London, together with a ſketch of my unfortunate and afflicted life, which I hope will convince the Public of the truth. Theſe I hope will be publiſhed. I ſhall only here ſolemnly declare, that I am innocent of the charge for which I ſuffer. I never was in my life the bearer of any letter or other paper or meſſage, printed, written, or verbal, to the Directory of France, nor to any perſon on their behalf; neither was I ever a Member of the London Correſponding Society, or of any other political Society in Great Britain; nor did I ever attend any of their meetings, public or private, ſo help me GOD! Surely if man is to be believed at any time, it is when he is going to eternity, before the bar of the HEAVENLY FATHER and ALMIGHTY GOD. Before him I now ſolemnly declare the truth of what I am now ſaying. I declare it under this impreſſion. Whether it will be believed by men or not, is a matter that muſt reſt with poſterity; ſure I am, that what I ſay will be believed in the world to come. [Here he declared he fell a victim to perjury; and then proceeded.]—I have long, long been perſecuted by the Government of Ireland: the firſt cauſe for that perſecution was, that of having endeavoured to teach the people this leſſon, 'That no man could ſerve his GOD by perſecuting his neighbour for any opinion, and particularly for any religious opinion.' I have always ſaid, 'If men wiſh to ſerve GOD on earth, they ſhould give up their perſecuting ſpirit.' This was the firſt cauſe of my perſecution. The ſecond cauſe of my perſecution occurred in a conteſted election. My father and brother were both freeholders, and I was ſuppoſed to have adviſed them to vote for the Oppoſition Candidate. The third and final cauſe of my perſecution was, and it was ſupported by charges upon oath, which have been ſince retracted; this third and final cauſe was my being very active and inſtrumental in procuring a long addreſs to the King, to put an end to this calamitous and deſtructive war, and to diſmiſs thoſe Miniſters who are falſely called his Majeſty's ſervants. I forgive all who have had a ſhare in my murder; for I repeat that it is murder. Some of the evidence were perjured." Here he enumerated, by name, thoſe perſons who, he ſaid, had perjured themſelves; and one of them, he ſaid, had moſt maliciouſly perjured himſelf, and had ſuppreſſed the proofs in his favour. After ſtating how ſuch a one perjured himſelf, Mr. Quigley concluded "but GOD forgive him."—One of the witneſſes he accuſed of being a moſt infamous character, and he concluded this part of his addreſs, with "But GOD forgive them all, as I now do." I have no doubt, ſaid he, that when the clouds of prejudice and alarm ſhall have paſſed away, juſtice will be done to my memory; and I hope my fate will warn Jurors * the blood of an innocent and helpleſs ſtranger has been ſhed among you. ALMIGHTY GOD forgive all my enemies! I beg of you to pray that GOD will grant me Grace, for I have many ſins to anſwer for, but they are ſins of my private life, and not the charge for which I now die. *(Raiſing his voice)* LORD have Mercy on me, and receive my Soul!"

The Board was then dropped, as at Newgate, and he remained ſuſpended for twelve or thirteen minutes; he was then taken down, the head taken off by a Surgeon, and the executioner held up the head to the populace, ſaying, "This is the head of a Traitor." Both head and body were then put into a ſhell, and buried at the foot of the gallows.

The number of perſons who attended did not appear to be above a thouſand, which perhaps was owing to the circumſtance of the matter not having been made very public: as very few perſons knew any thing about it, even at Maidſtone, until the proceſſion appeared in the ſtreet.

DUBLIN,

JUNE 12 & 13.

The Houſe of Lords ſat yeſterday, and having diſpatched ſome buſineſs of courſe, adjourned to Monday next.

The great numbers of reſpectable Catholics who have come forward; and are daily coming forward in the preſent ſtate of this country, with the avowal of loyalty to their king and affection to their Proteſtant brethren, clearly ſhew that the imputations leveled againſt that communion of a religious maſſacre, have been very unjuſtly extended, and ſhould not involve the whole of a ſect which contains as great a portion of liberality and chriſtian charity as can be found in any other.

Such dreadful and alarming ſtories as are fabricated on this ſubject, can tend to no good purpoſe, and muſt create a great deal of public evil, by rendering one religious communion hideous in the eyes of another, and ſpreading a panic among timid and weak-minded people.

Yeſterday morning the Commiſſion, which had been iſſued for the trial of the priſoners, on charges of High Treaſon, was opened at the Seſſions-houſe, and an adjournment took place until Monday the 25th inſt.

It is believed that the reaſon for poſtponing theſe Trials reſult from the very agitated and anxious ſtate of the public mind in this country. While it is judged expedient to proceed againſt thoſe perſons with the ſolemn forms and inveſtigation of times of peace, it would ſcarcely be poſſible to find Juries or Lawyers ſufficiently diſengaged for duties which require coolneſs and deliberation.

On Tueſday evening, in conſequence of orders from the Haven Maſter, all the veſſels between Carliſle bridge and the Cuſtom houſe, fell down the river, and took ſtation at the North Wall. What occaſioned theſe orders we are ignorant of.

His Grace the Archbiſhop of Dublin, now at Cliften for the benefit of his health, has written a circular letter to the clergy of his dioceſe, permitting them in the preſent exigent ſtate of the times to aſſume a military character.

In the courſe of this week, it is ſaid that the ſeveral Corporate Bodies have in contemplation to meet, and propoſe for the concurrence or adoption of Government ſome meaſure tending to make thoſe Houſekeepers who have not, themſelves, or ſome members of their family, joined the ranks of the Yeomanry, contribute to the neceſſities of the State in an extra proportion.

A rumour prevailed in town yeſterday, that in addition to Lord Kingſborough, the inſurgents in Wexford had got poſſeſſed of the perſons of Lady Ogle, and other perſons of conſideration.

We underſtand, that within theſe few days paſt, application has been repeatedly made to Government, to arm in the North, the perſons denominating themſelves *Orange-men,* but the recollection of the unhappy violences which occurred in the co. Armagh, have, it is ſaid, rendered theſe applications fruitleſs, the Government wiſhing as much as poſſible to prevent the preſent unhappy inſurgency from aſſuming a *religious* complexion.

Several perſons have been apprehended ſince our laſt.

Mr. E. C. Keane, an eminent attorney, and one of the Liberty Rangers, was on Sunday taken into cuſtody on charges of a political nature—it is ſuppoſed that he will be immediately tried by a Court-martial.

A Mr. Smith, one of the door-keepers of the Houſe of Lords, and a member of the Liberty Rangers, has alſo been arreſted on accuſation of treaſon, and lodged in the barracks.

Among the members of the Liberty Corps recently taken up, is Fred. Byrne, a woollen-draper, who by his confeſſions is ſaid to be implicating a great many perſons.

Yeſterday a Court Martial commenced at the Barrack upon Lieut. Eſmond, of a Kildare yeomanry corps, charged with heading the rebels when the town of Profperous was burned and Capt. Swayne and his company deſtroyed.

The plan adopted for the reduction of Wexford and at the ſame time of involving it more general and deciſive conſequences, we underſtand to be the inveſtiture of it completely on the land ſide, while a frigate and two gun-boats aſſail it from the ſea. The forces collecting for this purpoſe move in ſuch directions as to preſs forward the more diſtant inſurgents, until they ſhall be driven into Wexford, when, this end being accompliſhed, the whole are to be attacked, and it is ſuppoſed if theſe manœuvres ſucceed, thus far a final blow will be ſtruck by the King's forces againſt the inſurgents of the co. Wexford.

One of the leaders of the Wexford inſurgents we underſtand to be a Captain Kew, who ſerved with that rank ſeveral years in his Majeſty's forces.

Gen. Duff's army has marched towards the co. Wexford under the command of Gen. Dundas—it was at Baltinglaſs on Saturday, and had probably joined Gen. Loftus, at Tullow, yeſterday. The troops were in the higheſt ſpirits.

The different forces marching againſt the co. Wexford Rebels amount to upwards of 20,000 men.

Several perſons charged with treaſonable and ſeditious practices, have been eſcorted, within theſe few days paſt, by the Moat Yeomanry, into Athlone, where they remain in confinement, in order to await the ſentence of a Court Martial, which, we underſtand, was to have commenced on Saturday laſt.

Friday Capt. Tuthill's corps of cavalry brought in and lodged in gaol at Limerick, James Madigan, from Aſkeaton, a deputed General of the Rebel army—and Martin Hunter, from Tullerboy, a ſworn Defender.

Stephen Dundan, co. Limerick, convicted of being a captain of the Rebels, and for entering ſeveral houſes, and taking arms thereout.—Death.

John Hayes, convicted of being a ſworn Defender, and for conſpiring to kill ſeveral gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Bilboa.—Death.

Thomas Mulnany, convicted of ſwearing a great number of perſons in the neighbourhood of Clarina, to be ready to join the French on their landing in this kingdom, to maſſacre all oppoſers, and to rifle the ſtreets in Limerick.—Death.

The above culprits were on Friday hanged on a gallows erected on the New Bridge, Limerick, and after remaining ſuſpended for ſix hours, were cut down and thrown into a hole in the New Gaol yard.

James Dondon, of Patrick's-well, convicted of being a committee-man of United Iriſhmen, and ſwearing ſeveral others, and Michael Cunningham for ſimilar crimes, were flogged on the New Bridge, by the Drummers of the garriſon at Limerick; the former received 400, the latter 200 laſhes. Cunningham told Capt. Tuthill that he would make ſome uſeful diſcoveries if his puniſhment was remitted, but afterwards declined it.

Four men convicted at a Court Martial held in the county court-houſe, Kilkenny, of being concerned with the Rebels, were hanged in front of the county gaol laſt Thurſday. They met their unhappy fate with great reſignation.

Sunday, the Princeſs Royal, Captain Browne, and yeſterday, the Dublin Packet, Captain Norris, ſailed for England with a conſiderable number of paſſengers. Several Ladies of diſtinction were obliged to keep deck, altho' there are are elegant and ſpacious cabins in theſe packets.

On Friday the Right Hon. Lieut. General the Earl of Carhampton, landed here from England.

Yeſterday arrived diſpatches from the North which brought the intelligence of the arrival of 1200 troops, at Donaghadee, from Scotland.

Seventeen tranſports are chartered at Liverpool, for two trips, to bring over troops to this kingdom.

Several thouſand ſtand of arms were on Friday and Saturday ſhipped at the Pigeon-houſe for the uſe of the ſupplementary yeomen in the North.

At a parade of the Liberty Rangers, Sunday laſt, Jonathan Grey, Eſq. firſt Lieutenant of the grenadier company, was unanimouſly expelled; and Mr. E. Andrews, ſecond Lieutenant of the fourth company, was elected in his room—Serjeant Major Wilſon, of the ſame corps, who has taken much pains in perfecting them in military diſcipline, was the ſame day elected ſecond Lieut of the fourth company.

Various reports were in circulation yeſterday relative to the ſtate of the North, and particularly that of the county of Down. Several of theſe rumours were evidently fabricated with a view to give comfort and confidence to the rebels in the counties of Wicklow and Wexford. We are enabled to ſtate from unqueſtionable authority that tranquillity has been reſtored, and now happily ſubſiſts in every part of the province of Ulſter. In the county of Down, the only place in which the rebels ventured to try their ſtrength, a complete victory has been obtained by his Majeſty's troops under the command of Lord Anneſley. They fled in every direction, leaving their arms on the field of battle. The ſlaughter continued for a long time, and many of the deluded wretches died with execrations againſt their leaders and ſeducers.

It is the opinion of the beſt informed reſident gentlemen in the North, that the peace of that quarter is ſecured for many years. The fact is that the maſs of the people were completely enſnared by their leaders. Theſe hopeful apoſtles of reform certainly corrupted many ſo far as to aſſent to carry *that point* even by French aſſiſtance—but the events of the laſt few weeks have opened the eyes of the multitude, and convinced them that the heads to whom they looked up, were either radically treacherous, or in their turn miſerably outwitted.

Deeply as the late Lord Edward Fitzgerald was implicated in the nefarious Iriſh Union, it has tranſpired that a part of the plan was to take him off by his own ſervant when he ſhould have accompliſhed ſo much as would have forwarded the cauſe of the infernal villains who pretended to acknowledge him their leader in order to make him their dupe.

We have the pleaſure to announce, that a great military force from England has reached this country. It conſiſts of ſeven regiments—two of cavalry, and five of infantry. When the laſt accounts were diſpatched from Waterford and Kinſale, the troops were landed in perfect health, and zealous to be led againſt the horde of traitors who make a ſtand in the co. of Wexford. From Waterford a junction can eaſily be formed with the troops which inveſt the rebellious diſtrict, and from Kinſale the paſſage of the forces will be facilitated by the voluntary exertion of the loyal, and by coercion of the neutral.

The report of the town yeſterday was, that the rebels, having got Lord Kingſborough into their poſſeſſion, had tried him upon ſome fictitious charge, by a Court-martial, and ſentenced him to receive one thouſand laſhes—two hundred of which were in train of inflicting each day.—We ſincerely hope that this rumour which was circulated in the higheſt circles, has no foundation. That ſo ſavage an act would be a violation of the mode of carrying on war between civilized nations—and muſt provoke a terrible retaliation, are ſelf evident truiſms—and brought home to every breaſt by the intereſt which the public feel for the fate of this loyal, brave, and generous young nobleman.

Extract of a letter from Newtown-Barry, May 10.

Such a ſcene of carnage has taken place here as beggars all diſcription. The dead bodies of the rebels covered the whole town, and all the avenues leading to it. They have been found in ditches in great numbers, where they concealed themſelves when wounded. The yeomanry have not taken off their cloaths theſe three weeks: they behaved nobly. We have received the moſt ſatisfactory accounts from Roſs, Gorey and Enniſcorthy; the rebels are ſlaughtered and diſperſed at all points.

In the late conflict at Arklow, on Saturday, the Rebels loſt upwards of 700 men.

LONDONDERRY,

JUNE 5.

At a Garriſon Court Martial, which continued to ſit laſt week in the Major's Office. Dan. M'Carron, from the neighbourhood of Carigans, was tried and convicted of having ſome time ſince ſeduced a private of the Tipperary Militia from his allegiance, by adminiſtering to the oath of the United Iriſhmen. He was ſentenced to receive 1000 laſhes.

Thomas Clarke, of Swatragh, who had formerly been tried at an Aſſizes held at Derry, for an offence of a ſimilar nature, and acquitted, on entering into recognizance to be of the peace and future good behaviour, was alſo tried upon a charge of diſorderly practices, and ſentenced to receive 500 laſhes.

Upon this occaſion the priſoner witneſſed every reaſonable indulgence from Lord Cavan, who, leaning to the mild, and liberal principle of the conſtitution, diſpatched an expreſs for any witneſs which he, the priſoner, affirmed could bear teſtimony of his innocence.

The above ſentence having been approved by Brigadier General the Earl of Cavan, on Saturday laſt, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the troops of the garriſon, and the Derry Yeoman Cavalry, having been drawn up on the quay, the delinquents were marched thither, and M'Carron having been tied up, only 325 laſhes were inflicted.

The puniſhment of Clarke has been ſuſpended.

At the opening of the above impreſſive ſcene a circumſtance occurred, which, we truſt, will ſerve as a caution againſt unguarded and improper expreſſions, that have any relation to politics:—An American, (the mate of the brig Sukey,) having been heard to utter, with great warmth, ſome words of a treaſonable nature, he was apprehended and marched into the circle, and after the ſame puniſhment was over, he was tried at the drum-head, and ſentenced to receive 500 laſhes—but on account of his country, Lord Cavan was pleaſed to forgive on the ſecurity of his Captain that he ſhould not quit his veſſel during her ſtay in this port.

In conſequence of the proclamation iſſued by Brigadier General the Earl of Cavan, a large quantity of arms, given up at Muff, (County Donegal) was on Saturday laſt brought into town and lodged in the Magazine, by a party of the Derry Cavalry, commanded by Lieut Ferguſon.

On the 1ſt inſt. new Potatoes were dug by Mr. John Eakin of Muff, Co. Derry, ſeveral of which weighed two ounces

CORK: Printed by JOHN CONNOR; *(for the Proprietor.)*—☞*This Paper is publiſhed at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-ſtreet, oppoſite the Poſt-Office, where Advertiſements, Eſſays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The Cork Herald:

OR, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.——No. 38.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1798. [Price, Four-Pence.

CLARKE'S-MARSH
PORTER BREWERY.

FOWKE, GIBBINGS, AND CO.

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they are at preſent provided with a conſiderable Stock of

PORTER, much approved of.

☞ They can with confidence Report their aſſurance to thoſe who are pleaſed to favor them with their Commands, that a regular and ample ſupply during the Summer may be depended on.

June 16.

COUNTY OF KERRY.

WE, the underſigned, Magiſtrates of the Town and Neighbourhood of *Killarney*, take this public method of cautioning every Perſon, (be his ſituation in life what it may) againſt coming into this Country, under the pretence of Pleaſure or Buſineſs, without bringing a *Paſſport* from the Chief Magiſtrate, the Commanding Officer, or the Captain of the Yeoman Corps, in the Diſtrict where they reſide. Signed at our reſpective Places of Abode, June 10, 1798.

Edward Herbert, *Killarney*,
Thomas Gallewey, *Ditto*,
Hugh Lawlor, *Ditto*,
Richard T. Herbert, *Cahirnaane*,
Daniel Cronin, *Park*,
Edward Day, *Beaufort*,
Daniel Mahony, *Dunloe*,
Daniel Crump, *Barleymount*,
Thomas Spring, *Springfield*,
John Morphy, *Mount-Proſpect*,
Francis Ruſſell, *Butterfield*,
Richard Bienerhaſſet, *Lakeville*.

June 13.

At a Meeting of the City of Cork Committee, held at the Council Chamber, Wedneſday, the 13th of June, 1798.

Sir PATRICK O'CONOR in the Chair.

RESOLVED, That there ſhall be paid out of the Fund in their hands, the ſum of *Two Shillings and Sixpence* per Day, for each Horſe and Car, of the firſt One Thouſand Cork Cars, which may be wanted for the Accommodation of Regiments marching from this City; this Bounty is in addition to the liberal allowance paid by Government, and given in order to prevent the neceſſity in future, of preſſing any Car which may come from the Country with Proviſions, or any other Article for ſale. June 14

A well-trained GIG HORSE,

WITH

A HANDSOME PLATED HARNESS,

TO BE SOLD,

Application to be made to the Printer hereof.

June 16.

WHEREAS,

ON TUESDAY Night, the 1ſt inſtant, ſome Perſon, or Perſons, entered the *Stores*, of DOMNICK WATERS, SONS, AND CO. *Academy-ſtreet*, and therefrom forceably Broke into their COUNTING-HOUSE, in ſaid Street, and forced the Locks of Four DESKS, from one of which ſome SILVER was Taken. —— They hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any Perſon, or Perſons, who will bring to *Conviction* the Perpetrator, or Perpetrators, of this Outrage. May 5.

HORSES will be taken in at Black-Rock, from Monday next, at one Guinea per Month.—Application to *R. B. Thornhill, Eſq.* Terrace, who has alſo a handſome ENGLISH COACH, on its firſt wheels, for ſale.

Terrace, 16th June, 1798.

☞ THE MAYOR and SHERIFFS, give this Notice, that they will protect all *Horſes* and *Carriages*, bringing Proviſions to Markets and returning home. *Manſion-Houſe, Cork, 11th June, 1798.*

FOR SALE,

At WILY and CORLETT's Stores,

Patrick-Street:

PRIME Old *Port Wine* in Pipes and Hhds.
Virginia Wrapper *Tobacco*,
New *Hops* in Bags and Pockets,
Ruſſia *Bar Iron*.
Tanned *Leather*,
Cork Wood—and a few Bales Spaniſh Morocco Leather——All of which will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable and accommodating Terms. June 6.

MR. O'CONNOR'S TRIAL.

☞ *This Day was Publiſhed*,

BY

J. HALY, M. HARRIS, and J. CONNOR,

BOOKSELLERS,

Price—a Britiſh Shilling;

A correct Report of the Trials of *Mr. O'Connor*, Rev. *Mr. O'Coigly*, *Binns*, *Allen*, and *Leary*, taken in Short Hand, by an Engliſh Barriſter.

June 9.

☞ THE MAYOR and SHERIFFS will thankfully receive any Information reſpecting *Concealed Arms*; or any Treaſonable Preparation or Practices within the County of the City or City of Cork.—The Information may be conveyed in any manner moſt convenient; ſtrict ſecrecy will be obſerved, and Rewards given in proportion to the Diſcoveries which may be made.

June 11.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR Seven Years, from the Firſt of July next, a well ſecured *Profit Rent*, of £.30, per Annum, ariſing out of a *Farm* in the County of CORK. Apply to *William Newman*, the younger, at his Office in *Kinſale*, where he is ready to tranſact all Buſineſs as an Attorney and Notary Public. May 26.

JULY LOTTERY.

Iriſh State Lottery,

COMMENCES DRAWING JULY 24, 1798.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		Value of Each.		Total Value.
2	of	£.10.000	is	£. 20,000
2	- -	5,000	- -	10,000
3	- -	2,000	- -	6,000
10	- -	500	- -	5,000
30	- -	100	- -	3,000
60	- -	50	- -	3,000
8,100	- -	10	- -	81,000

First drawn Blank	13th Day	1,000
Do. - - -	14th Day	1,000
Do. - - -	15th Day	2,000
Do. - - -	16th Day	1,000
Do. - - -	17th Day	5,000
Do. - - -	18th Day	1,000
Do. - - -	19th Day	10,000
First drawn Ticket,		500
First drawn Ticket the laſt morning.		500
21,793 Blanks.		
		£. 150,000

☞ TICKETS and SHARES, *in the greateſt variety of Numbers, now on Sale at No. 6*, New-Buildings, CASTLE-STREET.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen.

8th NOVEMBER, 1798.

THERE being a want of *Surgeons' Mates* to ſerve in his Majeſty's ſhips, the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, do hereby give Notice to ſuch Gentlemen as may be willing to ſerve therein, that they may, on application to Doctor *William Gray*, of *Dublin*, or Doctor *William Meade*, of *Cork*, receive Letters for Examination, before the Royal College of Surgeons at *Dublin*, and afterwards on preſenting the Certificates of ſuch Examination to the ſaid Commiſſioners, will receive Warrants according to their Qualification.

The Commiſſioners do further give Notice to ſuch Gentlemen as may prefer being examined by the Surgeons Company of *London*, that they may receive Letters for that purpoſe, by applying at the Sick and Wounded Office in *London*.

Particulars of the Allowances to Surgeons Mates and Surgeons in his Majeſty's Navy, may be known by applying at the Office of the Commiſſioners, to Doctor *Gray*, of *Dublin*, or Doctor *Meade*, of *Cork*.

FOR SALE,

AT the Stores of DOMINICK WATERS, SONS and CO. Red Port Wine of ſuperior Quality, in Pipes and Hhds. The Credit they will give on the ſale of this Article, when the Security is undeniable, muſt ſecure them a *decided preference.*

They have alſo for ſale,

Very fine Martinique Coffee in Barrels,
Prime Vinegar in Hhds,
Firſt Quality Hops in Pockets,——and
Eaſt India Sugar in Bags, equal in colour and quality to Lump.

☞ THE HOUSE of CLONEEN, near *Carrigtowhill*, was forceably entered into in the Night, and plundered of the *Grates*, *Locks*, ſeveral *Doors*, *Saſhes*, and the *Timbers*, *Racks*, and *Doors* of the *Offices* carried off. I will Pay FIFTY GUINEAS to any Perſon that Proſecutes to Conviction the Perſons concerned in this *Felony*; and will Pay TEN GUINEAS for ſuch Private Information, as may lead to Detection. The *Graſs* of the Ground to be LET for Six Months, if not redeemed back.

May 26. THOMAS T. SARSFIELD.

FIRST AND SECOND QUALITY
Scale *Sugar* in bags,
Kent and Brewers *Hops*,
New Swediſh *Herrings* repack'd for export,
Double *Matts*,
Wood *Hoops*.

For ſale, on moderate terms, R. B. BURKE's Stores, Sand-quay. May 19.

By the Right Worſhipful the Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of Cork—

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, we think it particularly Neceſſary at this Time, to uſe every Precaution in preſerving the preſent Peace and Tranquility of this City, and conceiving that all Public Houſes, of every Deſcription whatever, being ſhut up at a reaſonable Hour every Night, will be particularly conducive thereto.

WE, therefore, do hereby require and direct, that all Taverns and Public Houſes, without Diſtinction, ſhall be ſhut up at the Hour of Ten o'Clock, every Night from the Date hereof, until further Orders, and that no Company after that Hour be entertained therein, as all Perſons offending herein muſt anſwer the Conſequences at their Peril. Given under our Hands, at the Manſion-Houſe of the City of CORK, this 30th Day of MAY, 1798.

KINGSMILL BERRY, *Mayor.*
ROBERT HARDING,
JOHN CUTHBERT, Junr. } *Sheriffs.*

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants *of the* TOWN *and* VICINITY *of BANTRY, held the 28th Day of May, 1798, LORD BANTRY in the Chair:—*

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

THAT it is with extreme regret we underſtand, that in conſequence of the general Change of Quarters, the *Caithneſs Legion* are immediately to be removed from Bantry; as that regiment have by their unremitting good Conduct during a Years reſidence amongſt us, deſerved our moſt marked Approbation, and our warmeſt Thanks.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

That Colonel MONRO be requeſted to communicate theſe our Sentiments to the *Officers*, *Non-Commiſſioned Officers*, and *Privates* of his Regiment:—

Lord Bantry having quitted the Chair, and *Hugh Hutchinſon*, Eſq. being called thereto.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

That the Thanks of this Meeting be returned to the *Right Hon. Lord BANTRY* for his proper Conduct in the Chair, and that the above Reſolutions be publiſhed in the Papers.

Lord Bantry having immediately waited on *Colonel Monro*, received the following Anſwer:—

Bantry, 28th May, 1798.

MY LORD,

I have communicated to the Officers, Non-Commiſſioned Officers, and Private Men of the *Caithneſs Legion* under my Command, the Reſolutions of the Inhabitants of the Town and Vicinity of *Bantry*, which your Lordſhip did me the honour to tranſmit to me; and I am requeſted by them to entreat your Lordſhip to inform theſe Gentlemen, that they feel the higheſt ſenſe of ſuch diſtinguiſhed Approbation; and to aſſure them that no change of Quarters will ever have the effect to efface from their Minds, the remembrance of the mild and generous Conduct of the Inhabitants of *Bantry* towards them.

They further requeſt me to aſſure your Lordſhip, that this Approbation derives additional Value in their Eſtimation from its being communicated through you.

I have the Honour to be,
MY LORD,
Your Lordſhips moſt obedient,
And very humble Servant,
WILLIAM MONRO, LT. COL.
Commanding Caithneſs Legion.

The Right Honourable Lord
BANTRY, &c. &c. &c.
SEAFIELD.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, We have received information, that MANY *Seditious* and *Treaſonable* Perſons have of late left their uſual places of abode, and are now ſecretly reſiding in this City and its Liberties:—In order to diſcover and apprehend all ſuch perſons, we do hereby call upon, and ſtrictly command the ſeveral Reſident Inhabitants of this City and its Liberties, as they ſhall anſwer at the utmoſt peril of the Law, forthwith, and from time to time, to return to us the Names and Deſcriptions of all ſuch Strangers as ſhall be lodged or entertained in their Houſes, together with an account of the places whence each ſeparate Stranger reſpectively came. And we do further call upon the ſeveral Magiſtrates, the High and Petty Conſtables, and all others his Majeſty's Loyal and Well-diſpoſed Subjects, to give information, and to be otherwiſe aiding and aſſiſting in carrying this Proclamation into effect.

KINGSMILL BERRY, Mayor.
ROBERT HARDING,
JOHN CUTHBERT, (the younger,) } *Sheriffs.*

CORK, *May 23, 1798.*

☞ IT being intended to propoſe *moving* King George the Second's Statue, from its preſent ſcite to the lower end of the Grand-Parade, as ſoon as the Expence can be aſcertained, ſuch Perſons as are willing to undertake doing it, are requeſted to ſend Propoſals to the *Mayor*, *Sheriffs*, *Common Speaker*, *Sir Samuel Rowland*, *John Thompſon*, or *Michael Buſteed*, Eſq. *May 23.*

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, that in conſequence of the *Cork Inſurance Company* giving up the *Fire Inſurance Buſineſs*,

THE CORPORATION

OF THE

Royal Exchange Aſſurance Company,

OF LONDON,

(Eſtabliſhed by Royal Charter in the Reign of his Majeſty King George the Firſt)

Have appointed me their Agent,

For the Aſſurance of Buildings, Goods, Merchandize, and Farming-Stock, and on Ships in Harbour, in Dock, or while Building, from Loſs or Damage by FIRE—and alſo,

FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

The ſuperior Reſponſibility of this Company is ſo well known throughout Europe, that it is conceived totally unneceſſary to make any remark thereon.

☞ Conſtant Attendance at the Office, St. Patrick's-Street, where the Buſineſs can be immediately done on the ſpot.

June 2. *A. SHINKWIN.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

PROPOSALS, ſealed and endorſed—"Propoſals for the foraging Artillery Waggoners Horſes," will be received until the 8th of June, when the Contractors will be named. The contract is to commence the 20th of June.

The contract will be entered into for each province ſeparately, and no propoſal for more or leſs than a Province will be taken into conſideration.

The Contractor is not to feed the Horſes when travelling, and he or his known Agent are to receive twenty-four hours notice of where the Horſes are to be ſtationed.

At a day agreed on each week, at the option of the Officer commanding the Waggoners Corps, and at a place appointed by him, the Contractor is to deliver the probable quantity required by ſuch Officer for a week's maintenance of the Horſes.

Each Contractor propoſing for the feeding of the Horſes, alſo to ſtate at what rate he will graze ſuch Horſes, as it may be deemed neceſſary to put to graſs by the Officer commanding the Corps of Waggoners, each Horſe to be ſupplied with the following rations: Hay, 18lbs.—Oats, 8lbs.—Straw, 6lbs. *May 30.*

One Hundred Bags of Prime Kent Hops,

Will be diſpoſed of by PUBLIC SALE,

At the Stores of ISAAC MORGAN,

On TUESDAY, the 26th inſt. at One o'Clock.

Terms will be declared at the Sale. Jun

☞ THE MAYOR is deſirous of ing two Active MEN, well recommen Conſtables. Application to be made Manſion-Houſe. June the 6th,

Voluntary Subscriptions,
For the DEFENCE of THE COUNTRY.

The following is a correct List of the *Subscriptions* which have been as yet *paid.*

Custom-House, Cork, 9th June, 1798.

BERNARD SHAW,
TREASURER.

	£.	s.	d.
John Forster, 1st. Quarter,	12	10	0
Sir Samuel Rowland, ditto,	6	5	0
John Martin,	5	0	0
John Good, ditto,	5	0	0
William Kellock, ditto,	56	17	6
Thomas Harding, Jun. ditto,	5	13	9
Lodge, N°. 1, half subscription,	25	0	0
Shaw and Evanson, 1st quarter,	12	0	0
Edward Pope, ditto,	5	0	0
Dennis O'Driscoll, ditto,	0	17	1
Richard and William Lane, ditto,	50	0	0
John Cahill, ditto,	4	5	4
Coles and Wood, ditto,	50	0	0
George Dunscombe, ditto	7	10	0
Peter Maziere, ditto,	5	0	0
Isaac Morgan, ditto,	37	10	0
William Harris, ditto,	1	8	5
Daniel Callaghan, ditto,	25	0	0
William Maxwell, ditto,	56	17	6
John Anderson, ditto,	125	0	0
J. J. and P. Besnard, 1st year,	20	0	0
Thomas Gibbings,	50	0	0
Samuel Hayman,	10	0	0
Henry Osborne, 1st. subscription,	5	13	9
Joseph Rogers, sen.	50	0	0
Thomas Woodward,	50	0	0
John Pope Heard,	11	7	6
Thomas Lindsay,	11	7	6
Peter Eason, sen.	11	7	6
Jeffrey Beazley and Son	50	0	0
Paul Maylor,	11	7	6
John Swete,	30	0	0
Charles Casey,	20	0	0
Daniel Foley,	40	0	0
Hewit, Toulon and Blount,	100	0	0
James Morrogh,	50	0	0
Robert Richardson,	11	7	6
Samuel Hobbs,	5	13	9
Wm. Osborne Hamilton, half sub.	5	13	9
Richard Perry,	50	0	0
Montgomery, Jennings and Son	11	7	6
Richard Lawton,	22	15	0
Doctor Moylan,	11	7	6
N. G. Seymour,	11	7	6
William Craig,	5	13	9
Alexander Brown,	22	15	0
John Buttle,	0	2	8½
A Working Manufacturer,	1	2	9
William Ancram, Limerick,	5	13	9
John Connor, servant,	0	2	8½
James O'Daniel, ditto,	0	2	8½
A Baker's Boy,	0	2	8½
John Stanton,	5	13	9
John Bradshaw, Captain 60th Reg.	56	17	6
Timothy M'Auliffee,	5	13	9
The Scholars of the Rev. Mr. Lee's School,	12	7	0
Thomas Elliot,	0	11	4½
John Herbert Orpen,	11	7	6
Daniel Mc.Daniel,	5	13	9
Ephram White, 1st. Quarter,	5	0	0
Francis Archer White, ditto,	2	16	10½
Alexander Law, ditto,	5	13	9
John Lindsay, ditto,	12	10	0
Rowland Morrison, ditto,	2	16	10½
Dr. Wm. S. Hallaran, ditto,	2	10	0
Simon Dring, ditto,	8	10	7½
Edmond Roche Kinselagh, 1st. sub.	11	7	6
Thomas Holmes,	11	7	6
John Barrett,	5	13	9
Young Gentlemen of a school near Cork,	1	2	9
Joseph King,	5	13	9
Paul Whitney,	5	13	9
John Mc. Auliffe,	5	13	9
Edward Creed, 1st. quarter,	5	0	0
Robert Harding, Sheriff, half year,	15	0	0
John Wily, 1st. quarter,	5	0	0
Thomas Walker, ditto,	50	0	0
William Lumley, ditto,	12	10	0
Clergy of the Diocese of Cork and Ross, 1st. pay,	218	1	9
Leycester, M'Call and Co. 1st. qr.	75	0	0
Jacob Biggs, ditto,	2	10	0
Sir Thomas Roberts, Bart. and Co. 1st. Quarter,	125	0	0
Leslie, Travers, and Co.	125	0	0
Bartholomew O'Donnoghue, do.	5	13	9
Anthony Edwards, ditto,	8	10	7½
Bartholomew Sullivan, 1 year,	10	0	0
Edmond Conellan, ditto,	11	7	6
Rev. Francis Orpen,	22	15	0
Second payment from the Clergy of the Diocese of Cork and Ross,	53	11	1½
Pedder and Cotter, half years sub.	100	0	0
John Roche, jun. ditto, ditto,	50	0	0
Leslie and Travers, ditto, ditto,	250	9	0
John Anderson, 2d quarter,	125	0	0
William Maxwell, do. do.	56	17	6
William Kellock, do. do.	56	17	6
Mathew Church, half years sub.	10	0	0
C. M. Clutterbuck, 1st. quarter,	7	10	0
Thomas Gibbings, do. do.	15	0	0
E. H. Morgan, do. do.	2	16	10½
Samuel Fouke, 1st year,	5	13	9
[illegible] Martin, 2d quarter,	5	0	0
[illegible] Goold, ½ year,	10	0	0
[illegible]llanan, 2d quarter,	7	10	9
[illegible] Gibbings, ½ year,	25	0	0
[illegible]ragg, 1st quarter,	7	10	0
[illegible] Lombard,	30	0	0
James Craig, ½ year,	5	13	9
Coles and Wood, 2d quarter,	50	0	0
George Shea, ½ year,	25	0	0
Luke O'Shea, ditto,	30	0	0
Peter Deane, 1st quarter,	5	13	9

Books remain open at the Collector's Office for further Signatures.

WE, the undersigned, have heard with the truest and most grateful sense of pleasure, the very Gallant and Glorious Conduct of his Majesty's Forces, (Troops of the Line, Militia, Fencibles and Yeomanry,) employed in the present Rebellion, and base attempt to subvert our happy Constitution; and wishing to declare our firm intention to uphold and support the King's Troops, and to substitute ourselves as the Protectors of those Families whose Relations have fallen in this service of their King and Country, do enter into a Subscription for this purpose; and do hereby call upon and invite all his Majesty's Loyal Subjects to afford their mite towards so laudable a purpose.

	£.	s.	d.
General Sir James Stewart,	50	0	0
Brig. Gen. Sir Charles Ross,	25	0	0
Serjeant Chatterton,	25	0	0
William Chatterton, capt. Enniskiliners,	11	7	6
John Stewart, capt. Enniskiliners,	11	7	6
Richard Hare,	22	15	0
John Pedder,	11	7	6
Richard Perry,	11	7	6
George Steveily, Royal C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Thomas Harding, R. C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Edward Wilmott,	5	13	9
M. R. Westropp, R. C. V.	11	7	6
Hugh Baker, R. C. V.	11	7	6
James Chatterton, R. C. V.	11	7	6
John Cuthbert, Jun. R. C. V.	11	7	6
Edward Pope, R. C. V.	5	13	9
Anthony Edwards, R. C. V.	5	13	9
N. Massey,	11	7	6
Wm. Hodder,	11	7	6
Ralph Westropp	5	13	9
Henry S. Perse, Lt. L. C. L.	5	13	9
Bernard Shaw,	11	7	6
Wm. Maxwell,	11	7	6
Henry Bagnell,	5	13	9
Marcus Lynch,	5	13	9
Isaac Morgan,	11	7	6
William Smith,	100	0	0
Sir John Gilman,	11	7	6
George Jack,	11	7	6
John Martin,	5	13	9
Lieut. Col. Brownrigg,	11	7	6
Major Gray,	11	7	6
Charles Creed,	11	7	6
Morgan Colwell,	5	13	9
D. Lombard,	3	8	3
Joseph Rogers,	5	13	9
Savage French,	22	15	0
Mrs. Robinet,	11	7	6
Michael Morrison,	5	13	9
Thomas Gibbings,	5	13	9
Strettle Jackson,	5	13	9
Major Gibbings,	11	7	6
Michael Wood,	17	1	3
John Cuthbert, sen.	11	7	6
Mrs. Judith Fitzgerald,	5	13	9
Austin Shinkwin,	5	13	9
Simeon Hardy,	1	2	9
John Leathem,	11	7	6
George Collis,	5	13	9
Nicholas Francis Coppinger,	22	15	0
William Hoare,	1	2	9
Daniel Callaghan,	5	13	9
David Lane,	5	13	9
A Poor Man's Mite,	11		4½
Samuel Cooper Austen,	5	13	9
Bradshaw Popham,	2	5	6
Leycester and M'Calls,	34	2	6
John Newman, *Dromore*,	11	7	6
John Thompson,	11	7	6
John Logan,	1	2	9
Benjamin Parven,	1	2	9
Mark Osborne,	2	5	6
D. Denny,	2	5	6
Thomas Biggs,	11	7	6
Thomas White,	3	8	3
David Deane,	2	5	6

Further Subscriptions will be received by Captain WESTROP, *Royal Cork Volunteers*, Marlborough-Street. JUNE 9.

By Order of His Majesty's High Court of Admiralty.

For Sale by AUCTION at CORK,

ON MONDAY, the 2d Day of *July* next, the following GOODS; being the entire *Cargo* of the Portuguese Ship, *Na. Sa. de Patrocinio Et St. Anna*, captured by the French on her Voyage from *Pernambuco* to *Oporto*, and recaptured by his Majesty's Ships *Galatea* and *Doris*:

About 725 Chests,
112 Casks,
71 Frails,
4 Bags, } *Sugar:*
2,200 Ox Horns;
4,300 Tanned Hides;
220 Undressed Hides;
360 Bags Cotton Wool;
100 Pieces,
120 Quintals, } *Dye-Wood:*
3 Casks Honey;
70 Planks;
1 Box of Sweetmeats.

Immediately after the Sale of the Cargo, the said SHIP, with *all her Materials*, will also be Disposed of. Catalogues and further particulars may be had, by applying to

EMERIC VIDAL,
JOHN COTTER,
A. T. SAM PAYO. } *Commissioners.*

CORK, May 22, 1798.

FOR SALE AT COVE,
(Immediately after Condemnation,)
THE FAST SAILING SCHOONER
LA REVANCHE:

LATE a French Privateer, captured by His Majesty's Ship ENDYMION, Sir THOMAS WILLIAMS, Commander; pierced for 14 Guns, has 4 mounted, besides Swivels and small Arms complete: is a remarkable fine Vessel—well Found and Coppered.

Of the following Dimensions:—Length Aloft, 86 Feet—Breadth of Beam, 20 Feet—Depth of Hold, from Deck to Skin, 9 Feet 9 Inches, and Admeasures 138-28—94 Tons or thereabouts.—For Inventory and Particulars, apply to JOHN ROCHE, Junr.

ALSO FOR SALE AT COVE,

A Large CHASSE MAREE, well Found, of the following Dimensions:—Length Aloft, 56 Feet—Breadth of Beam, 18 Feet or thereabouts—Depth of Hold, 9 Feet 4 Inches, and Admeasures 76 Tons or thereabouts. For particulars, apply to JOHN ROCHE, Junr. *Cove.*
June 6.

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the English Mails to the 15th inst. inclusive—from which we select the following Intelligence.

FRANCE.

PARIS,

19TH PRAIREAL, JUNE 7.

Buonaparte's brother has received a letter from the General, dated off Corsica. Citizen Giraud Saint-Rome, professor of surgery at the military hospital of Toulon, in a letter from that place, of date Prairéal 7, writes, that no official accounts have been received from the squadron, but that the winds have been always favourable since its departure, that is to say N. E.; and that some vessels returning from Corsica had fallen in with it on the 4th, at the distance of 60 or 80 leagues S. E. from Toulon. As the wind was extremely violent on the night between the 3d and the 4th, one of the ships had sustained considerable damage, and lost two of her masts. A part of this armament which was to have sailed at the same time from Marseilles, has hitherto remained in that port. It is, however, preparing to sail.

The capture of the Island of Malta by our fleet in its passage to the place of its destination, is more probable, as that order has been already treated at Rome as an enemy: General St. Cyr has caused all the effects belonging to it to be confiscated. They will be sold for the benefit of the Republic.

There are on board the Toulon fleet 300 pupils of the Polytechnic school, under the description of Geographic Engineers. There is a complete library, a number of maps and charts of Africa, India, &c. several aeronauts with two balloons 30 feet each in diamer, a great number of mechanical and chemical instruments and two printing presses, twenty printers and near six thousand artificers of every kind.

There is reason to believe, that in passing the island of Malta Buonaparte will secure the fortress of that Island, lest the English compel the Government of that place to give an asylum to their fleet.

We hear from Toulon, that a vessel of a particular construction has been built by Forbrix, the ship-builder. This vessel is so constructed, that it can be divided into eight parts, and eight sets of rigging are preparing on purpose for it: it can be rigged or unrigged at pleasure. It is said to be destined for Suez, and intended for the defence of that city, and the navigation of the Red Sea.

A letter from Brest, dated 10 Prairial (May 31,) says, a considerable convoy from Bourdeaux, Rochfort, and Nantes, has arrived safe in the port of Renaudet, and entered the Quimper River, where it is now blocked up by the English. The want of stores necessary for the equipment of our fleet, as well as wine and other articles of drink, and the impossibility of the convoy failing, has compelled us to transport the wine, &c. by land to Launay, a quarter of a league from Chateaulin. Thus the English will lose their prey. Eighteen merchant ships have been put in requisition, and sent to Launay to take on board that wine.

It has been observed that General Kilmaine still assumes the title of *Commander in Chief of the Army of England*, from which some conclude that Buonaparte will not pass the Straits.

This is a weak reason, there are others far stronger. It is evident that he has directed his rout towards Corsica and the heart of the Mediterranean, to penetrate into the Archipelago.

If credit can be given to a letter from Malta, a revolution has been effected in that Island. It is believed in Italy, that this is one of the objects of our expedition from Toulon.

The Communes of Perigueux and Limoges have been declared in a state of siege. The object of this measure is said to be to prevent the disturbances apprehended there on account of the law which annuls the last elections of these two Communes.

Letters from Rome of the 24th Prairia (13th May) state, that General St. Cyr has published a proclamation against the assembling of mobs. Those who shall be guilty of inciting the peasants to assemble in this manner, shall be punished with death.

The French General having demanded payment of 400,000 crowns in current paper, a loan of 90,000 crowns has been opened for each division of Rome, which must be advanced immediately. It has been assessed on the richest citizens.

John Quincy Adams has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the Court of Berlin. He has been furnished at the same time with full powers to negociate a treaty of commerce with Sweden.

An American Journal asserts that the French are in possession of Louisiana and Florida, which they tell us have been ceded to them by Spain. This intelligence appears to us not to merit the least credit.

The mission of John Adams may have some relation to the intrigues which are now increasing around the cabinet of Prussia. It is at any rate certain, that after the tone assumed by the President of the United States of America, in his late messages, and by several Members of the House of Representatives, in their speeches, we cannot depend much upon the friendship of the American government. It appears if not to expect, at least to be preparing for a rupture with France. Its Envoys at Paris have in their dispatches exhibited under the most unfavourable point of view, the intentions of the Directory. They have supposed that it wished to make America purchase peace by a loan of 30 or 40 millions. The papers containing these details have served to the President John Adams, as a pretext to call for extraordinary measures, and to raise a cry of alarm against France. These papers have been since republished, and commented on by the English Journalists with a *malicious* complacency.

The English prisoners have arrived at Lisle, under escort of the 16th demi-brigade. It was not without reason that they were said to be the flower of the British troops. They are fine men, and generally well-looked. More than 30,000 persons assembled to see them as they passed, and received them with the cries of *Vive la Republique!* They were not dejected, particularly the soldiers; the officers seemed a little melancholy. Their number, according to an exact muster, amounts to 1,394, including 67 officers.

THE OSTEND EXPEDITION.

Bruges, 8 Prairial, May 27.

The interesting report of Citizen Robert to Citizen Muscar, Commandant of Ostend, is the subject of general conversation. It is as follows:—

"Sent by you on board the English Admiral to parley, together with two officers, prisoners attached to the General Etat Major; I am to acquaint you with all the details of that interview and of the conversatiog to which it gave rise. This mission was so much the more agreeable to me, as I was directed to communicate to the Admiral those humane measures which you had taken, in order that not only the wounded but the prisoners might not feel they were in an enemy's country.

"After two hours sailing, I arrived on board the English Admiral, where I found nearly all the Captains of the ships composing the squadron. The Commander, who preceded them, received me with all the respect due to an officer, representing *pro tempore*, a great nation. I was introduced into the Council Chamber, with the two officers entrusted to me. They gave an account to the Admiral of the good treatment they had received, in presence of the different officers on board, and of the particular care taken of them.

"The Commander then said to me: I hope, Sir, that you will permit me to send to the prisoners their effects, and the succours necessary for them? Yes, Sir, I replied, you may. The French know how to fight; but they love, above every thing, to aid humanity.—The Commander thanked me, and ordered all the effects belonging to the prisoners into a sloop.

"Two Captains, who spoke French well, approached, and said to me: Were you not surprised at our sudden appearance?—No; and as a proof, it was we who fired at you the first cannon. The town must have suffered much?—Undoubtedly. You had but few men at the time of the attack?—Four hundred. If an attempt had had been made to take the town, your inferiority of force would not have permitted you to make much resistance?—You are mistaken; for these 400 men had sworn to bury themselves under the ruins rather than surrender. Besides, the reply of the Council of war is known to you.

"After the Admiral had given orders for the prisoners effects to be put into the sloop, he returned, and began a conversation. Do you know the number of the English killed, wounded, or made prisoners?—There were, I think, 50 killed, as many wounded, and 1500 made prisoners. That is not surprising; they were obliged to yield to numbers, after the reinforcements arrived to you—You are mistaken again, Sir; it was 350 men who did the whole: 250 of the 46th demi-brigade, and 100 of the 94th. Your soldiers surrendered before the reinforcement arrived; and to convince you of the truth, permit me to call

upon one of your officers who came with me and was in the affair. I called upon him, and said, 'Sir, did you not surrender before the arrival of the reinforcement?'—'Yes,'—'When you surrendered, did the force which obliged you exceed 400 men?—He remained a moment silent, and then said, 'No.' A minute passed in distressing silence for them. I broke it, by saying to them, Gentlemen, you are formidable by sea?—Not so much as you are by land, replied one of the Captains, who spoke French perfectly well. We are happy that the sea separates us, for you would eat us all; that was his expression. No, I replied; we would not eat you, for we are not Anthropopagi; but we would beat you. Besides, our conduct to your prisoners ought to give you another idea of us. I entreat you, replied the officer, to believe that what I said was only figuratively: you form a part of the Army of England?—Yes. Do you think the expedition will take place?—I do; and if we had as much footing in England as you had in France, it would not be easy to make us evacuate it. The Officer said no more, and the conversation changed to some other subject.

(Signed) "ROBERT,

"*Chief of the 12th battalion of the 46th demi-brigade.*"

THE HAMBURGH MAIL.

RASTADT,

MAY 31.

In the night between the 28th and 29th instant, Count Cobenzel received, by an extraordinary Courier, powers to treat at Seltz with the new French Plenipotentiary, Francois de Neufchateau, who is arrived instead of General Buonaparte; and yesterday morning the Count sat off for Seltz, and had his first conference with the French Minister, at which nothing passed but the exchange of Credentials, and some introductory forms, after which the two Negociators dined together.

JUNE 1.

Count Cobenzel went this day to Seltz for the second time. In the first conference he had with Neufchateau, he delivered the presents from the Emperor to Buonaparte, with the request that they might be sent him. Neufchateau presented the Count with a beautiful Bust of Buonaparte, manufactured at Seves.

The Imperial Ambassador has again solemnly declared at Rastadt, that the Court of Vienna could by no means agree to the last French demands, they being dangerous to the independence of Germany, and the tranquillity of other states.

The Prussian Ministers at Rastadt have also declared to the French Minister Bonnier, that the very unexpected demands made by the French in their last Note, on the Right Bank of the Rhine, had made a very great impression upon his Prussian Majesty; that the King considered the demand of fortresses on the Right Bank of the Rhine, as an offensive and threatening measure, which would oblige him to take measures of safety, and that he particularly referred to the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, which was necessary to the safety of Germany. The Prussian Minister added, that the King did not propose to enter into any new coalition, provided the French desisted from their demands. The King likewise would engage to make no attempts against the peaceable possession of those countries which the Empire should cede to France on the Left Bank of the Rhine.

GENOA,

MAY 19.

On the 17th, the French convoy which had returned, sailed again, after having taken on board more provisions and ammunition. It consists of about 12,000 Land Forces on board, commanded by General Baraguay D'Hilliers.

It will first proceed, it is said, to a harbour in Corsica, where the French armaments from Civita Vecchia, Antibes, and Toulon will rendezvous.

The troops embarked at Civita Vecchia are commanded by General Desaix. The Armament from Antibes has on board a considerable quantity of Battering Artillery. All these Armaments will put to sea at the same time. It is supposed that this Expedition is not intended to pass the Straits into the Atlantic, but that its destination is the Levant and the Archipelago, by which the English trade will be greatly annoyed.

LONDON,

JUNE 15.

His Majesty, we are informed, will on Thursday next go in state to the House of Peers, to close the present Session of Parliament.

We have already announced that the Marquis Cornwallis has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the room of Earl Camden. The most Noble Marquis goes out with full powers to conciliate or coerce as circumstances may require, and for this end he is also appointed Captain General of the Kingdom of Ireland. His Lordship, as we stated yesterday, sets out on Saturday next, and is to be accompanied by Mr. Pelham as his Secretary. It is said that General Ross, who was with the Marquis in India, will accompany him, as will also Captain Parish, Captain Raymond, and his nephew Ensign Cornwallis. Lord Brome does not accompany his father.

A Council was held yesterday in the Great Council Chamber (after the levee broke up,) at which the Marquis received his appointment, and his Majesty gave an audience to his Lordship in his closet after the Council had finished business.

Late last night Mr. Marian, an Irish Messenger was dispatched to Ireland with letters of recal to Earl Camden.

Lord Camden is to be President of the Council in the room of the Earl of Chatham, who is to be appointed Lord Steward of the Houshold, in the room of the Duke of Dorset.

At length the attention of both Houses of Parliament is to be seriously called to the situation of the Sister Kingdom. The Duke of Leinster in the House of Lords, and Mr. Sheridan in the House of Commons, are to submit the subject to solemn discussion. A more important question never was agitated in any assembly.

A mail from Hamburgh arrived after our paper was at press. The principal article of intelligence relates to the negociations at Rastadt. The Emperor has declared that he cannot agree to the last proposals of the French Plenipotentiaries. He is therefore arming, and making every other preparation for war, should that be necessary. The King of Prussia has also declared that the last note is inadmissible, as the safety of Germany would be endangered by the French possessing any fortesses on the right bank of the Rhine. Other particulars to-morrow.

CORK.

It was this day currently reported, that the Rebels in the county Wexford had been completely put to flight, and *several Thousand* of them killed, by the Army under the command of General Johnson—— however, as this intelligence wants confirmation, (tho' we are strongly inclined to believe it well founded,) we give it to the public as the rumour of the day, without vouching for its authenticity.

There does not exist a greater enemy to this Country, than the Man who makes an unqualified assertion that the present Rebellion is a *War of Religion.* He who would rend the bond which unites Catholic to Protestant, or Protestant to Catholic, is the common enemy to both, and deserves *execration* if not *punishment.*—It is alledged, that several Catholic Priests have been detected heading the Rebels: We know no reason why bad and vicious characters should not be found to exist in that as well as every other community or body of Men; but we have no doubt, that such of the Loyal Roman Catholics (and they are of high consideration, as well from their *number* as their *consequence*) as have not yet come forward to support the Constitution, will on the present alarming crisis give both *Purse* and *Person*, to abash those *bold defamers*, whose artful insinuations would destroy the confidence that should exist between the Loyal and well-affected of *every Religion.*—The *Herald* has cautiously avoided chalking out *religious* distinctions, or driving one herd of men into a corner at which the finger of obliquy might point:—Never shall these pages be stained with such ungenerous and illeberal distinctions;—We know but of two classes of men, the LOYAL SUBJECT, and the REBELLIOUS; as such the Herald will regard them, as such shall it hand to Posterity the *Characters of Irishmen.* We can never forget the duty we owe our country; we have *Sworn to defend the Constitution*, and no private considerations shall oblige us for one instant, to swerve from the duty we owe our KING, our COUNTRY, or *Ourselves.*

Yesterday an alarm was produced in this city, by a report of the rebels having raised the standard of rebellion near Bandon. It however turned out to be premature, and was occasioned by a mob having attempted to rescue a prisoner which was conveying from Bantry to Bandon.—It is said the prisoner was shot, and 150 of the mob were killed on the spot—a punishment which we trust will deter others from similar acts of temerity.

BANDON, 1 o'clock, June 19.

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Monro, of the Caithness Legion quartered at Bandon.

Major Stewart is this moment arrived from Clonakilty, and informs me that a Detachment of the Caithness Legion and Westmeath Militia, marched from thence to attack a very considerable body of rebels assembled near that town. The troops received the attack of the rebels with firmness, and in their turn attacked them so warmly that they were soon put to flight, leaving above one hundred dead on the field of action.

Such slaughter done in so short a space of time by such a handful of men, exceeds our most sanguine ideas of the bravery of our troops.

In foreign wars humanity and valour generally go hand in hand, the glory of being *merciful* seems to be as much sought for as the renown of being victorious—but in civil contest how different is the scene—personal resentments—private malice—party attachments—pride of opinion—lust of power—in short, all the passions that blend with, and dishonour human nature, conspire to enrage the hearts of the contending parties, and to render them more fierce and savage than the monsters of the desert!

It is to be hoped that Lord Moira has opened his eyes ere this.—His *virtuous* tenantry have been tolerably active to prove their *innocence* in the late engagement. It has now appeared that the very head and heart of the rebellion existed in and about his own demesne, which became the very [illegible] on which their atrocities were punished by the King's troops. We wonder if this will cause his Lordship to *suspect* that [illegible] have not been accused without some

Letters from Genoa of the 19th ult, state, that a French Convoy of 100 sail, and carrying 12,000 Land Forces on board, had sailed from that port. Its destination is probably to join the Toulon Fleet.

TO BE SOLD,

A String of Horses without reserve,

ON the *Grand Parade*, on Wednesday 27th June, at 2 o'clock. *June 20.*

To be Sold Reasonably,

A Strong Comely Iron Grey HORSE,

Better than 15 Hands high, Five Years Old, and will be engaged. Enquire at the *Herald-Office.*

Cork, June 20.

CORK AND *YOUGHALL*

DAY-COACH,

WILL run from the Cork Office, Beare's-Lane, near the Mail-Coach Office, on Thursday next, and from thence continue to leave Cork on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and Youghall at the same hour on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Proprietors being persons of property, will take care to have the Horses and Coach at all times in the best order. They will not be answerable for any goods or parcels above the value of Five Pounds, unless previously apprised of the value and contents thereof, and that they shall especially undertake to convey the same.

☞ Fare, the usual Price. June 20.

AT A

General Annual Meeting of the

CORK SOCIETY,

For the Relief and Discharge of Persons confined for

SMALL DEBTS,

At the Council-Chamber, on Friday, 16th June, 1798.—*Counsellor* White, *Messrs.* Flyn, Casey, *and* Edwards, *were appointed to examine the several Accounts and Proceedings of the Committee for the past Year.*

Resolved,

THAT it appears to this Society on the minutest examination into all the Vouchers, that the intention of the Institution has been fully carried into effect, through the most unremitting attention of the Treasurer, Secretary, and committee, as well in promoting the subscription, as in dispensing the fund with care and frugality.

Resolved,

That on examining the Accounts from June 16th, 1797, to June 16th, 1798, it appears that 3347 weights of Potatoes, amounting to 69l. 18s. 10d h. and 13l. 18s. 11d. worth of milk, together with a large expenditure for Fuel and Bedding, have been carefully distributed to the Poor Debtors in the two Gaols and Bridewell.—That twenty-eight real objects have been released at a considerable expence; and also that 1170 Guineas have been lent to 390 industrious Trades folks of both sexes, interest free; and in consequence of the strict attention of the Committee and the indefatigable care of Mr. George Nixon, the Agent of the loan, not more than a trifling Ballance remains due, since the commencement, 29th August, 1783, and for which they return him their sincere thanks.

Resolved,

That to prevent Litigation and to enforce a due obedience to the laws, this Society will not pay any attention to any Petition from any Person or Persons guilty of Combination, or any Person or Persons confined under a Green Wax Process, nor shall such receive the smallest relief from this Society.

Resolved,

That the *Rev. John Chetwood* be continued Treasurer, and the *Rev. Boyle Davies* Secretary, for the ensuing year, which at the request of this Society they have humanely accepted of.

Committee for the Ensuing Year.

Rev. Mr. Hincks,	*Lord Bishop of Cork,*
Mr. Thomas Daunt,	*Rt. Rev. Dr. Moylan*
Mr. Richard Lane,	*James Kearny, Esq.*
Mr. John Harvil,	*John Thompson, Esq.*
Mr. Michael Busteed,	*Francis A. White, Esq.*
William Beamish, Esq.	*Mr. William Flyn,*
Strettell Jackson, Esq.	*Mr Charles Casey,*
D. Moylan, Esq.	*Mr. John Foster,*
Robert Stevelly, Esq.	*Mr. A. Edwards,*
John Travers, Esq.	*Rev. Alex. Kennedy,*
Doctor Westropp,	*Samuel M'Coll, Esq.*
Mr. Daniel Foley,	*Thomas Harding, Jun. Esq.*
Mr. Edward Davies,	

Resolved,

That the particular Thanks of this Society be given to the Rev. John Chetwood, for his great assiduity, care, and attention, as Treasurer to this Society.

Resolved,

That the particular thanks of this society be given to the Rev. Boyle Davies, Secretary, for his unwearied pains in discharging the office of Secretary to this charity.

Resolved,

That the particular thanks of this Society be given to Robert Harding, and John Cuthbert, Jun. Esqrs. High Sheriffs of this City, for their compliance with the wishes of the Treasurer, Secretary, and Committee, in doing every thing within their power for the use and preservation of the Health of the Prisoners and in remitting their Fees.

Resolved,

That the sincere Thanks of this Society be given to *Samuel Townshend, Esq.* High-Sheriff of this County, and to *Thomas Hungerford, Esq.* Under-Sheriff, for their ready compliance with the wishes of the Treasurer, Secretary, and Committee, in doing every thing within their power for the use and preservation of the Health of the Prisoners in their Prison and in remitting his Fees.

Resolved,

That the particular Thanks of this Meeting be, and are hereby given, to the *Rev. Alex. Kennedy*, and the *Rev. Boyle Davies*, for their indefatigable attention to the cleanliness of the Gaols, to the Health and Morals of the Prisoners, for their great zeal in soliciting the clemency of the Creditors in the Composition of Debts.

Animated with the favour by which the Scheme has been received, the Committee now beg leave to call upon the Public for their assistance towards its future establishment. The task of visiting the Mansions of Distress, of soliciting the clemency of Creditors, and dispensing the Charitable Loan with the utmost caution, however painful and laborious, they cheerfully take upon themselves; they only ask to have their hands strengthened and their powers enlarged, to which purpose they doubt not, every feeling Member of the Community will cheerfully contribute, and lend his aid to the common cause of Humanity.

In order to render the Charitable Loan still more advantageous to the honest necessitous, the Borrower, by a late regulation, is obliged to pay 2s. 2d. per week for 42 weeks, in discharge of the three Guineas lent; then he or she will have overpaid one Guinea, which is returned, or added to a new Loan, by which he or she has four to trade upon. This has been of the utmost service to the Borrowers, as by it they are worth one Guinea over the Debt that is fully paid, and forced into a degree of industry and economy, which hitherto they were unacquainted with, and must render that sum of more real utility than if it were bestowed them.

There are instances in this City, where persons now worth considerable sums, owe their beginning to a Charitable Loan.

Subscriptions became due the 7th instant, which will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Secretary, or any Gentleman of the Committee. June 20.

FLAXSEED.

A CARGO of Prime NEW FLAXSEED, just arrived per the *Norfolk* to DANIEL CALLAGHAN, who will engage the Quality and Growth; and Dispose of it on *moderate* Terms; to close Sales. *May 23.*

Committee-Room, Royal Exchange, June 12.

At a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Fund for the Relief of Widows, and Children of such Soldiers, &c. as have fallen in the Rebellion.

RESOLVED,

THAT it appears that above sixteen hundred Pounds have been already paid in to the Bank of the right hon. *David Latouche*, and *Co.* besides the sum of 350l. which we are now informed has been subscribed by the Rathfarnham cavalry.

RESOLVED,

That it is expedient that this subscription should be *general*; and therefore that the chief Magistrates be, and they are hereby requested, to open Books for the purpose, and to promote the same in their respective cities and towns—and to forward the sums subscribed to the house of the right hon. *David Latouche* and *Co.*

RESOLVED,

That (the Number of Subscribers attending this Day, being small, from the shortness of notice) it is expedient to adjourn till *twelve o'Clock on Thursday next*, when the attendance of all persons desiring of promoting this excellent object, is most earnestly requested, in order to appoint a committee to carry their intentions into effect.

SIR,

As Chairman of the Committee, I am desired to forward to you the above Resolutions, and to request your co-operation and assistance in forwarding this benevolent plan.

I am, Sir, &c.

RICHARD BOURNE.

A copy of the above Resolutions be transmitted from *Dublin* to the *Mayor* of *Cork*——Public Notice is hereby given, that Books will be opened at the Mansion-House, each day from 11 to 3 o,clock, for a *General Subscription* of the benevolent inhabitants of Cork, towards this humane and laudable undertaking.

KINGSMILL BERRY, *Mayor.*

Mansion-House, 20th June.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF

The Rt. Worshipful KINGMILL BERRY, Esq. MAYOR.

The middle Price of Wheat 2l. 19s. 6d. per Quarter; with an allowance to the Baker of 10s. on the White and Wheaten, and 12s. on the Household.

Cork, June 10, 1798.

WHITE.			WHEATEN.			HOUSEHOLD.		
	lb.	oz. dr.		lb.	oz. dr.		lb.	oz. dr.
1 *pen.*	0	5 0	1 *pen.*	0	7 4	1 *pen.*	0	9 6
2 *pen.*	0	10 0	2 *pen.*	0	15 0	2 *pen.*	1	3 4
3 *pen.*	0	15 1	3 *pen.*	1	6 5	3 *pen.*	1	13 2
4 *pen.*	1	4 1	4 *pen.*	1	14 1	4 *pen.*	2	7 1
6 *pen.*	1	14 1	6 *pen.*	2	13 2	6 *pen.*	3	10

KINGMILL BERRY, MAYOR.

To the Editor of the Cork Herald.

SIR,

I am a member of one of the Yeomanry Corps of this City, and cannot at this period, ſo big with danger, and ſo terrifying in its aſpect, obſerve without a degree of indignation the conduct of many of my fellow-citizens. There are a number of men, (though a trivial one to what might have been expected,) who have been ſome time aſſociated for the ſupport of our invaluable Conſtitution, and for the peace and preſervation of the diſtrict to which we belong, and by our diligence and unremitted attention have attained a ſtate of diſcipline adequate to any purpoſe which may require our exertions. We have the ſatisfaction and pride too of reflecting, that theſe exertions have already been uſeful, and that in the hour of danger, (which though terrible was happily of ſhort duration) we contributed in ſome meaſure to the ſafety of our country. At this period, when the general alarm pervaded the minds of all, from the immediate preſence of danger, almoſt every loyal man who had family or connections to defend, or property to protect, came forward with ardour, as a champion in the general cauſe, and willingly expoſed himſelf to the fatigues of duty, to which he was totally unaccuſtomed; but the departure of the enemy from our coaſts was the ſignal, for numbers to deſert our ranks, as if they were unacquainted that a more formidable, becauſe a more ſecret and treacherous enemy was endeavouring to undermine our ſecurity at home, and as if they were deſirous to lend additional efficacy to their machinations, by withdrawing themſelves from us, at the very time in which their co-operation would be moſt effectual. I would wiſh to aſk of theſe and any others, who though perhaps attached to our happy conſtitution, yet from indolence or other cauſes, do not contribute their ſupport to its defence, and who either have not well conſidered, or are wilfully blind to the danger with which the preſent æra is pregnant, whether they expect, whether they have a *right to expect* (if occaſion ſhould call for our exertions,) that we, who have given both our time and labour to the attainment of military diſcipline, ought to conſider ourſelves bound to afford our aſſiſtance to men, who have been looking on with apathy and ſlumbering in indolence, when their activity may have produced the moſt ſalutary effects; nay, I aſk them, if at the time of actual neceſſity, they ſhould awake too late from their torpor, and demand admiſſion into our lines, whether conſiſtently with our own ſafety, or the advantage of the cauſe we ſupported, we could admit them as our fellow-ſoldiers, and whether the good effects of our diſcipline would not be injured if not entirely defeated by the intruſion among us of men, unacquainted with that ſteadineſs which a ſoldier can alone obtain by practice.

I have had, Mr. Editor, frequent converſations on this ſubject, and am aware of every apology that has been adduced in excuſe, but I have heard of none which, in my mind, ſhould have a moment's weight with any man well-diſpoſed to the welfare of his country, and zealous for the preſervation of thoſe bleſſings which are the objects of our happy conſtitution to ſecure us; want of time, other avocations, expence, have been all ſucceſſively pleaded, but theſe are all futile and abſurd objections, as expence is particularly recommended to be avoided, and in future cannot be an object, and in the ordinary attendance required, convenience is moſt particularly ſtudied, but at all events, what excuſes ſhould there be made at ſuch a period as the preſent, can any man be inſenſible to the terrific complexion of the [illegible] the dreadful calamities they [illegible] not ſtalked openly through our very ſtreets [illegible] that moment be waited for before [illegible] their lethargy—no, I truſt it will [illegible] expect to ſee every man who has beloved ties to ſupport, and regards that government under which he is enabled and encouraged to ſupport them, engaging with effective energy in their defence, and promoting by his talents and his zeal, the general and united cauſe of all true lovers of their country.

A YEOMAN.

Cork, June 18, 1798.

PARIS,

MAY 31.

If Letters from Toulon are to be credited, the Female Citizen Buonaparte, is preparing to go by land to Naples. From this circumſtance it is ſuppoſed that this port will be one of the firſt rendezvous of the United Squadrons.

Yeſterday the Directory held a meeting, at which the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, the Marquis del Campo, had an audience.

They write from Ghent, under date of the 23d May, that the Engliſh have entered the Scheldt, and that they are attacking Fluſhing.

The Engliſh have lately made a freſh attack on Porto Rico, where they were repulſed with loſs.

Bruſſels, May 27.

We have to regret much the damage done by the Engliſh to the works of the Sluice of Slyckens. They had conceived the atrocious plan of entirely deſtroying this Sluice, and of inundating the greater part of the Departments of La-Lys and the Scheldt. The mine which blew up carried away part of the exterior works. If the other mines had taken effect, this beautiful work would have been completely deſtroyed; the damages which have been done are however ſo conſiderable, that we have been obliged to ſink ſome veſſels laden with ſtone, at the beginning of the canal, to prevent an inundation. Several houſes were totally deſtroyed at Oſtend.

JUNE 1.

We are aſſured that the attack on the coaſt of Zealand has ended in a cannonade on Zealand as great as that againſt Fluſhing, from which, however, no injury reſulted.

Bruges, May 27.—The 1420 Engliſh Priſoners who were carried to Bruges on the 20th, were lodged in the ci-devant Cathedral. The Officers were allowed the whole city for their priſon; and the officers of the Staff have had their ſwords returned to them. On the 22d they ſet off for Lille, where they arrived on the evening of the 23d. The Commander of the Engliſh Artillery died at Oſtend; his body was buried with military honours. The Head-Quarters of the Right Wing of the army of England is fixed at Bruges, and Troops are arriving there in ſhoals from all parts.

JUNE 2.

The letters from Aranjues of the 17th May, give an account of the credit of the Prince of Peace being on the decline.

A Courier who arrived this morning from Toulon, brings news from the Expedition, dated at ſea on the 23d ult. A junction had been effected of all the different diviſions, as well ſhips of war as Tranſports; and the Fleet did not conſiſt of leſs than from 400 to 500 ſail.—The letters are expreſſive of great hopes of ſucceſs.

It is ſaid that a reinforcement of 14 ſhips of the Line has ſailed to join Earl St. Vincent. If this news be true, it is doubtleſs the intention of the Engliſh to ſend a part of this ſquadron into the Mediterranean to engage our fleet, while the body of their naval force ſhall continue to blockade Cadiz, and to ſhut up the Streights againſt us. If, however, as appears every day more probable, the Toulon Fleet be not deſtined to paſs the Streights, it may reach the place of its deſtination before the Engliſh can get into the Mediterranean. We are aſſured that a ſecond expedition is preparing at Toulon, and that the ſame activity is uſed in the preparations for it as in thoſe for the firſt. It will, no dobt, be compoſed of Venetian ſhips, of which Buonaparte had none with him.

Captain Berceret is not yet returned from England.

They write from Genoa, that the Envoy of the King of Sardinia has required of our Directory permiſſion to ſuffer the Ligurian Territory to be croſed by body of troops deſtined to march againſt the Piedmonteſe Inſurgents, who had taken poſt at Caroſio. The Sardinian Miniſter was refuſed this requeſt, and the Legiſlative body immediately authoriſed the Directory to employ all proper means to cauſe the rights and honour of the Nation to be reſpected.

FRENCH ARMY IN HELVETIA.

The Commander in Chief of the Army of Helvetia to the Executive Directory.

Citizen Directors,

" I haſten to announce to you, that the Upper Valais has entirely ſubmitted. As ſoon as our Troops got poſſeſion of Brigs, and the important paſſage of Semplon, the Diſtrict of Concles, the the firſt which had reared the Standard of Revolt, demanded permiſſion to capitulate, and tranquillity is now on the point of being re eſtabliſhed in this part. Citizen Marcourt will furniſh you with the moſt extenſive details on the ſubject.

" *Health and Reſpect.*

(Signed) " SCHAUENBOURG."

JUNE 3.

It is thought that Citizen Taleyrand will not give up his office of Miniſter for Foreign Affairs.

The Engliſh priſoners, on arriving at Lille, were conducted to the Citadel. The Superior officers were lodged in the houſe of the ci-devant Governor, and the Soldiers in tents. This treatment ought at leaſt to produce ſimilar conduct on the part of the Engliſh Government.

Charles Lacroix has received orders to return from the Hague to Paris. We are ignorant whether it is merely to take a place in the Council of Elders, or whether he is about to repair to Vienna, according to the laſt conterence with the Directory.

A Cutter arrived from Genoe at Marſeilles on the 24th ult. reports that on the 22d being off the Iſle of Hieres, he ſaw the French Fleet about ſix or ſeven leagues off conſiſting of 140 ſail, ſteering to the ſouth eaſt.

The Engliſh nearly blockade the Port of Nieuport.

A great number of perſons have been arreſted at Oſtend, on a charge of having favoured the attach of the Engliſh on that place.

The Corvette La Confiante, of 24 twelve pounders, and the Veſuvius of 16 twelve pounders, ſailed from Havre on the 22th ult. Theſe two veſſels met the enemy, and engaged them for five hours, at the end of which time they were obliged to make for the ſhore, near Benjeval. There were four men killed, and ten wounded, on board La Confiante.

Bank Report up to the 9th of June.

Voluntary Contributions,	£. 1,327,272	9	2
Aſſeſſed Taxes, - -	764,112	16	11
	£. 2,091,385	6	1

LONDON,

TUESDAY, JUNE 12.

Yeſterday noon the Meſſenger in Waiting on the King arrived at Whitehall, and at four o'clock he was ſent off again to his Majeſty at Windſor Lodge, from the Secretary of State's Office, with an office-box, containing among other papers Diſpatches from Ireland, and alſo intelligence from the Continent by the Hamburgh Mail.

It is with much concern that we learn his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York was on Sunday evening ſuddenly taken ill at his ſeat at Oatlands. Dr. Pitcairn, who was ſent for expreſs, left town at 11 o'clock on Sunday night, and remained with the Duke the whole of yeſterday. Accounts were received laſt night that his Royal Highneſs was rather better.

Beſides three Battalions of the Guards, the Princeſs of Wales's, the Berwickſhire, the Lancaſhire, and the Dumfrieſhire Regiments of Cavalry; and the Glengary, the Nottingham, and the Cheſter Fencible Regiments of Infantry, are alſo ordered to Ireland.

The Troops that are to form the Camp at Windſor, will encamp on the 25th inſtant. There will be in Cavalry and mounted Artillery upwards of 7000 Horſe, and about 8000 Infantry. They are to remain in that Camp about three weeks, and then march in detachments to various parts of the Coaſt of Eſſex, Kent, and Suſſex, throughout the campaign. The Blues, Greys, Queen's Bays, and 11th and 15th Light Dragoons, will form part of the encampment. His Majeſty is to have four Aides-de-Camp to attend his perſon.

At a Court Martial held lately at Portſmouth, a Subaltern of a Militia Regiment was convicted of paſſing his own letters as the letters of a private Soldier, for the purpoſe of evading the rates of poſtage; and the ſentence was ordered by his Majeſty to be read at the head of every regiment in Great Britain, more effectually to prevent ſuch abuſes in future.

His Majeſty has moſt graciouſly and liberally made a preſent to M. Clery of two hundred pounds.

JUNE 13.

We this morning received regular ſets of the Paris papers up to the 7th inſt. from which we have made the extracts in the preceding column.

One of the French Journals in a letter reſpecting the late affair at Oſtend, ſaid to hove been written by a French Officer *(Chef de batalion)* to a repreſentative of the people, ſtates that when the Britiſh ſoldiers were ordered by their commander to ground their arms. they were ſo unwilling that they could not be compelled to do it, until their their officers employed force by ſtriking them.

In the Sitting of the Council of Five Hundred, of Prairial 17 (June 5,) Fabre made a report on the Meſſage by which the Directory invited the Legiſlative Body to open a ſupplementary credit to the Miniſter of the Marine for the expences of the expedition againſt England. The Commiſſion propoſed to open a new credit for 20 millions (nearly 900,000l. ſterling.) to be taken from the extraordinary funds deſtined for the war.—This propoſal was adopted.

A Council was yeſterday held at the Duke of Portland's office, when the Hon. Mr. *Lawleſs*, Mr. *Agar*, Mr. *Curran*, and Mr. *Trayner*, were brought up. The Council laſted from two in the afternoon till ſix in the evening. Mr. Lawleſs, Mr. Agar, and Mr. Trayner were examined, and after a long inveſtigation Mr. Trayner was diſcharged; the other two were remanded back into the care of the Meſſengers and Mr. Curran was alſo ſent back till the Members meet again, to take into conſideration the charges againſt him.

DOCTOR WATSON.

Biggleſwade, June 12.

In conſequence of an advertiſement inſerted in the Daily Papers, by which a reward of 400*l.* was offered for the apprehenſion of a perſon of the name of Robert Watſon, commonly called Doctor Watſon—that Gentleman was this day apprehended at this place. The circumſtances attending the apprehenſion are rather curious, and appear to betray many ſymtoms of inſanity. He had been taking ſome refreſhment at the Oak (a public-houſe in this place,) from which he had taken his departure, when a perſon paſſing by on horſeback, he ſtruck the horſe, which occaſioned ſome altercation, in the courſe of which, a perſon obſerving him very minutely, exclaimed " that is the man advertiſed, it is Dr. Watſon;" whereupon he attempted immediately to make his eſcape, but was purſued by ſome ſoldiers, and other perſons, down a lane leading to Langford Mills; he attempted to deſtroy himſelf when overtaken, but was prevented by the perſon who ſecured him; he was conveyed before Sir Philip Monoux, who examined him, but he refuſed ſaying who, and what he was; his perſon anſwering the deſcription, he was this morning conveyed to Bedford gaol under a ſtrong eſcort. A paper, of which the following is a copy, was found upon him, after he was taken before Sir Philip:

" *Sir,*

" *The writer hereof has been liberally educated; was graduated in the College of Glaſgow. Is, he preſumes, well acquainted with the Greek, Latin, and French languages.—Is ſeeking employ as Claſſical Teacher in ſome ſeminary.—His very diſtreſſed circumſtances in the interim oblige him to addreſs the humane, from whom the ſmalleſt gratuity will be moſt thankfully accepted.*

" *J. C. WILMOT.*"

DUBLIN,

SATURDAY, JUNE 16.

Thurſday evening, purſuant to his ſentence, Doctor Eſmond was taken from the Barrack, and executed at Carliſle-bridge, on the ſcaffold where Mr. Bacon made his exit. The proceſſion was ſolemn, and the unfortunate offender experienced from the gentlemen of the Yeomanry horſe, who were appointed to attend his execution, every indulgence that could be looked for under his melancholy circumſtances. At about three o'clock he proceeded from the place of condemnation, and, during his progreſs, exhibited a ſerene and undiſturbed countenance.

No clergyman attended him, and he uſed no book of prayer; he ſate in the cart 'till his arrival at the place of execution, and there, as far as a diſtant view admitted us to determine, his firmneſs did not abandon him. A ſhort interval only elaſped before his been launched into the World of Spirits, and he ſeemed to riſe from the cart and meet his fate with much fortitude.

Mr. Eſmond, ſo far as his perſon, was comely and athletic; he was executed in his military habit, turned inſide out, and had on the other parts of his regimental dreſs, boots, &c.

Lieutenant Eſmond was an officer in Captain Griffith's corps of yeomanry. He was a man of elegant manners and reſpectable connexions—his brother, Sir Thomas Eſmond, being the head of a very old Roman Catholic family in the County Wexford. Lieutenant Eſmond had been for ſome time a practicing ſurgeon; but upon his marriage with a moſt amiable lady, he obtained a degree of affluence which rendered him independent of profeſſion.

At the time of Doctor Eſmond's execution, on Tueſday laſt, an elegant woman, his ſiſter-in-law, urged by grief and deſpair for the melancholy fate of her relative, threw herſelf into the Liffey at Carliſle-bridge, but, in conſequence of timely aſſiſtance, was preſerved from death.

While the proceſſion attended Lieut. Eſmond to his execution, a priſoner was brought into the Barrack-gate. Two dragoons, who had juſt arrived from the co. Kildare appeared to recognize the priſoner, and one of them in a fit of unreſtrained paſſion ſhot him dead, declaring that he was the murderer of his officer, Capt. Erſkine, who was inhumanly maſſacred ſome time ſince at Kilcullen-bridge. The dragoons were inſtantly taken into cuſtody; for however excuſeable the feelings of indignation againſt an aſſaſſin may be, the good of ſociety requires that no man ſhall be ſuffered to inflict puniſhment of his own mere motive, without ſolemn enquiry into the guilt of the criminal.

Extract of a letter from Waterford.

" Sunday the Louiſa gun-boat proceeded to Fethard from Paſſage, by order of Gen. Johnſon, where ſhe burnt and deſtroyed 13 large ſailing hookers, beſides ſmall boats, and part of the town, which ſhe was obliged it knock down, in order to diſlodge a large party of the inſurgents, who had taken poſt there, to oppoſe the landing of the crew. It is ſuppoſed ſeveral of the rebels were killed, but, we are happy to ſay, the boat's crew eſcaped unhurt, though there was a pretty ſmart hedge-fire with muſquetry kept up on them,

" Sunday ſome boats which left this for Roſs with military baggage, a guard, and other paſſengers, were obliged to return back. The inſurgents attacked them from the banks, but luckily none of the paſſengers were hurt. The Military returned their fire briſkly. by which three of the rebels were killed, and one wounded."

Yeſterday evening his Majeſty's ſhips the Europe of 60 guns, and the Van Tromp of 54, arrived the bay of Dublin, having on board the 100th regiment; by ſame tide arrived ſeven tranſports with troops from Liverpool. The hundreth regiment is juſt come from Gibralter, and muſters nearly 1000 men. We have not learned the number of troops on board the tranſports: thry were landed in the courſe of laſt night.

Early this morning, ſome of the troops above-mentioned, cavalry and infantry, marched into this city.

This morning Lieutenant General Lake ſet off to take the chief command of the army acting againſt the Wexford Rebels, and offenſive operations are expected to commence on his arrival.

This morning early ſome military ſtores left this city, for the county of Wexford, under eſcort of a troop of yeoman cavalry.

Mr. Hugh Jackſon, who has been confined this ſome time paſt on a charge of high-treaſon, has, we underſtand, been liberated on bail within theſe few days, owing to his bad ſtate of health.

CORK: Printed by JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)*——☞ *This Paper is publiſhed at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-ſtreet, oppoſite the Poſt-Office, where Advertiſements, Eſſays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

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The Cork Herald:

OR, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.—No. 39.] SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1798. [Price, Four-Pence.

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Dean and Chapter of St. Finbarry's, Cork,	200	0	0
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Hon. and Rev. Thomas St. Lawrance, *Dean*,	50	0	0
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..... Edward Kenney, *Sen.*	40	0	0
..... James Pratt,	50	0	0
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..... Richard Webb,	40	0	0
..... George Berkley,	11	7	6
..... Thomas Briveter,	45	10	0
..... A. Hyde,	10	0	0
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..... Henry Hewitt,	50	0	0
..... Edward Kenney, *Jun.*	20	0	0
..... Thomas Kenney,	20	0	0
..... John Meade, *Ballymartle*,	34	2	6
..... Richard Meade, *Ballymartle*,	34	2	6
..... Richard Meade, *Inisbannon*,	22	15	0
..... William Noble,	20	0	0
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..... Charles Smith,	22	15	0
..... David Freeman,	22	15	0
..... Thomas Hore,	22	15	0
..... A. Hickey,	22	15	0
..... Giles Lee, *Dioceſan School Maſter, Cork*,	11	7	6
..... George Armſtrong, *Dioceſan School-Maſter, Roſs*,	5	13	9
..... Arthur Herbert,	50	0	0
..... Broderick Tuckey,	17	1	3
..... Robert Warren,	11	7	6
..... William Thompſon,	5	13	9
..... Edward Warren,	5	13	9
..... Edward Carleton,	5	13	9
..... John Kingſton,	10	0	0
..... William Beaufort,	11	7	6
..... William Stewart,	22	15	0
..... Henry Stewart,	5	13	9
..... William Saunders,	5	13	9
..... John Forſayeth,	5	13	9
..... Morgan Donovan,	5	13	9
..... John Webb,	5	13	9
..... Wm. Silletoe,	5	13	9
..... Arthur Browne,	5	13	9
..... John O'Connor,	5	13	9
..... Thomas Cole,	5	13	9
..... Alexander Kennedy,	5	13	9
..... Boyle Davis,	5	13	9
..... P. H. Hamilton,	5	13	9
..... Wm. Gorman,	5	13	9
..... Hugh Reynolds,	5	13	9
..... F. Hewitt,	5	13	9
..... J. H. Madraſs,	5	13	9
..... Henry Jones, *Kinſale*,	20	0	0
..... Mr. Hincks, *Miniſter of the Diſenting Congregation, Cork*, per ann.	9	2	0
..... Thomas Browne,	40	0	0
..... Peter Foley,	21	7	6
..... Robert Forſayeth,	5	13	9
..... Iſaac Watkins,	20	0	0
..... Richard Lloyd,	5	13	9

CLARKE'S-MARSH
PORTER BREWERY.

FOWKE, GIBBINGS, AND CO.

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they are at preſent provided with a conſiderable Stock of

PORTER, much approved of.

☞ They can with confidence Report their aſſurance to thoſe who are pleaſed to favor them with their Commands, that a regular and ample ſupply during the Summer may be depended on.

June 16.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR Seven Years, from the Firſt of July next, a well ſecured *Profit Rent*, of £.30, per Annum, ariſing out of a *Farm* in the County of CORK. Apply to *William Newman*, the younger, at his Office in *Kinſale*, where he is ready to tranſact all Buſineſs as an Attorney and Notary Public. May 26.

One Hundred Bags of Prime Kent Hops,
Will be diſpoſed of by PUBLIC SALE,
At the Stores of ISAAC MORGAN,
On TUESDAY, the 26th inſt. at One o'Clock.
Terms willbe declared at the Sale. June 13.

MR. O'CONNOR'S TRIAL.

☞ *This Day was Publiſhed,*
BY
J. HALY, M. HARRIS, and J. CONNOR,
BOOKSELLERS,
Price—a Britiſh Shilling;

A correct Report of the Trials of *Mr. O'Connor*, Rev. *Mr. O'Coigly*, *Binns*, *Allen*, and *Leary*, taken in Short Hand, by an Engliſh Barriſter.

June 9.

☞ THE MAYOR and SHERIFFS will thankfully receive any Information reſpecting *Concealed Arms*; or any Treaſonable Preparation or Practices within the County of the City or City of Cork.—The Information may be conveyed in any manner moſt convenient; ſtrict ſecrecy will be obſerved, and Rewards given in proportion to the Diſcoveries which may be made.

June 11.

At a Meeting of the City of Cork Committee, held at the Council Chamber, Wedneſday, the 13th of June, 1798.

Sir PATRICK O'CONOR in the Chair.

RESOLVED, That there ſhall be paid out of the Fund in their hands, the ſum of *Two Shillings and Sixpence* per Day, for each Horſe and Car, of the firſt One Thouſand Cork Cars, which may be wanted for the Accommodation of Regiments marching from this City; this Bounty is in addition to the liberal allowance paid by Government, and given in order to prevent the neceſſity in future, of preſſing any Car which may come from the Country with Proviſions, or any other Article for ſale. June 14.

A well-trained GIG HORSE,
WITH
A HANDSOME PLATED HARNESS,
TO BE SOLD,
Application to be made to the Printer hereof.
June 16.

WHEREAS,

ON TUESDAY Night, the 1ſt inſtant, ſome Perſon, or Perſons, entered the *Stores*, of DOMNICK WATERS, SONS, AND CO. *Academy-ſtreet*, and therefrom forceably Broke into their COUNTING-HOUSE, in ſaid Street, and forced the Locks of Four DESKS, from one of which ſome SILVER was Taken.—They hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any Perſon, or Perſons, who will bring to *Conviction* the Perpetrator, or Perpetrators, of this Outrage. May 5.

HORSES will be taken in at Black-Rock, from Monday next, at one Guinea per Month.—Application to *R. B. Thornhill, Eſq.* Terrace, who has alſo a handſome ENGLISH COACH, on its firſt wheels, for ſale.

Terrace, 16th June, 1798.

☞ THE MAYOR and SHERIFFS, give this Notice, that they will protect all *Horſes* and *Carriages*, bringing Proviſions to Market and returning home. *Manſion-Houſe, Cork, 11th June, 1798.*

FOR SALE,
At WILY and CORLETT's Stores,
Patrick-Street:

PRIME Old *Port Wine* in Pipes and Hhds.
Virginia Wrapper *Tobacco*,
New *Hops* in Bags and Pockets,
Ruſſia *Bar Iron*.
Tanned *Leather*,
Cork Wood—and a few Bales Spaniſh Morocco Leather——All of which will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable and accommodating Terms. June 6.

☞ IT being intended to propoſe *moving* King George the Second's Statue, from its preſent ſcite to the lower end of the Grand-Parade, as ſoon as the Expence can be aſcertained, ſuch Perſons as are willing to undertake doing it, are requeſted to ſend Propoſals to the *Mayor*, *Sheriffs*, *Common Speaker*, *Sir Samuel Rowland*, *John Thompſon*, or *Michael Buſteed*, Eſq. *May 23.*

JULY LOTTERY.

Iriſh State Lottery,
COMMENCES DRAWING JULY 24, 1798.
SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		Value of Each.		Total Value.
2	of	£.10.000	is	£. 20,000
2	- -	5,000	- -	10,000
3	- -	2,000	- -	6,000
10	- -	500	- -	5,000
30	- -	100	- -	3,000
60	- -	50	- -	3,000
8,100	- -	10	- -	81,000
	First drawn Blank		13th Day	1,000
	Do. - -		14th Day	1,000
	Do. - -		15th Day	2,000
	Do. - -		16th Day	1,000
	Do. - -		17th Day	5,000
	Do. - -		18th Day	1,000
	Do. - -		19th Day	10,000
	First drawn Ticket,			500
	First drawn Ticket the laſt morning.			500
21,793	Blanks.			
				£. 150,000

☞ TICKETS and SHARES, *in the greateſt variety of Numbers, now on Sale at No.* 6, New-Buildings, CASTLE-STREET.

☞ THE MAYOR is deſirous of Employing two Active MEN, well recommended, as Conſtables. Application to be made at the Manſion-Houſe. June the 6th, 1798.

FOR SALE,

AT the Stores of DOMINICK WATERS, SONS and CO. Red Port Wine of ſuperior Quality, in Pipes and Hhds. The Credit they will give on the ſale of this Article, when the Security is undeniable, muſt ſecure them a *decided preference.*

They have alſo for ſale,

Very fine Martinique Coffee in Barrels,
Prime Vinegar in Hhds.
Firſt Quality Hops in Pockets,——and
Eaſt India Sugar in Bags, equal in colour and quality to Lump.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, We have received information, that MANY *Seditious* and *Treaſonable* Perſons have of late left their uſual places of abode, and are now ſecretly reſiding in this City and its Liberties:—In order to diſcover and apprehend all ſuch perſons, we do hereby call upon, and ſtrictly command the ſeveral Reſident Inhabitants of this City and its Liberties, as they ſhall anſwer at the utmoſt peril of the Law, forthwith, and from time to time, to return to us the Names and Deſcriptions of all ſuch Strangers as ſhall be lodged or entertained in their Houſes, together with an account of the places whence each ſeparate Stranger reſpectively came. And we do further call upon the ſeveral Magiſtrates, the High and Petty Conſtables, and all others his Majeſty's Loyal and Well-diſpoſed Subjects, to give information, and to be otherwiſe aiding and aſſiſting in carrying this Proclamation into effect.

KINGSMILL BERRY, *Mayor.*
ROBERT HARDING, *JOHN CUTHBERT*, *(the younger,)* } *Sheriffs.*

CORK, *May 23, 1798.*

By the Right Worſhipful the Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of Cork—

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, we think it particularly Neceſſary at this Time, to uſe every Precaution in preſerving the preſent Peace and Tranquility of this City, and conceiving that all Public Houſes, of every Deſcription whatever, being ſhut up at a reaſonable Hour every Night, will be particularly conducive thereto.

WE, therefore, do hereby require and direct, that all Taverns and Public Houſes, without Diſtinction, ſhall be ſhut up at the Hour of Ten o'Clock, every Night from the Date hereof, until further Orders, and that no Company after that Hour be entertained therein, as all Perſons offending herein muſt anſwer the Conſequences at their Peril. Given under our Hands, at the Manſion-Houſe of the City of CORK, this 30th Day of MAY, 1798.

KINGSMILL BERRY, *Mayor.*
ROBERT HARDING, JOHN CUTHBERT, Junr. } *Sheriffs.*

To be Sold Reaſonably,
A Strong Comely Iron Grey HORSE,
Better than 15 Hands high, Five Years Old, and will be engaged. Enquire at the *Herald-Office.*
Cork, June 20.

TO BE SOLD,

A String of Horſes without reſerve,
ON the *Grand-Parade*, on Wedneſday 27th June, at 2 o'clock. *June 20.*

LIFE AND FIRE
INSURANCE.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, that in conſequence of the *Cork Inſurance Company* giving up the *Fire Inſurance Buſineſs*,

THE CORPORATION
OF THE
Royal Exchange Aſſurance Company,
OF LONDON,
(Eſtabliſhed by Royal Charter in the Reign of his Majeſty King George the Firſt)
Have appointed me their Agent,

For the Aſſurance of Buildings, Goods, Merchandize, and Farming-Stock, and on Ships in Harbour, in Dock, or while Building, from Loſs or Damage by FIRE—and alſo,

FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

The ſuperior Reſponſibility of this Company is ſo well known throughout Europe, that it is conceived totally unneceſſary to make any remark thereon.

☞ Conſtant Attendance at the Office, St. Patrick's-Street, where the Buſineſs can be immediately done on the ſpot.

June 2. *A SHINKWIN.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

PROPOSALS, ſealed and endorſed "Propoſals for the foraging Artillery Waggoners Horſes," will be received until the 8th of June, when the Contractors will be named. The contract is to commence the 20th of June.

The contract will be entered into for each province ſeparately, and no propoſal for more or leſs than a Province will be taken into conſideration.

The Contractor is not to feed the Horſes when travelling, and he or his known Agent are to receive twenty-four hours notice of where the Horſes are to be ſtationed.

At a day agreed on each week, at the option of the Officer commanding the Waggoners Corps, and at a place appointed by him, the Contractor is to deliver the probable quantity required by ſuch Officer for a week's maintenance of the Horſes.

Each Contractor propoſing for the feeding of the Horſes, alſo to ſtate at what rate he will graze ſuch Horſes, as it may be deemed neceſſary to put to graſs by the Officer commanding the Corps of Waggoners, each Horſe to be ſupplied with the following rations: Hay, 18lbs.—Oats, 8lbs.—Straw, 6lbs. *May 30.*

FOR SALE AT COVE,
(Immediately after Condemnation,)
THE FAST SAILING SCHOONER
LA REVANCHE:

LATE a French Privateer, captured by His Majeſty's Ship ENDYMION, Sir THOMAS WILLIAMS, Commander; pierced for 14 Guns, has 4 mounted, beſides Swivels and ſmall Arms complete: is a remarkable fine Veſſel—well Found and Coppered.

Of the following Dimenſions:—Length Aloft, 86 Feet—Breadth of Beam, 20 Feet—Depth of Hold, from Deck to Skin, 9 Feet 9 Inches, and Admeaſures 138-28-94 Tons or thereabouts.—For Inventory and Particulars, apply to JOHN ROCHE, Junr.

ALSO FOR SALE AT COVE,

A Large CHASSE MAREE, well Found, of the following Dimenſions:—Length Aloft, 56 Feet—Breadth of Beam, 18 Feet or thereabouts—Depth of Hold, 9 Feet 4 Inches, and Admeaſures 76 Tons or thereabouts. For particulars, apply to JOHN ROCHE, Junr. *Cove.*
June 6.

CORK AND YOUGHALL DAY-COACH,

WILL run from the Cork Office, Beare's-Lane, near the Mail-Coach Office, on Tuesdays, and from thence continue to leave Cork on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and Youghall at the same hour on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Proprietors being persons of property, will take care to have the Horses and Coach at all times in the best order. They will not be answerable for any goods or parcels above the value of Five Pounds, unless previously apprised of the value and contents thereof, and that they shall especially undertake to convey the same.

☞ Fare, the usual Price. June 20.

AT A

General Annual Meeting of the CORK SOCIETY,

For the Relief and Discharge of Persons confined for SMALL DEBTS,

At the Council-Chamber, on Friday, 16th June, 1798.—*Counsellor* White, *Messrs.* Flyn, Casey, *and* Edwards, *were appointed to examine the several Accounts and Proceedings of the Committee for the past Year.*

Resolved,

THAT it appears to this Society on the minutest examination into all the Vouchers, that the intention of the Institution has been fully carried into effect, through the most unremitting attention of the Treasurer, Secretary, and committee, as well in promoting the subscription, as in dispensing the fund with care and frugality.

Resolved,

That on examining the Accounts from June 16th, 1797, to June 16th, 1798, it appears that 3347 weights of Potatoes, amounting to 69l. 18s. 10d h. and 13l. 18s. 11d. worth of milk, together with a large expenditure for Fuel and Bedding, have been carefully distributed to the Poor Debtors in the two Gaols and Bridewell.—That twenty-eight real objects have been released at a considerable expence; and also that 1170 Guineas have been lent to 390 industrious Trades-folks of both sexes, interest free; and in consequence of the strict attention of the Committee and the indefatigable care of Mr. George Nixon, the Agent of the loan, not more than a trifling Ballance remains due, since the commencement, 29th August, 1783, and for which they return him their sincere thanks.

Resolved,

That to prevent Litigation and to enforce a due obedience to the laws, this Society will not pay any attention to any Petition from any Person or Persons guilty of Combination, or any Person or Persons confined under a Green Wax Process, nor shall such receive the smallest relief from this Society.

Resolved,

That the *Rev. John Chetwood* be continued Treasurer, and the *Rev. Boyle Davies* Secretary, for the ensuing year, which at the request of this Society they have humanely accepted of.

Committee for the Ensuing Year.

Rev. Mr. Hincks,	*Lord Bishop of Cork,*
Mr. Thomas Daunt,	*Rt. Rev. Dr. Moylan*
Mr. Richard Lane,	*James Kearny, Esq.*
Mr. John Harris,	*John Thompson, Esq.*
Mr. Michael Busteed,	*Francis A. White, Esq.*
William Beamish, Esq.	*Mr. William Flyn,*
Strettell Jackson, Esq.	*Mr Charles Casey,*
D. Moylan, Esq.	*Mr. John Forster,*
Robert Stevelly, Esq.	*Mr. A. Edwards,*
John Travers, Esq	*Rev. Alex. Kennedy,*
Doctor Westropp	*Samuel M'Call, Esq.*
Mr. Daniel Foley	*Thomas Harding, Jun.*
Mr. Edward Davies,	*Esq.*

Resolved,

That the particular Thanks of this Society be given to the Rev. John Chetwood, for his great assiduity, care, and attention, as Treasurer to this Society.

Resolved,

That the particular thanks of this society be given to the Rev. Boyle Davies, Secretary, for his unwearied pains in discharging the office of Secretary to this charity.

Resolved,

That the particular thanks of this Society be given to Robert Harding, and John Cuthbert, Jun. Esqrs. High Sheriffs of this City, for their compliance with the wishes of the Treasurer, Secretary, and Committee, in doing every thing within their power for the use and preservation of the Health of the Prisoners and in remitting their Fees.

Resolved,

That the sincere Thanks of this Society be given to *Samuel Townshend, Esq.* High-Sheriff of this County, and to *Thomas Hungerford,* Esq. Under-Sheriff, for their ready compliance with the wishes of the Treasurer, Secretary, and Committee, in doing every thing within their power for the use and preservation of the Health of the Prisoners in their Prison and in remitting his Fees.

Resolved,

That the particular Thanks of this Meeting be, and are hereby given, to the *Rev. Alex. Kennedy,* and the *Rev. Boyle Davies,* for their indefatigable attention to the cleanliness of the Gaols, to the Health and Morals of the Prisoners, for their great zeal in soliciting the clemency of the Creditors in the Composition of Debts.

Animated with the favour by which the Scheme has been received, the Committee now beg leave to call upon the Public for their assistance towards its future establishment. The task of visiting the Mansions of Distress, of soliciting the clemency of Creditors, and dispensing the Charitable Loan with the utmost caution, however painful and laborious, they cheerfully take upon themselves: they only ask to have their hands strengthened and their powers enlarged, to which purpose they doubt not, every feeling Member of the Community will cheerfully contribute, and lend his aid to the common cause of Humanity.

In order to render the Charitable Loan still more advantageous to the honest necessitous, the Borrower, by a late regulation, is obliged to pay 2s. 2d. per week for 42 weeks, in discharge of the three Guineas lent; then he or she will have overpaid one Guinea, which is returned, or added to a new Loan, by which he or she has four to trade upon. This has been of the utmost service to the Borrowers, as by it they are worth one Guinea over the Debt that is fully paid, and forced into a degree of industry and œconomy, which hitherto they were unacquainted with, and must render that sum of more real utility than if it were bestowed them.

There are instances in this City, where persons now worth considerable sums, owe their beginning to a Charitable Loan.

Subscriptions became due the 7th instant, which will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Secretary, or any Gentleman of the Committee. June 20.

Committee-Room, Royal Exchange, June 12.

At a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Fund for the Relief of Widows, and Children of such Soldiers, &c. as have fallen in the Rebellion.

RESOLVED,

THAT it appears that above sixteen hundred Pounds have been already paid in to the Bank of the right hon. *David Latouche,* and *Co.* besides the sum of 350l. which we are now informed has been subscribed by the Rathfarnham cavalry.

RESOLVED,

That it is expedient that this subscription should be *general*; and therefore that the chief Magistrates be, and they are hereby requested, to open Books for the purpose, and to promote the same in their respective cities and towns—and to forward the sums subscribed to the house of the right hon. *David Latouche* and *Co.*

RESOLVED,

That (the Number of Subscribers attending this Day, being small, from the shortness of notice) it is expedient to adjourn till *twelve o'Clock on Thursday next,* when the attendance of all persons desiring of promoting this excellent object, is most earnestly requested, in order to appoint a committee to carry their intentions into effect.

SIR,

As Chairman of the Committee, I am desired to forward to you the above Resolutions, and to request your co-operation and assistance in forwarding this benevolent plan.

I am, Sir, &c.

RICHARD BOURNE.

A copy of the above Resolutions be transmitted from *Dublin* to the *Mayor* of *Cork*—— Public Notice is hereby given, that Books will be opened at the Mansion-House, each day from 11 to 3 o,clock, for a *General Subscription* of the benevolent inhabitants of Cork, towards this humane and laudable undertaking.

KINGSMILL BERRY, *Mayor.*

Mansion-House, 20th June.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants *of the* Town *and* Vicinity *of BANTRY, held the 28th Day of May, 1798, LORD BANTRY in the Chair:—*

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

THAT it is with extreme regret we understand, that in consequence of the general Change of Quarters, the *Caithness Legion* are immediately to be removed from Bantry; as that regiment have by their unremitting good Conduct during a Years residence amongst us, deserved our most marked Approbation, and our warmest Thanks.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

That Colonel MONRO be requested to communicate these our Sentiments to the *Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers,* and *Privates* of his Regiment:—

Lord Bantry having quitted the Chair, and *Hugh Hutchinson,* Esq. being called thereto.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

That the Thanks of this Meeting be returned to the *Right Hon. Lord BANTRY* for his proper Conduct in the Chair, and that the above Resolutions be published in the Papers.

Lord Bantry having immediately waited on *Colonel Monro,* received the following Answer:—

MY LORD, *Bantry, 28th May,* 1798.

I have communicated to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Private Men of the *Caithness Legion* under my Command, the Resolutions of the Inhabitants of the Town and Vicinity of *Bantry,* which your Lordship did me the honour to transmit to me; and I am requested by them to entreat your Lordship to inform these Gentlemen, that they feel the highest sense of such distinguished Approbation; and to assure them that no change of Quarters will ever have the effect to efface from their Minds, the remembrance of the mild and generous Conduct of the Inhabitants of *Bantry* towards them.

They further request me to assure your Lordship, that this Approbation derives additional Value in their Estimation from its being communicated through you.

I have the Honour to be,
MY LORD,
Your Lordships most obedient,
And very humble Servant,
WILLIAM MONRO, LT. COL.
Commanding Caithness Legion.

The Right Honourable Lord
BANTRY, &c. &c. &c.—SEAFIELD.

WE, the undersigned, have heard with the truest and most grateful sense of pleasure, the very Gallant and Glorious Conduct of his Majesty's Forces, (Troops of the Line, Militia, Fencibles and Yeomanry,) employed in the present Rebellion, and base attempt to subvert our happy Constitution; and wishing to declare our firm intention to uphold and support the King's Troops, and to substitute ourselves as the Protectors of those Families whose Relations have fallen in this service of their King and Country, do enter into a Subscription for this purpose; and do hereby call upon and invite all his Majesty's Loyal Subjects to afford their mite towards so laudable a purpose.

	£.	s.	d.
General Sir James Stewart,	50	0	0
Brig. Gen. Sir Charles Ross,	25	0	0
Serjeant Chatterton,	25	0	0
William Chatterton, capt. Eniskilliners,	11	7	6
John Stewart, capt. Eniskilliners,	11	7	6
Richard Hare,	22	15	0
John Pedder,	11	7	6
Richard Perry,	11	7	6
George Stevelly, Royal C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Thomas Harding, R. C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Edward Wilmott,	5	13	9
M. R. Westropp, R. C. V.	11	7	6
Hugh Baker, R. C. V.	11	7	6
James Chatterton, R. C. V.	11	7	6
John Cuthbert, Jun. R. C. V.	11	7	6
Edward Pope, R. C. V.	5	13	9
Anthony Edwards, R. C. V.	5	13	6
N. Maffey,	11	7	6
Wm. Hodder,	11	7	6
Ralph Westropp	5	13	9
Henry S. Perse, Lt. L. C. L.	5	13	9
Bernard Shaw,	11	7	6
Wm. Maxwell,	11	7	6
Henry Bagnell,	5	13	9
Marcus Lynch,	5	13	9
Isaac Morgan,	11	7	6
William Smith,	100	0	0
Sir John Gilman,	11	7	6
George Jack,	11	7	6
John Martin,	5	13	9
Lieut. Col. Brownrigg,	11	7	6
Major Gray,	11	7	6
Charles Creed,	11	7	6
Morgan Colwell,	5	13	6
D. Lombard,	3	8	3
Joseph Rogers,	5	13	9
Savage French,	22	15	0
Mrs. Robinet,	11	7	6
Michael Morrison,	5	13	9
Thomas Gibbings,	5	13	9
Strettle Jackson,	5	13	9
Major Gibbings,	11	7	6
Michael Wood,	17	1	3
John Cuthbert, sen.	11	7	6
Mrs. Judkin Fitzgerald,	5	13	9
Austin Shinkwin,	5	13	9
Simeon Hardy,	1	2	9
John Leathem,	11	7	6
George Collis,	5	13	9
Nicholas Francis Coppinger,	22	15	0
William Hoare,	1	2	9
Daniel Callaghan,	5	13	9
Daniel Lane,	5	13	9
A Poor Man's Mite,	11		4½
Samuel Cooper Austen,	5	13	9
Bradshaw Popham,	2	5	6
Leycester and M'Calls,	34	2	6
John Newman, *Dromore,*	11	7	6
John Thompson,	11	7	6
John Logan,	1	2	9
Benjamin Parven,	1	2	9
Mark Osborne,	2	5	6
D. Denny,	2	5	6
Thomas Biggs,	11	7	6
Thomas White,	3	8	3
David Deane,	2	5	6
Peter Morgan, *Bridestown,*	5	13	9
George Baker,	11	7	6
Jeffry Beasly and Son,	5	13	9
Joseph Hendley,	11	7	6

Further Subscriptions will be received by Captain WESTROPP, *Royal Cork Volunteers,* Marlborough-Street. JUNE 9.

FLAX-SEED.

A CARGO of Prime NEW FLAXSEED, just arrived per the *Norfolk* to DANIEL CALLAGHAN, who will engage the Quality and Growth, and Dispose of it on moderate Terms, to close Sales. May 23.

On Sale, for Ready Money only,
At William Clarke's, Charlotte's-Quay,

600 Barrels Screened Oats;
800 Barrels of Malt;
Cotton Mule Twist; Water Twist, and Chains;
Bark; Hoops, and Brick. June 23.

To be Sold,
A Pair of well trained Horses,
Fit for either Road or Carriage.

ALSO, a *Chaise* and *Harness* and a *single Chaise.*—A Coach-house and Stable for four Horses to be Let. Apply to Mr. LETHAM, Patrick's-Place. *June 23.*

TENERIFFE BARILLA.

Phillip Molloy will Sell by Auction,

On Tuesday the 26th June, 1798, at 1 o'Clock, On Board the *George,* Captain *Coats,* at the Custom-house Quay, DUBLIN,

100 *Tons of Teneriffe Barilla Ashes,*

Of as good a Quality as that Island produces:—It will be put up in such Lots as the Buyers may choose, and the Terms made agreeable to them. F. THOME, Sworn Broker.

WHEREAS, a report prevailed, that *Joseph Burnston* who was executed in this City on Friday last, was a *Methodist*—the Preacher and Trustees of the Methodist Society in Cork, think it their duty to assure the Public, that he has not been a Member of their society those seven years; nor in any wise connected with them. *June 23.*

C. DONEGAN has this Day received a supply of OLD PORT WINE, in Pipes and Hhds. per the *Eliza,* from *Oporto.* He has also on Sale:——

Jamaica Rum;
Pickling Vinegar;
A few Hhds. nice flavoured Claret;
Scale and refined Sugars;
Kent Hops;
Virginia Wrapper Tobacco;
Spanish Shumack and Corkwood.

Which he will Dispose of on the lowest possible Terms. June 23.

By Order of His Majesty's High Court of Admiralty.

For Sale by AUCTION at CORK,

ON MONDAY, the 2d Day of *July* next, the following GOODS; being the entire *Cargo* of the Portuguese Ship, *Na. Sa. de Patrocinio Et St. Anna,* captured by the French on her Voyage from *Pernambuco* to *Oporto,* and recaptured by his Majesty's Ships *Galatea* and *Doris:*

About 725 Chests, 112 Casks, 71 Frails, 4 Bags, } *Sugar:*
2,200 Ox Horns;
4,300 Tanned Hides;
220 Undressed Hides;
360 Bags Cotton Wool;
100 Pieces, 120 Quintals, } *Dye-Wood:*
3 Casks Honey;
70 Planks;
1 Box of Sweetmeats.

Immediately after the Sale of the Cargo, the said SHIP, with *all her Materials,* will also be Disposed of. Catalogues and further particulars may be had, by applying to

EMERIC VIDAL,
JOHN COTTER,
A. T. SAMPAYO. } *Commissioners.*

CORK, May 22, 1798.

Voluntary Subscriptions.

CIRCULAR Letters having been sent to such Gentlemen as have not yet come forward with their First Subscription, the Publication of the Subscribers' Names will be withheld until the 2d of July next, when it is hoped ALL the Gentlemen will have an Opportunity of making the 2nd Quarter's Payment; at which time a correct List will be published. June 23.

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the English Mails to the 16th inst. inclusive—from which we select the following Intelligence.

LONDON,

SATURDAY, JUNE 16.

Letters from Lisbon, of the 15th ult. advise, that the Court of Portugal has ordered five ships of the line to join the Earl of St. Vincent's fleet, and that the Prince Royal, of 110 guns, the Medusa, and Queen of Portugal, of 74 guns, and two frigates, have sailed from that port to convoy a fleet of 64 sail of merchantmen, bound for Brazil and Bengal. The letter adds, that numbers of seamen continue to be pressed, and that the most vigorous warlike preparations are made both by sea and land.

A Bill is immediately to be brought into Parliament, to authorize Government to accept of the ſervice of ſuch of the Militia regiments of Great Britain as ſhall voluntarily offer themſelves to go to Ireland. Several Engliſh regiments have actually offered themſelves; among which, we underſtand, is the Marquis of Hertford's.

On Tueſday laſt there was a grand Meeting at Norfolk-Houſe, in St. James's-ſquare, to conſider of the propriety of remonſtrating with his Majeſty on the ſubject of the affairs of Ireland, which was to be done by way of an addreſs, to be preſented to the King at the Levee of the following day. Lord Thurlow took the lead at this Meeting, which was attended by ſeveral Lords and Commoners.—As the meeting was about to break up, the Duke of Leinſter came in, and, having ſtated his intention of making a motion in the Houſe of Lords as yeſterday, it was agreed to defer the Addreſs to the Throne till after the reſult of his motion was known.

TREASON.—Yeſterday morning, in conſequence of a warrant ſigned by the Duke of Portland, Fugion and Rivett, two of the officers belonging to the Public Office, Bow-ſtreet, apprehended Archibald Heron, Clerk at an eminent Merchant's in Bow-lane, Cheapſide, on a charge of treaſonable practices. The particulars of the charge did not tranſpire.

The late Mr. Todd left all his fortune, with the exception of ſome inconſiderable legacies, to the children of his daughter, the Counteſs of Lauderdale.

Buonaparte travelled from Paris to Toulon with the paſſport of one of his Secretaries, whoſe name he aſſumed. He paſſed through Lyons without being known, ſo that his journey and his deſtination were a profound ſecret till he reached Toulon.

Letters from the frontiers of Weſtphalia ſtate that the Pruſſian and Hanoverian army of obſervation is compoſed of (according to a review lately made) 65,000 effective men. The Hanoverian corps, commanded by General Walmodin Gimborn, has its head-quarters at Bremen. The young Prince of Orange is there alſo. The reſt of the corps extend to a part of the right ſhore of the Weſer. The Pruſſian army, which is alſo poſted on the two ſhores of Weſer, has ſtill its head-quarters at Minden. It was propoſed to transfer them to Ham, but it appears that this will not take place. The expected arrival of General Kalreuth is much talked of. He is to be the commander in Chief. The Van-guard under General Blucher is going to be marched to the environs of the Weſel.

By Lieutenant Lewis, who arrived on Wedneſday from Lord St. Vincent's fleet, there are ſeveral letters, but none later than the 21ſt of May. At that time the diſpoſition of our fleet was as follows:

Admiral Sir William Parker was with the main body of the fleet before Cadiz; Sir John Orde was at Tangiers, with ſix ſail of the line; and Rear-Admiral Nelſon was gone up the Mediterranean with three ſail of the line and ſome frigates, though we do not know for what particular purpoſe. We learn by the laſt Hamburgh letters, that the latter ſquadron had been ſeen off Leghorn, and had taken ſome prizes. It is only by the way of France that it is underſtood that Lord St. Vincent is himſelf gone up the Mediterranean. The Emperor of Morocco continued to refuſe to ſupply our fleet with freſh proviſions.

We almoſt fear that our fleet that is gone up the Mediterranean will arrive too late to catch the Toulon fleet, which is undoubtedly gone high up that ſea. Whether Greece or Egypt is to be firſt *revolutionized*, is a point on which Doctors differ. Some perſons, and of no inconſiderable authority, think that the French will attempt the taking of Oczakow from the Ruſſians.

"Conſidering the immenſe variety of conjectures on the true object of the Toulon Armament, (ſays the *Surveillant*,) the following particulars may ſerve as ſome *data* to reſolve the problem. Buonaparte, in order to improve the leiſure he derived from the temporizations of the Auſtrian Plenipotentiaries, demanded from the Public Library at Milan, all the books treating on Egypt, Syria, the Red Sea, the Perſian Gulph, &c. On his returning the books after the concluſion of Peace, all ſuch paſſages were found marked as treated of Egypt. It is no doubt from ſimilar *data*, (adds the ſame Journal,) that perſons, poſſeſſed of the beſt means of information aſſert, that the troops are to be landed at Alexandria."

EDINBURGH,

JUNE 16.

The Univerſity of Glaſgow have determined not to admit into that Univerſity any of the ſtudents who were diſmiſſed from Dublin College, for having been leading and active members of treaſonable ſocieties in Trinity College, while they continue under the ſentence of expulſion.

On the 11th current, the ſenate of the Univerſity of Glaſgow, conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. Michael M'Culoch, miniſter at Bothwell.

Our advices from Ayr contains the very pleaſing intelligence, that the Sutherland and Gordon fencibles, two very fine regiments, have nobly volunteered their ſervices to aſſiſt in quelling the rebellion in Ireland; although they were raiſed to ſerve only in their country.—Our gallant countryman, Major-General Alex. Campbell of Monzie, goes over at their head.

We hear from all parts of the country, that the militia ballots have been carried into effect, with great cordiality.

The Lancaſhire Light Dragoons, commanded by colonel Henry Biſhop, it is ſuppoſed are by this time at Belfaſt, where they will be very ſerviceable.

Lord M'Donald has made an offer to Government to raiſe two battalions; Sir Benjamin Dunbar an additional battalion; and Major Cameron of Lochiel, a regiment, all of which are accepted.

The Earl of Exeter has expunged from his library and burnt the works of Voltaire, Rouſſeau, and Bolingbroke, Abbe Raynal, and the French Encyclopædia.

DUBLIN,

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

Yeſterday evening, at five o'clock, the Moſt Noble the Marquis Cornwallis and ſuite arrived from England in the Loftus packet, under convoy of the Europa man of war. His Lordſhip landed at the Hotel near the Pigeon-houſe. The carriages of Earl Camden having waited at the water ſide for the Noble Marquis, conveyed him to town, eſcorted by a ſquadron of horſe—arrived at the Caſtle about half paſt ſix—and, immediately after, his Lordſhip was ſworn into the important ſituation of Chief Governor and Commander in Chief of this kingdom, before Earl Camden and the Lords of the Privy Council.

Marquis Cornwallis was accompanied by Gen. Roſs, Capt. Pariſh, and another military gentleman. His Lordſhip was dreſſed in full regimentals, and, notwithſtanding the many campaigns and arduous ſervices in which he has been engaged in the weſtern and eaſtern parts of the globe, exhibits a very healthful florid appearance.

Yeſterday, the city of Dublin, in its Corporate capacity, waited on Earl Camden, with an addreſs appoſite to the circumſtance of his departure from this kingdom; and the high office which he held in it, and was received by his Lordſhip with the moſt affecting marks of reſpect and ſenſibility.

The Provoſt and Fellows of Trinity College, waited upon the Earl of Camden, with a ſimilar addreſs.

Addreſſes from the Term and Seſſion Grand Juries of the city of Dublin, to the ſame effect, were alſo preſented.

There is no Marchioneſs of Cornwallis, the lady of his Excellency having died ſome time ago, during the period of the American war.

His Excellency the Marquis of Cornwallis, the Earl of Camden, and a number of perſonages of the firſt diſtinction, dined together yeſterday evening at the Caſtle.

The departure of Earl Camden will take place to-morrow.

We hear, that the Yeomanry of this city have offered to attend Lord Camden to the water ſide, on his departure from this country, and that the offer has been accepted by his Lordſhip.

BELFAST,

JUNE 18.

Died, laſt night, at 7 o'clock, at Shane's Caſtle, the Right Honourable Lord O'Neill, Governor of this county, in conſequence of the wounds having mortified which he received in the affair at Antrim.—His ſon, Lord Charles O'Neill, ſucceeds to his titles and eſtate.

On Friday morning the 15th inſtant, Henry Munro, ſhop-keeper, of Liſburn, who with others commanded the Rebel troops, amounting to 6000 or 7000, on the high grounds above Lord Moira's houſe, was taken ſkulking among the fields near Caſtlewellan, by two of the yeomen, aided by ſeveral of the country people. On Saturday morning he was brought to a General Court Martial, at Liſburn; and on the evidence of three of the Rebels, who acted under his orders near Ballinahinch on the 13th inſtant, was found guilty of treaſon and rebellion, to which crime he pleaded guilty, and was ſentenced to be hanged; which ſentence was put in execution on the ſame day, about four o'clock, oppoſite his own door in Liſburn: after hanging a conſiderable time, his head was ſevered from his body, and ſtuck on the top of a pike, and affixed on the market-houſe there.

General Munro's Proclamation to his Army and the Inhabitants of the County of Down:

Not to pay any rent to diſaffected landlords, as ſuch rent is confiſcated to the uſe of the National Liberty War. Head-quarters, Ballynahinch, 12th June, 1798.

The following very ſingular letter from General Munro to citizen Townſend, of Ballynahinch, was produced to the Court Martial, and the hand-writing proved, and alſo admitted by the priſoner:

"*Worthy Citizen,*

"We have had ſome ſmall reinforcements, ſay 300 men; I hear yours is much more. I hope the Defenders have rallied to you. Send me expreſs. I ſend you ſome ball cartridges. You muſt preſs for proviſions as we do. I will ſend you ſome more to-day, and any thing that can be got here. "MUNRO."

Tueſday Morning. The citizens are all in choice ſpirits longing for action.

Health and Reſpect.

Hugh M'Culloch, grocer, at Bangor, and a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Rebels, taken priſoner during the action at Ballynahinch, was hanged on the Windmill-hill, juſt after the battle was over.

A Court Martial is to ſit to-day for the trial of the Rev. Mr. Birch of Saintfield, at Liſburn.

CORK.

The PROPRIETOR of the CORK HERALD, *informs the Country Subſcribers to this Paper, that if they order payment forthwith to be made at his Office in Cork, they will ſave conſiderably, as he intends in a few days to ſend a Clerk to wait on them at their reſpective Houſes in the Country, when they will be charged £. 1 2 9 for the current half year.*

BY EXPRESS.

Extract of a Letter from Enniſcorthy, to Lieut. General Sir James Stewart, dated 21ſt. June, 1798.

Major General *Johnſon*, with four thouſand, attacked the *REBEL CAMP* at Laquin, on 19th inſt. at ſix in the morning, which he inſtantly put to flight with great ſlaughter, and with little or no loſs on his ſide.

Lieutenant-General *Lake* and Major General *Johnſon* attacked the *REBELS* on the 21ſt inſt. who were ſtrongly poſted in the town of *Enniſcorthy*, and on *Vinegar Hill*, and compleatly routed them, leaving great numbers killed on the Field; the loſs on our ſide very trifling.

Brigadier-General *Moore*, commanding the right column of Major General *Johnſon's* Army, was attacked by the Rebels, whom he defeated with very great ſlaughter, and drove them compleatly into the town of Wexford, which was to be attacked this morning.

THOMAS BROWNRIGG, Lieut. Col

In confirmation of the above, it affords us peculiar ſatisfaction to preſent our readers with further accounts which arrived this day.

An expreſs arrived at Waterford yeſterday at noon from Lieutenant General Lake at *Enniſcorthy*, dated on the 21ſt. (Thurſday) ſtating that the king's troops attacked the Rebels at *Vinegar Hill* and Enniſcorthy, and ſuceeded in compleatly driving them from both places with the loſs of *ſeven thouſand men*; the Gentleman who ſent this account from Wateford (a merchant of the higheſt reſpectability in that City) dwells with peculiar energy on the loſs the Rebels muſt have ſuſtained, he ſays the ſlaughter was "*horrid to think of*," and that it was *incalculable!*—We can readily give credit to this ſtatement when we can aſſure the Public that there could not be leſs than *fourteen thouſand* of the king's troops brought againſt them, and a park of *fifty pieces of artillery!!*—The cannon loſt in the affair with *Colonel Walpole* were recovered as likewiſe the howitzer loſt by General *Fawcett* in the unfortunate affair of the *Meath* regiment. The ſhips and gun boats are actively employed in annoying the foe from the ſea ſide.

It appears that after this *ſignal defeat* the Rebels fled towards *Wexford*, whither General *Lake* was purſuing them, and from which ſtation he has no doubt before this time compleatly diſlodged them.—Their body once broken they fall an eaſy prey to the different detachments of our troops, who purſues them in all directions.

Beſide the above it appears that the Rebels have ſuffered a defeat at *Tottenham Green*, in which affair they loſt *ſeven hundred men.*

The loſs of the Rebels may well be ſtated as *incalculable*, when we conſider that the *killed* ſeldom amount to one-fourth part of the *wounded*, when *ſeven thouſand* are *killed off*, it may reaſonably be ſuppoſed that the *wounded* at leaſt muſt amount to *fourteen thouſand!* which from the deſperation of their cauſe, and the irregular precipitancy of the Rebel's flight, muſt languiſh out the few hours of their miſerable lives, and die unlamented and forgotten.

The high ſheriff of the co. of Tipperary, with a guard of 60 dragoons proceeded to Carrick-on-Suir yeſterday, and took into cuſtody *ſeveral perſons of property*, ſome of whom were puniſhed, and from whom great diſcoveries are expected. Thus falls the Hydra of rebellion! and thus this *Rope of Sand* which has taken years to form, falls into helpleſs atoms in a few days, and abandons the miſguided people who truſted to its ſtrength, to deſpair and ruin!

In the late Battle at Ballynahinch, two *common drabs* were fantaſtically dreſſed up as the Goddeſſes of *Reaſon* and *Liberty*; they bore green flags in their hands and excited the barbarous multitude to acts of phrenzy and deſperation. Theſe *immortal Ladies* met with a trifling accident—they were found *dead* after the action on the field of Battle.

We ſincerely congratulate our old Friends, "*the Raſpers*," on their late eſcape from the machinations of Meſſrs. Burniſton and Co. We know them however well enough to commit them againſt any horde of Traitors in the land, and have no fears for the conſequences.

The narrow policy which has induced ſeveral perſons for ſome time paſt to hoard quantities of ſilver coin, will now compleatly betray itſelf; *a new ſilver coinage* is ſhortly to be iſſued from the Mint, by which the old mint Shillings will be reduced to *one-half* their value, and the ſheet ſhillings, the manufacture of which forms ſo conſiderable a part of the Birmingham trade, will not be taken in exchange for *one penny.*

Burniſton, that moſt atrocious offender, has proved that the preſent diabolical plan to overturn the Government, does not reſt excluſively with *one religious party*; he was a *rank Fanatic*, and was in the conſtant habit of *canting* and *hymn-ſinging* three times a day!!

A certain *punning* Gentleman of this city, declares that the Rebels have been compleatly *Pickled* at *Vinegar Hill.*

Yeſterday was executed at the Temporary Gallows on the Parade, *Joſeph Burnſton*, convicted by the Court Martial, of crimes at which human nature ſhudders to reflect on. It was proved on the trial, that he ſigned the death warrant of the late Col. St. George and Mr. Uniacke, who were ſo inhumanly murdered;—that he ſupplied the Piſtols which ſhot Sir Henry Mannix—and was the ſuggeſter of a Plot to ſacrifice the Members of one of our Yeomanry Corps: In ſhort, for extent and depth, and for the conſequent effuſion of Blood, no Plot ever diſcovered bore more horrid features. The wretched man met his fate, and we truſt it will prove an awful example to thoſe who remain behind.—He was accompanied to the place of Execution, by *Daniel Keeff*, who was convicted of being a United Iriſhman, and Secretary to their Committee, where his ſentence of death was read; but in conſequence of his youth, and being ſuppoſed to act under the impreſſion of others, his puniſhment was commuted to Tranſportation for *ſeven years.*

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

MONDAY, JUNE 11.

Mr. *Sheridan* gave notice, that on Thurſday next he ſhould make a motion reſpecting the ſtate of Ireland.

MESSRS. O'CONNORS.

Mr. *St. John* ſaid, that he had ſome time ſince given notice of his intention to bring forward a motion reſpecting the conduct of government towards Roger and Arthur O'Connor, Eſqrs. If, from the period of that notice, Gentlemen had turned the ſubject in their minds, he ſhould feel himſelf very happy; for the caſe of thoſe unfortunate, innocent, and reſpectable Gentlemen deſerved every conſideration, and the queſtion itſelf was of the utmoſt importance, inaſmuch as it reſpected the perſonal liberty of the ſubject, a thing which of all others was the moſt dear and valuable to men, and the beſt right which civil ſociety ſecured to us. Although the queſtion he was about to agitate reſpected only two men, yet in its conſequences every man in the kingdom was wounded through their ſides.

An honourable Member had juſt given notice of a Motion reſpecting Ireland, and in conſequence of that notice, and in conſideration of the ſituation in which the Meſſrs. O'Connors now ſtood, he would not in the leaſt touch upon the affairs of that unfortunate Country. He would not touch upon any ſubject which could bring into premature diſcuſſion thoſe melancholy tranſactions tranſmitted to us by every ſucceſſive poſt.

The queſtion itſelf, he thought, might be conſidered in two points of view; firſt, how far the conduct of Government in iſſuing the Warrants was legal? Or if it was legal, how far their conduct had been conſonant to uſual practice and the merciful diſpenſation of Britiſh Juſtice? As to the firſt of theſe queſtions, in the conſideration of it, it would be neceſſary to go back and examine that law which ſecured the perſonal liberty of the ſubjects of theſe kingdoms—that fundamental law, Habeas Corpus, which was now in part ſuſpended. The Houſe would recollect, that under the falſe idea of a ſuppoſed conſpiracy, a bill was paſſed through in one day. Government, when they wanted theſe extraordinary powers, infuſed into the Houſe an opinion that there exiſted a great and dangerous conſpiracy againſt the conſtitution of the country. An Hon. Gentleman had ſaid—"Wait until the trials at Maidſtone are gone through, and there will be developed a conſpiracy of the moſt dangerous nature, whoſe ramifications extend to the remoteſt parts of the kingdom." The Houſe had now an opportunity of judging of the truth of theſe aſſertions. The Trials were over, and ſo far from any conſpiracy being made out, it did not even form a part of the caſe. The Houſe therefore was undoubtedly called upon to examine how Government had acted in the execution of the extraordinary powers veſted in them. But a previous neceſſary inquiry was, what was the power veſted in them? The Habeas Corpus Act had two parts and two objects in view—the one to prevent illegal impriſonments here, and the other to prevent any ſubject from being ſent from this country a priſoner either to Scotland, Ireland, Jerſey, Guernſey, or other his Majeſty's dominions. This part of the Act of Habeas Corpus remained unaltered by the laſt Act for ſuſpending it, was in as full force as ever, and ſtood preciſely on the ſame grounds as if no ſuch act had paſſed. He muſt now ſtate a ſubſequent clauſe which empowered Miniſters to ſend away any perſon who had committed a crime in another part of his Majeſty's dominions—this was the 19th clauſe, and upon that he preſumed the Gentlemen on the other ſide meant to reſt their defence. It therefore became neceſſary for him to ſhew, that Mr. Roger O'Connor had committed no crime, which he thought he could do, and even that it was almoſt phyſically and morally impoſſible that he ſhould be guilty of High Treaſon. If he could make this out to the ſatisfaction of the Houſe, he conceived they could have no heſitation in complying with his motion, that copies of the warrants ſhould be laid before the Houſe.

In making out this point, and tracing Mr. O'Connor's conduct with fulneſs and fairneſs, it would be neceſſary to recur to a period of two years back, when the French threatened Ireland with an invaſion, by appearing off Bantry Bay. Mr Roger O'Connor was a man of fortune, of influence, and of reſpectability in that neighbourhood, and at that time no man was more active in exertion for the defence of the country. He accommodated the military in their march,

and did every thing in his power to reſiſt the enemy, and protect the country. Shortly after ward however, in the month of April, he was ſuſpected of having the principles of an United Iriſhman. To remove ſuſpicion, he came and lived in England, where he continued until the month of June. On the 17th of that month the Lord Lieutenant iſſued a Proclamation, that all perſons who would come in, take the Oath of Allegiance to his Majeſty, and give ſurety, ſhould be indemnified for paſt conduct. Under the faith of that Proclamation, Mr. Roger O'Connor returned to Ireland, took the oath, and gave ſureties on the 19th of June. On the 21ſt of July following he was apprehended for High Treaſon: he was carried priſoner to Dublin, and there Mr. Pelham told him the charges againſt him were ill founded, and he was diſmiſſed. He returned to live at his houſe, and ſhortly afterwards the aſſizes at Cork commenced. He, as a Gentleman of the Bar, attended, and, unfortunately for himſelf, was very ſucceſsful in defending perſons accuſed of crimes againſt the State. No ſooner had the Aſſizes cloſed, but he was again apprehended upon preciſely the ſame charges he was before, and which Mr. Pelham told him were ill founded. He remained a priſoner until the next ſpring Aſſizes at Cork, when he was moſt honourably acquitted. Very near the ſame time that an Honourable Gentleman was in the Engliſh Houſe of Commons exerting his eloquence to prove his innocence, a Warrant was preparing by the Engliſh Secretary againſt him. Immediately upon his acquittal he came to London, and the firſt ſtep which he took upon his arrival was to write to the Duke of Portland. This at leaſt evinced a conſcious innocence. He could have no ſuſpicion of any warrant againſt him, as he wrote to inform him where he was. The conſequence was, an order to take him into cuſtody for High Treaſon. He remonſtrated with the Duke of Portland upon this conduct, and intimated that his evidence might be of ſervice to his brother then in cuſtody here. He was ordered, however, that day to prepare to return to Ireland, and when he arrived there he again communicated with the Iriſh Government. In a converſation which he had with Mr. Cooke, who, it muſt be preſumed, ſpoke the ſenſe of the Iriſh Government, he was diſtinctly informed that there was no charge againſt him, and told, that if he wiſhed to live in England, it was all they wiſhed. If therefore he was correct, and the Houſe would give him credit for wiſhing to be ſo, he had made out a caſe which put the Secretary of State in a ſituation of reſponſibility, and one in which it was neceſſary to vindicate himſelf.

It was neceſſary to reflect upon the circumſtances under which the Habeas Corpus Act paſſed. It appeared that it was a practice during the reign of Charles I. (whoſe Judges were willing to ſanction any arbitrary meaſure) to accuſe perſons of crimes in other parts of his dominions, and under that pretence readily to tranſport them. This would evidently appear from an attentive peruſal of the Statute; and he put it to the Houſe, whether there was ever ſo appoſite a caſe as that of the unfortunate and innocent Gentleman alluded to.

But to return to the caſe of Mr. R. O'Connor, —ſcarcely had he arrived in Ireland when a Warrant came from the Engliſh Secretary (by what authority it was executed there he knew not) when he was dragged back, under that Warrant to England again. It may be ſaid, that he was brought back again as his evidence was wanted in his brother's cauſe; but let it be remembered when Mr. O'Connor urged that, in his letter to the Duke of Portland, no notice whatever was taken of it, and his laſt words were, when he quitted England, that he deſired it to be intimated that his evidence might be uſeful to his brother. Perhaps it had occurred to the Secretary of State, that if he was ſent off, and not permitted to be preſent and give evidence at the trial, it would cauſe a conſiderable prejudice againſt their proceedings—when he came over he remained until after the trial, and was then ſent back.

To turn now to the caſe of Mr. A. O'Connor; it was very well known that he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a remarkable debate in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons. He was afterwards a candidate at the general election—he alſo was apprehended upon a charge of high treaſon, and ſubjected to a long and rigorous confinement; and the Houſe would recollect, that it came out at the trial at Maidſtone, that he was twice fired upon during his impriſonment. After he had been ſubjected to that impriſonment, he was at laſt ſuffered to walk out of the Caſtle without any proſecution, having endured an illegal impriſonment of ſeven months, (for ſurely no man would undertake to ſay that ſuch an impriſonment was legal; he remained but a ſhort time in Dublin, and then came to England. Here he was apprehended, tried, and acquitted; and the moment he was acquitted he was brought back to London and ſent to Ireland. It was but fair and reaſonable to preſume that he had committed no crime in Ireland, from whence he had ſo lately come without any proſecution urged againſt him.—Suppoſing, therefore, the caſe did not fall under the 12th clauſe of the Habeas Corpus act, he would reſt a great deal upon that ſpirit, which Adminiſtration, by their conduct, ſhewed themſelves actuated with.

It might be anſwered to him, that it was as neceſſary to lodge detainers in the caſe of High Treaſon as in the caſe of any other crime. The law might be ſo, but from the ſtatute of Edward III. to the preſent time, during a period of 400 years, not one inſtance would be found in which that right had been exerciſed; was there any one period in our hiſtory in which the conduct of government was ſo ſtrongly marked? If, therefore, the practice had not been ſo—if that right had not been exerciſed, it ſtood upon different grounds to that caſe in which it had been exerciſed, There was, however, one precedent which bore ſome remote reſemblance; it was the caſe of Lord Strafford. In that caſe the Houſe of Commons impeached Lord Strafford, but they failed to convince his Judges, the Peers, of his guilt, and they pronounced the verdict of not guilty. Not guilty had had alſo been pronounced in this caſe—but although Lord Strafford had been declared not guilty, under pretence of having found ſome new evidence as they pretended, they brought in a bill of attainder. But however alarmed Adminiſtration might be at the preſent period, would they preſume to ſay that they had more cauſe of alarm than ever exiſted ſince the time of Edward III. ſince which period there had been no precedent for their conduct? It was never done during the tyrannic reign of Henry VIII. or during the bad reigns of Charles I, or Charles II. or James II. It was not done during the rebellion in the year 1715, or in that of the year 1745. It was not done at any period during the American war.—If it had not been done during any of theſe periods, and Miniſters thought fit now to do it, did it not become that Houſe to go into an inveſtigation of their conduct, and of the reaſon upon which it was founded?

There was no one thing, in the catalogue of human engagement, of higher eſtimation than perſonal liberty; and if we looked to the hiſtory of our Conſtitution, at no time did it flouriſh more than when it ſacredly regarded the perſonal liberty of the Subject? When was the period at which he dated the foundation of our Conſtitution? At that period when the armed Barons of a Nation forced from a reluctant Monarch the great Charter of our Liberties. From that period it might be traced down to the time of Charles I. and the celebrated Petition of right which was aſſerted and maintained by Parliament, and it would appear, that whenever a rapacious King or Adminiſtration attacked the liberties of the people, they were as continually inſpired with a ſpirit of reſiſtance, and of aſſerting their rights. It was ſo in 16 Car. I. It was ſo in the time of Car. II. when the oppreſſion of an obſcure individual was the cauſe of paſſing the habeas corpus. A man of the name of Jenks was committed for a turbulent ſpeech at Guildhall. The Chancellor Nottingham, refuſed to iſſue the writ of Habeas Corpus during the vacation; and in conſequence of the oppreſſion of that obſcure individual, the habeas corpus act was paſſed by the Legiſlature. Let not the houſe imagine, that becauſe only two gentlemen were now concerned, that it was therefore a caſe of no importance—it might affect the happineſs of every man in the kingdom. All might be wounded through their ſides. Admitting for a moment that thoſe gentlemen were not of unſpotted innocent characters, he would aſk what ſort of objects would government like to ſelect for an eſſay? They would take a ſuſpicious character, and one that perhaps would create but a little intereſt in their fate, and having once eſtabliſhed a precedent, they would afterwards apply the maxims as they pleaſed.

If he had failed to impreſs the houſe with conviction, the fault muſt be with himſelf; he was ſure that the Houſe would admit his reaſoning was juſt, but he might be told that it did not apply.—It might be ſaid that he had ſtated one caſe, they would prove another—if they did not, the houſe could not heſitate to acquieſce in his motion for copies of the warrants.

An Hon. Gentleman had aſked, with what motion he intended to follow up his firſt motion? He would tell him—after he had obtained copies of the warrants for the commitment of Roger and Arthur O'Connor, he ſhould move for extracts of ſuch letters from Lord Camden, which contained the charges againſt thoſe gentlemen. That would, he conceived, bring the point fully and fairly to iſſue; and having ſtated this, he deemed it unneceſſary to add more; but he ſhould move, that a copy of the warrant for apprehending Roger O'Connor, Eſq. for High Treaſon, to be laid before the Houſe.

The Speaker intimated, that it would be better in the Hon. Gentleman's ſecond motion to move for the information exhibited againſt Mr. O'Connor upon oath.

Mr. St. John acquieſced.

The Attorney General ſaid, the obſervations he had to make would not lead him to treſpaſs long upon the attention of the Houſe; it required but little time to anſwer the arguments uſed by the Hon. Gentleman, or to ſtate the ground upon which he ſhould give his moſt decided negative to this motion. The ſimple ground upon which it was, becauſe he thought that it was a motion of all others the moſt hoſtile to the intereſts of juſtice, and the moſt inconſiſtent with the intereſts of thoſe perſons in whoſe behalf the motion, was ſtated to have been made.—In diſcuſſing this queſtion, he wiſhed to take it up on general principles, and not to enter into an inveſtigation of the conduct of the two perſons alluded to. The Hon. Gentleman had termed thoſe two perſons, unfortunate, innocent, and reſpectable perſons; he did mean to diſcuſs the queſtion, whether or no they were entitled to thoſe epithets, becauſe it was a ſubject wholly foreign to the ſubject before the Houſe. Of one of thoſe Gentlemen who knew nothing; of the other it was not fit that he ſhould ſay any thing, except that in his official capacity he had proſecuted him for High Treaſon, and that upon an examination of the caſe, the Jury ſaid he was not guilty. The circumſtances attending that Trial were before the country, and every man might make his own obſervations upon it: for his own part he ſhould not make any. Having declined making any comments upon the Trial, he ſhould now ſtate a few facts which he thought it neceſſary to ſtate, in order that they might arrive at a correct concluſion. Arthur O'Connor, one of the perſons to whom this motion alluded, had, it appeared, been tried in a certain county of Great Britain, for a certain offence charged to have been committed in Great Britain. At the concluſion of that trial, however, in which he was acquitted, he was apprehended again upon a warrant, for the iſſuing of which he was bound to ſuppoſe there was ſufficient reaſon. He apprehended that it was impoſſible for any perſon to deny, that if there exiſted any ground for apprehending Mr. O'Connor, and for ſending him to Ireland, that he might legally be apprehended and ſent to Ireland. It appeared that the Secretary of State had apprehended Mr. O'Connor, and ſent him to Ireland, and *prima facie* he was bound to ſuppoſe, that the Secretary of State had acted right. With reſpect to Mr. Roger O'Connor, he ſhould only ſay that, either having been acquitted, or never having been accuſed (it made no difference in the argument,) he was in point of fact in this kingdom, and was arreſted by virtue of a warrant from the Secretary of State, and ſent into Ireland. Upon this fact he ſhould only obſerve, that the Secretary of State could not iſſue a warrant for the apprehenſion of any perſon unleſs there was ſome charge made againſt him. The Honourable Gentleman had made ſome obſervations upon the Habeas Corpus Act, and had paſſed many eulogiums upon it; no man could agree more heartily than he did in ſetting a high value upon that Act, but it had nothing to do with the caſe of the two Gentlemen in queſtion. He thought it a moſt important circumſtance, that the Honourable Gentleman had been able to prove, that the bill which had lately paſſed for ſuſpending in part the Habeas Corpus Act, did not apply to the caſe of the Meſſrs. O'Connors; becauſe, during the whole time thoſe two perſons were in England, they had not thought proper to apply for a writ of habeas corpus. They might, by applying for a writ of habeas corpus, have had the legality of their detention inquired into by a court of law, which was the proper place to diſcuſs this queſtion.—This meaſure either was not thought of by thoſe gentlemen and their friends, or elſe they were of opinion that there was no legal ground for making it; for in point of fact, no ſuch application was made. The Hon. Gentleman had alluded to that part of the Act which relates to ſending perſons beyond the ſeas; but he was ſure the Hon. Gentleman's good ſenſe would, upon a little reflection, convince him that he had not read the Act correctly. The clauſe he alluded to was one which was impoſed the heavieſt penalties upon every perſon who ſhall ſend a ſubject of this country into any foreign country; and yet, though the puniſhment to be inflicted upon the perſon ſo offending is ſevere to an uncommon degree, the Hon. Gentleman thought he was doing juſtice when he called upon Parliament to ſay that the Secretary of State was involved in all the conſequences of a *premunire*, without giving him the benefit which belonged to every ſubject, of having his caſe examined and decided upon by a Court of Juſtice, and a Jury. If any perſon entruſted with great power ſhould miſconduct himſelf, and act oppreſſively and unjuſtly, ought the Houſe of Commons to try him? Certainly not—that was the province of a Court of Juſtice. If the Hon. Gentleman had ſaid that he intended to impeach the Secretary of State, then indeed his conduct would have been intelligible; but the Hon. Gentleman had expreſſed no ſuch intention; his object was to make the proceeding of that houſe a kind of auxiliary to his deſire of involving the Secretary in the penalties of a *premunire*. The Hon. Gentleman had ſtated, that the Habeas Corpus Act only permitted perſons to be ſent to any other country, in caſes where they had committed a capital crime in that country. The Hon. Gentleman ſeemed to lay conſiderable ſtreſs upon the word committed, as if it was neceſſary that the Magiſtrate who ſent a perſon out of this country to Ireland or any other place, was bound to know that the perſon he ſo ſent was legally guilty. This certainly was not a miſapprehenſion of an act the object of which was to adminiſter juſtice to individuals, and at the ſame time to ſecure the fair adminiſtration of juſtice. The Hon. Gentleman muſt know, that a man might be taken up for an offence of which he ought afterwards appear to be not guilty, becauſe it was not in the power of the perſon who iſſued a warrant for the apprehenſion of any individual, to aſcertain whether he would be ultimately convicted or not. It was on this conſtruction that this part of the ſtatute had always been acted upon.—It had never been underſtood that if a Secretary of State had ſent a perſon to Ireland upon a charge of a capital offence, and that upon a trial he was acquitted, and that conſtituted a ground of charge againſt that Secretary. If this was once laid down as Law, the conſequence would be, that the Magiſtrate in this country muſt take upon himſelf the office of Judge and Jury, and his ſending a perſon out of the country would abſolutely be a conviction by anticipation. If a Secretary of State had that ſpecies of evidence laid before him which would warrant him in ſaying a perſon Rands charged with ſuch an offence, that, he apprehended, was quite ſufficient. It appeared in the preſent caſe, that one of the greateſt Magiſtrates in this country had ſent Mr. Arthur and Mr. Roger O'Connor over to Ireland. The warrants under which they were ſent might have been queſtioned at the time, if thoſe Gentlemen had been adviſed by their Counſel to queſtion their legality. He had a right, to take it for granted that the conduct of the Magiſtrate was legal, and it remained with the Gentlemen on the other ſide to prove the contrary. But allowing, for the ſake of argument, that the conduct of the Secretary of State was Illegal, even then he ſhound contend that the motion of the Honourable Gentleman was neither conſiſtent with the adminiſtration of public juſtice, nor with the intereſts of the perſons in whoſe behalf it was ſtated to be made. The Honourable Gentleman had ſpoken of the probability of Mr. Arthur O'Connor being tried again in Ireland, but this was a point upon which the Honourable Gentleman could not ſpeak with any degree of preciſion, becauſe they did not yet know what was the nature of the offence with which he was charged. But if it appeared that he was ſent to Ireland under a proper warrant, and charged with an offence which juſtified the iſſuing of ſuch a warrant, then he apprehended that no doubt could be entertained of the legality of the meaſure. Was there any thing more familiar in the adminiſtration of juſtice in this country, than for a perſon to be tried in one country, and then ſent to be tried for another offence in another country? He recollected the caſe of a man who was charged with an offence for which he might have been tried in every country between London and Bath.

The offence with which he was charged was for robbing a mail; he was a paſſenger in the mail-coach, and it was uncertain in what county he had committed the robbery—in point of fact, he believed he was tried in two or three counties. In caſes of indictment for High Treaſon, it was neceſſary to prove the overtact of treaſon in the county in which it was ſtated in the indictment to have been committed. Suppoſe a man was charged with compaſſing and imagining the King's death in the county of York; on the trial of that cauſe, the evidence on the part of the Crown might fail in proving the over act in the county of York- but they might prove that it was committed in the adjacent county. In ſuch a caſe, the Court would feel no difficulty; the Judge, of courſe, would ſay to the Jury, you muſt acquit the priſoner of this indictment becauſe the offence was not proved to have been committed in this country; but the priſoner will be ſent to take his trial in the county to which the evidence will apply. This was the caſe in the preſent inſtance. The gentlemen in queſtion had been ſent over to Ireland to take their trial in the country where they were charged with having committed the offence. The Hon. Gentleman had, in the courſe of his ſpeech, entered much at large into the merits of Mr. R. O'Connor. The Hon. Gentleman could not, he was ſure, be aware of the conſequences of this mode of proceeding. What would the Hon. Gentleman, ſay, if he (The Attorney General) were to enter into an argument to prove, that theſe panegyrics upon thoſe Gentlemen were wholly unfounded? He had no doubt but that the Hon. Gentleman acted from the pureſt motives; but he muſt perceive that it was not proper to advance topics on one ſide, which it would be neither conſiſtent with juſtic or humanity to enforce on the other. An Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney,) who ſat next the Hon. Mover, had, in a manner very honourable to himſelf, previous to the trials, avoided all obſervations which related to them, or were in any manner connected with them. That Hon. Gentleman muſt recollect, that when he called for the production of letters on one ſide ought alſo to be produced.—It made no difference whether the warrant was legal or not, ſtill if the enquiry was ordered, it would be neceſſary to publiſh not only the charge againſt thoſe perſons, but all the particulars of it, and the evidence by which it was to be ſupported.

He would appeal to any fair candid man, whether ſuch a diſcloſure could be made conſiſtently with the intereſts of the perſons who were to be tried; becauſe, while they were nominally trying the Secretary of State for ſuppoſed miſconduct, they would in fact be trying the Mr. O'Connor's at a time and place where they would have no means of defending themſelves. This would neither be conſiſtent with humanity to the individuals, nor with the due adminiſtration of public juſtice. Upon theſe grounds he felt himſelf bound to oppoſe a motion which he conceived equally unjuſt to the Secretary of State who was accuſed, to the individuals on whoſe behalf it was made, and alſo inconſiſtent with public juſtice. But in ſaying this, he by no means meant to ſay, that though this was not the proper ſeaſon for their diſcuſſion of this queſtion, that a time would not come in which it might be inveſtigated. All he meant to contend was, that at preſent he ſaw no ground laid to induce him to agree with the motion.

The motion was ſupported by Mr. Tierney, Mr. Sheridan, &c. and oppoſed by the Solicitor General, Secretary at War, &c.

The Houſe then divided on the motion—Ayes 15—Noes 104.

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CLARKE'S-MARSH

PORTER BREWERY.

[illegible], GIBBINGS, AND CO.

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Pub[illegible], that they are at present provided with a [illegible] Stock of

P[illegible]TER, much approved of.

[illegible] their [illegible] who are pleased to favor them with their [illegible], that a regular and ample supply during the Summer may be depended on.

June 16.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR Seven Years, from the First of July next, a well secured *Profit Rent*, of £.30, per Annum, arising out of a *Farm* in the County of Cork. Apply to *William Newman*, the younger, at his Office in *Kinsale*, where he is ready to transact all Business as an Attorney and Notary Public. May 26.

☞ THE Mayor and Sheriffs will thankfully receive any Information respecting *Concealed Arms*; or any Treasonable Preparation or Practices within the County of the City or City of Cork.—The Information may be conveyed in any manner most convenient; strict secrecy will be observed, and Rewards given in proportion to the Discoveries which may be made.

June 11.

At a Meeting of the City of Cork Committee, held at the Council Chamber, Wednesday, the 13*th of June*, 1798.

Sir PATRICK O'CONOR in the Chair.

RESOLVED, That there shall be paid out of the Fund in their hands, the sum of *Two Shillings and Sixpence* per Day, for each [illegible] the first One Thousand Cork [illegible]dation of Regiments marching from [illegible]—this Bounty is in addition to the liberal allowance paid by Government, and given in order to prevent the necessity in future, of pressing any Car which may come from the Country with Provisions, or any other Article for sale. June 14.

☞ THE Mayor and Sheriffs, give this Notice, that they will pro[illegible] *[illegible]* and [illegible]*riages*, bringing Provisions to Market and returning home. *Mansion-House, Cork,* 11*th June* [illegible]

FOR SALE,

AT the Stores of DOMINICK WATERS, SONS and CO. Red Port Wine of superior Quality, in Pipes and Hhds. The Credit they will give on the sale of this Article, when the Security is undeniable, must secure them a *decided preference.*

They have also for sale,

Very fine Martinique Coffee in Barrels,
Prime Vinegar in Hhds.
First Quality Hops in Pockets,——and
East India Sugar in Bags, equal in colour and quality to Lump.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, We have received information, that many *Seditious* and *Treasonable* Persons have of late left their usual places of abode, and are now secretly residing in this City and its Liberties:—In order to discover and apprehend all such persons, we do hereby call upon, and strictly command the several Resident Inhabitants of this City and its Liberties, as they shall answer at the utmost peril of the Law, forthwith, and from time to time, to return to us the Names and Descriptions of all such Strangers as shall be lodged or entertained in their Houses, together with an account of the places whence each separate Stranger respectively came. And we do further call upon the several Magistrates, the High and Petty Constables, and all others his Majesty's Loyal and Well-disposed Subjects, to give information, and to be otherwise aiding and assisting in carrying this Proclamation into effect.

KINGSMILL BERRY, Mayor.
ROBERT HARDING, }
JOHN CUTHBERT, } *Sheriffs.*
(*the younger,*) }

Cork, May 23, 1798.

C. DONEGAN has this Day received a supply of Old Port Wine, in Pipes and Hhds. per the *Eliza*, from *Oporto*. He has also on Sale:—

Jamaica Rum;
Pickling Vinegar;
A few Hhds. nice flavoured Claret;
Scale and refined Sugars;
Kent Hops;
Virginia Wrapper Tobacco;
S[illegible] Sumach and Co[illegible]wood,

Which he will dispose of on [illegible] Terms. June 23.

By the Right Worshipful the Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of Cork—

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, we think it particularly Necessary at this Time, to use every Precaution in preserving the present Peace and Tranquility of this City, and conceiving that all Public Houses, of every Description whatever, being shut up at a reasonable Hour every Night, will be particularly conducive thereto.

WE, therefore, do hereby require and direct, that all Taverns and Public Houses, without Distinction, shall be shut up at the Hour of Ten o'Clock, every Night from the Date hereof, until further Orders, and that no Company after that Hour be entertained therein, as all Persons offending herein must answer the Consequences at their Peril. Given under our Hands, at the Mansion-House of the City of Cork, this 30th Day of May, 1798.

KINGSMILL BERRY, *Mayor.*
ROBERT HARDING, }
JOHN CUTHBERT, Junr. } *Sheriffs.*

FOR SALE AT COVE,

(*Immediately after Condemnation,*)
THE FAST SAILING SCHOONER

LA REVANCHE:

LATE a French Privateer, captured by His Majesty's Ship Endymion, Sir Thomas Williams, Commander: pierced for 14 Guns, has 4 mounted, besides Swivels and small Arms complete: is a remarkable fine Vessel—well Found and Copered.

Of the following Dimensions:—Length Aloft, 86 Feet—Breadth of Beam, 20 Feet—Depth of Hold, from Deck to Skin, 9 Feet 9 Inches and Admeasures 138-28—94 Tons or thereabouts.—For Inventory and Particulars, apply to JOHN ROCHE, Junr.

ALSO FOR SALE AT COVE,

A Large CHASSE MAREE, well Found, of the following Dimensions:—Length Aloft, 56 Feet—Breadth of Beam, 18 Feet or thereabouts—Depth of Hold, 9 Feet 4 Inches, and Admeasures 76 Tons or thereabouts. For particulars, apply to JOHN ROCHE, Junr. *Cove.*

June 6.

LIFE and FIRE

INSURANCE.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the *Cork Insurance Company* giving up the *Fire Insurance Business*,

THE CORPORATION

OF THE

Royal Exchange Assurance Company,

OF LONDON,

(Established by Royal Charter in the Reign of his Majesty King George the First)

Have appointed me their Agent,

For the Assurance of Buildings, Goods, Merchandize, and Farming-Stock, and on Ships in Harbour, in Dock, or while Building, from Loss or Damage by FIRE—and also,

FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

The superior Responsibility of this Company is so well known throughout Europe, that it is conceived totally unnecessary to make any remark thereon.

☞ Constant Attendance at the Office, St. Patrick's-Street, where the Business can be immediately done on the spot.

June 2. *A. SHINKWIN.*

JULY LOTTERY.

Irish State Lottery,

COMMENCES DRAWING JULY 24, 1798.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		Value of Each.		Total Value.
2	of	£.10,000	is	£.20,000
2	- -	5,000	- -	10,000
3	- -	2,000	- -	6,000
10	- -	500	- -	5,000
[illegible]	- -	[illegible]	- -	3,000
60	- -	[illegible]	- -	[illegible]
8,100	- -	10	- -	81,000

First drawn Blank	13th Day	1,000
Do. - -	14th Day	1,000
Do. - -	15th Day	2,000
Do. - -	16th Day	1,000
Do. - -	17th Day	5,000
Do. - -	18th Day	1,000
Do. - -	19th Day	10,000
First drawn Ticket,		500
First drawn Ticket the last morning.		500
21,793 Blanks.		
		£.150,000

☞ TICKETS and SHARES, *in the greatest variety of Numbers, now on Sale at No.* 6, New-Buildings, Castle-street.

☞ IT being intended to propose *moving* King George the Second's Statue, from its present scite to the lower end of the Grand-Parade, as soon as the Expence can be ascertained, such Persons as are willing to undertake doing it, are requested to send Proposals to the *Mayor, Sheriffs, Common Speaker, Sir Samuel Rowland, John Thompson*, or *Michael Busteed*, Esq. *May* 23.

☞ THE MAYOR is desirous of Employing two Active Men, well recommended, as Constables. Application to be made at the Mansion-House. June the 6th, 1798.

CORK AND *YOUGHALL*

DAY-COACH,

WILL run from the Cork Office, Peare's Lane, near the Mail-Coach Office, on Thursday next, and from thence continue to leave Cork on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and Youghall at the same hour on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Proprietors being persons of property, will take care to have the Horses and Coach at all times in the best order. They will not be answerable for any goods or parcels above the value of Five Pounds, unless previously apprised of the value and contents thereof, and that they shall especially undertake to convey the same.

☞ Fare, the usual Price. June 20.

By Order of His [illegible] [illegible] Court of Admiralty.

For Sale by Auction at Cork,

ON Monday, the 2d Day of *July* next, the following Goods; being the entire *Cargo* of the Portuguese Ship, *Na. Sa. de Patrocinio Et St. Anna*, captured by the French on her Voyage from *Pernambuco* to *Oporto*, and recaptured by his Majesty's Ships *Galatea* and *Doris:*

About 725 Chests, }
112 Casks, }
71 Frails, } *Sugar:*
4 Bags, }
2,200 Ox Horns;
4,300 Tanned Hides;
220 Undressed Hides;
360 Bags Cotton Wool;
100 Pieces, }
120 Quintals, } *Dye-Wood:*
3 Casks Honey;
70 Planks;
1 Box of Sweetmeats.

Immediately after the Sale of the Cargo, the said SHIP, with *all her Materials*, will also be Disposed of. Catalogues and further particulars may be had, by applying to

EMERIC VIDAL, }
JOHN COTTER, } *Commissioners.*
A. T. SAM PAYO. }

Cork, May 22, 1798.

On Sale, for Ready Money only,
At William Clarke's, Charlotte's-Quay,

600 Barrels Screened Oats;
800 Barrels of Malt;
Cotton Mule Twist; Water Twist, and Chains;
Bark; Hoops, and Brick. June 23.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants *of the* Town *and* Vicinity *of BANTRY, held the* 28*th Day of May*, 1798, *LORD BANTRY in the Chair:*—

Resolved Unanimously,

THAT it is with extreme regret we understand, that in consequence of the general Change of Quarters, the *Caithness Legion* are immediately to be removed from Bantry; as that regiment have by their unremitting good [illegible] during a Years residence amongst us, deserved our most marked Approbation, and our warmest Thanks.

[illegible]

That Colonel MONRO be requested [illegible] municate these our Sentiments to the *Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers*, and *Privates* of his Regiment:—

Lord Bantry having quitted the Chair, and *Hugh Hutchinson*, Esq. being called thereto.

Resolved Unanimously,

That the Thanks of this Meeting be returned to the *Right Hon. Lord BANTRY* for his proper Conduct in the Chair, and that the above Resolutions be published in the Papers.

Lord Bantry having immediately waited on *Colonel Monro*, received the following Answer:—

My Lord, *Bantry*, 28*th May*, 1798.

I have communicated to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Private Men of the *Caithness Legion* under my Command, the Resolutions of the Inhabitants of the Town and Vicinity of *Bantry*, which your Lordship did me the honour to transmit to me; and I am requested by them to entreat your Lordship to inform these Gentlemen, that they feel the highest sense of such distinguished Approbation; and to assure them that no change of Quarters will ever have the effect to efface from their Minds, the remembrance of the mild and generous Conduct of the Inhabitants of *Bantry* towards them.

They further request me to assure your Lordship, that this Approbation derives additional Value in their Estimation from its being communicated through you.

I have the Honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordships most obedient,
And very humble Servant,
WILLIAM MONRO, L[illegible]
Commanding Caithness Legion.

The Right Honourable Lord
BANTRY, &c. &c. &c. — *SEAFIELD.*

Committee-Room, Royal Exchange, June 12.

At a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Fund for the Relief of Widows, and Children of such Soldiers, &c. as have fallen in the Rebellion.

Resolved,

THAT it appears that above sixteen hundred Pounds have been already paid in to the [illegible] of the right hon. *David Latouche*, and *Co.* Bank [illegible] the sum of 350l. which we are now in[illegible] besides [illegible] been subscribed by the Rathfarnham formed has [illegible] cavalry.

Resolved,

That it is expedient that [illegible] subscription [illegible] chief should be *general*; and therefore [illegible] to Magistrates be, and they are hereby re[illegible] open Books for the purpose, and to pr[illegible] same in their respective cities and towns a[illegible] forward the sums subscribed to the house of the right hon. *David Latouche* and *Co.*

Resolved,

That (the Number of Subscribers attending this Day, being small, from the shortness of notice) it is expedient to adjourn till *twelve o'Clock on Thursday next*, when the attendance of all persons desiring of promoting this excellent object, is most earnestly requested, in order to appoint a committee to carry their intentions into effect.

SIR,

As Chairman of the Committee, I am desired to forward to you the above Resolutions, and to request your co-operation and assistance in forwarding this benevolent plan.

I am, Sir, &c.

RICHARD BOURNE.

A copy of the above Resolutions be transmitted from *Dublin* to the *Mayor* of Cork — Public Notice is hereby given, that Books will be opened at the Mansion House, each day from 11 to 3 o,clock, for a *General Subscription* of the benevolent inhabitants of Cork, towards this humane and laudable undertaking.

KINGSMILL BERRY, *Mayor.*

Mansion-House, 20*th June.*

TREASURY BILLS,

Payable in December, 1801, *at 6 per Cent.*

No. 6212, 6213, 6214, 6215.

THE above Four Treafury Bills were taken out of a Box in the care of a Carman, broke open at *Drifheen*, in the County of *Cork*.

Whoever brings them to Mr. DALY, at Meffrs. KELLET's Bank, *Cork*, or JOSIAS DUNN, Efq. No. 75, Stephen-ftreet, *Dublin*, fhall receive TEN GUINEAS Reward, and no queftions afked.—They can be of no ufe to any Perfon but the Owner, as Payment of Intereft and Principal is ftopped at his Majefty's Treafury, Dublin Caftle. June 27.

WE, the underfigned, have heard with the trueft and moft grateful fenfe of pleafure, the very Gallant and Glorious Conduct of his Majefty's Forces, (Troops of the Line, Militia, Fencibles and Yeomanry,) employed in the prefent Rebellion, and bafe attempt to fubvert our happy Conftitution; and wifhing to declare our firm intention to uphold and fupport the King's Troops, and to fubftitute ourfelves as the Protectors of thofe Families whofe Relations have fallen in this fervice of their King and Country, do enter into a Subfcription for this purpofe; and do hereby call upon and invite all his Majefty's Loyal Subjects to afford their mite towards fo laudable a purpofe.

	£.	s.	d.
General Sir James Stewart,	56	0	0
Brig. Gen. Sir Charles Rofs,	25	0	0
Serjeant Chatterton,	25	0	0
William Chatterton, capt. Enifkilliners,	11	7	6
John Stewart, capt. Enifkiliners,	11	7	6
Richard Hare,	22	15	0
John Pelder,	11	7	6
Richard Perry,	11	7	6
George Stevelly, Royal C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Thomas Harding, R. C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Edward Wilmott,	5	13	9
M. R. Weftropp, R. C. V.	11	7	6
Hugh Baker, R. C. V.	11	7	6
James Chatterton, R. C. V.	11	7	6
John Cuthbert, Jun. R. C. V.	11	7	6
Edward Pope, R. C. V.	5	13	9
Anthony Edwards, R. C. V.	5	13	6
N. M[illegible],	11	7	6
Wm. Hodder,	11	7	6
Ralph Weftropp	5	13	9
Henry S. Perffe, Lt. L. C. L.	5	13	9
Bernard Shaw,	11	7	6
Wm. Maxwell,	11	7	6
Henry Bagnell,	5	13	9
Marcus Lynch,	5	13	9
I[illegible]c Morgan,	11	7	6
William Smith,	100	0	0
Sir John Gilman, R. C. V.	11	7	6
Geoffry Jack,	11	7	6
John Martin,	5	13	9
Lieut. Col. Brownrigg,	11	7	6
Major Gray,	11	7	6
Charles Creed,	11	7	6
Morgan Colwell,	5	13	6
D. [illegible],	3	8	3
[illegible],	5	13	9
[illegible],	22	15	0
Mrs. Robinet,	11	7	6
Michael Morrifon,	5	13	9
Thomas Gibbings,	5	13	9
[illegible]rettle Jackfon,	5	13	9
Major Gibbings,	11	7	6
Michael Wood,	17	1	3
John Cuthbert, fen.	11	7	6
Mrs. Judkin Fitzgerald,	5	13	9
Auftin Sninkwin,	5	13	9
Simeon Hardy,	1	2	9
John Latham,	11	7	6
George Collis,	5	13	[illegible]
Nicholas Francis Coppinger,	22	[illegible]	9
William Hoare,	[illegible]	5	0
D[illegible],	[illegible]	2	9
D[illegible] Lane,	5	13	9
A Poor Man's Mite.	5	13	9
Samuel Cooper		11	4½
Bradfhaw Por[illegible]en,	5	13	9
Leycefter a[illegible]m,	2	5	6
John Ne[illegible] M'Calls,	34	2	6
John Th[illegible]nan, *Dromore*,	11	7	6
J[illegible]ompfon,	11	7	6
[illegible] Logan,	1	2	9
Benjamin Parven,	1	2	9
Mark Ofborne,	2	5	6
D. Penny,	2	5	6
Thomas Biggs,	11	7	6
Thomas White,	3	8	3
David Deane,	2	5	6
Peter Morgan, *Brideftown*,	5	13	9
George Baker,	11	7	6
J[illegible] Beafly and Son,	5	13	9
Joseph Woodley,	11	7	6
James Ingram,	2	5	6
Edward D. Freeman,	11	7	6
George Fuller,	1	2	9
Jeremiah O'Reilly,	1	2	9
Pat. Sullivan,	3	8	3
Ant. Edwards, { Profits on printing the Bulletin. }	9	2	0
John Cotter	5	13	9

Further Subfcriptions will be received by Captain WESTROPP, *Royal Cork Volunteers*, Marlborough-Street. JUNE 9.

To be Sold,

A Pair of well trained Horfes,

Fit for either Road or Carriage.

A [illegible], a Chaife and *Harnefs* and a *fingle* [illegible].—A Coach-houfe and Stable for four Horfes to be Let. Apply to Mr. LETHAM, Patrick's-Place. *June* 23.

FOR NEW-YORK,

THE FINE FAST-SAILING BRIG

HANNAH, of New-York,

William Fifher, Mafter:

HAS good Accommodations for Cabbin and Steerage Paffengers; will take what Freight and Paffengers that offer and proceed to Sea about the 10th of JULY. Application to be made to faid FISHER, at EDWARD JORDAN's, *Brown-Street, Cork*, or on board the *Hannah*, at *Cove*.

N. B. SAILORS or MECHANICS need not Apply, as they will not be treated with. June 27.

DUBLIN,

JUNE 26.

Dublin Caftle, 22d June, 1798.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Gen. Lake, to Lord Vifcount Caftlereagh, dated Enifcorthy, 21ft June.

"My Lord,

"I have the honour to acquaint your Lordfhip, for his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's information, that the rebel camp upon Vinegar Hill was attacked this morning at feven o'clock, and carried in about an hour and an half.

"The relative importance of this very ftrong pofition with our operations againft Wexford, made it neceffary to combine our attacks fo as to infure fuccefs. A column under Major Generals Johnfon and Euftace, was drawn from Rofs, and began the attack upon the town of Enifcorthy, fituate upon the right bank of the *Slaney*, clofe under Vinegar-Hill, upon the right, and rather in the rear of it.

"Lieutenant Gen. Dundas commanded the centre column, fupported by a column upon the right under Major Generals Sir James Duff and Loftus; a fourth column, upon the left, was commanded by the Hon. Major Gen. Needham. To the determined fpirit with which thefe columns were conducted, and the great gallantry of the troops, we are indebted for the fhort refiftance of the rebels, who maintained their ground obftinately for the time above mentioned; but on perceiving the danger of being furrounded, they fled with great precipitation. Their lofs is not yet afcertained, but it muft be very confiderable—the lofs on our part is not great, the particulars of which I fhall report as foon as poffible. In the mean time I am forry to fay, that Lieutenant Sandys, of the Longford regiment, is killed and that Col. King, of the Sligo, was wounded in gallantry leading his regiment. Lord Blaney, and Col. Vefey, of the co. Dublin Regiment, are alfo wounded, but I am happy to add that the wounds of thefe three officers are very flight.

"I cannot too highly exprefs my obligations, particularly to lieutenant-general Dundas, and the General Officers on this occafion, for the abilities and ardour fo ftrongly manifefted by them; nor to the Officers of every rank, and the private men, for a prompt, brave, and effectual execution of their orders.

"To Col. Campbell, with his light battalion, I am much indebted for their very fpirited attack; and great praife is due to the Earl of Ancram and Lord Roden, for their gallant charge with their regiments at the moment the cavalry was wanted to complete the fucc[illegible] of the day.

"It is with great gratif[illegible]de I alfo beg leave to [illegible] the [illegible] me. [illegible] able affiftance I received from Major Generals Hewitt and Craddock, and from Colonel Handfield, on this, as I do on all occafions;—and fhould be extremely wanting to myfelf, as well as to Lord Glentworth, Lieutenant-Colonel Blythe, and Lieutenant-Colonel Meade, (who did me the honour to volunteer their fervice, and accompany me from Dublin,) were I to omit expreffing the high fenfe I entertain of their active and ufeful aid to me this morning. I alfo beg to mention, in the fame warm terms, my Aid-de-Camp, captain Nicholfon.

"To the rapid and well directed fire of the Royal Artillery, and the gallantry of their officers and men, for which they have ever been diftinguifhed, I confider myfelf this day highly indebted; and I am happy in expreffing my obligations to captain Bloomfield, commanding the Britifh and captain Crawford, commanding the Irifh Royal Artillery, with the officers and men under their command.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "G. LAKE."

"*P. S.* I have juft learned that Lieutenant Colonel Cole is fligtly wounded. Enclofed is a return of the Ordnance taken on Vinegar-Hill, in which are included three taken from us on the 4th of June.

Return of Ordnance, as taken from the Rebels on Vinegar-Hill, 21ft June, 1798.

3 Six-pounders brafs—1 Three-pounder—7 one pounders—1 5½ inch howitzer—1 4⅖ howitzer. Total 13.

Rounds of Ammunition.

17 Six pounders,—30 One-pounders—11 5½ inch howitzers.

Note—A cart, with a vaft variety of balls of different diameters, had been thrown down the hill, after the action, and immenfe quantities of lead and leaden balls delivered over to the Dunbarton Fencibles.

(Signed) R. CRAWFORD, capt. R. I. A.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Sir Charles Afgill, to Lord Vifcount Caftlereagh, dated Borris, June 21, 1798.

"MY LORD,

"Having received intelligence that many of the Rebels, who probably had efcaped from their camps in Wexford, had collected near Blackftairs mountain, and were prevented from proceeding farther, owing to the pofts which I occupied, by Lieutenant Genral Lake's orders, on the Barrow, I marched yefterday morning from hence with 250 men, in two divifions, by two different routes, to attack them, I found them fcattered through the country in confiderable numbers; upwards of a hundred were killed, the remainder difperfed, and feveral arms and pikes were taken.

"Lord Loftus of the Wexford militia, commanded the party under my orders—Honourable Colonel Howard of the Wicklow, the other. The troops behaved as ufual, in the moft gallant manner.

"I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

"C. ASGILL, Major-General.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Hugh O'Reilly, Lieutenant Colonel of the Weftmeath regiment of Militia, to Lieutenant General Sir James Stewart, at Cork, dated Bandon, 20th June, 1798,

"SIR,

"I have the honour to inform you, that a party of the Weftmeath regiment, confifting of 220 men, rank and file, with two fix-pounders, under my command, were yefterday attacked on our march from Cloghnakilty to Bandon, near a village called Ballynafcarty, by the rebels, who took up the beft pofition on the whole march.

"The attack was made from a height on the left of our column of march, with great rapidity, and without the leaft previous notice, by between three and four hundred men, as nearly as I can judge, armed moftly with pikes and very few fire arms. We had hardly time to form, but very foon repulfed them with confiderable lofs, when they retreated precipitately, but not in great confufion; and when they regained the height, I could perceive they were joined by a very confiderable force. I, with the greateft difficulty and rifk to the officers, reftrained the men, halted and formed the greater part of them, when I faw that the enemy were filing off a high bank, with an intent to take poffeffion of our guns.

"A detachment of 100 men of the Caithnefs Legion, under the command of Major Innes, was on its march to replace us at Cloghnakilty, and hearing our fire, preffed forward, and very critically fired upon them, whilft we were forming, and made them fly in every direction with great precipitation. At the fame moment a very confiderable force fhowed itfelf on the heights in our rear. A vaft number of pikes appeared, and fome with hats upon them, and other fignals, I fuppofe in order to collect their forces. I ordered the guns to prepare for action, and very fortunately brought them to bear upon the enemy with good effect, as they difperfed in a fhort time, and muft have left a confiderable number dead; fome were killed in attempting to carry away the dead bodies. It is impoffible to afcertain the lofs of the enemy, but a dragoon, who came this morning from Cloghnakilty to Bandon, reports that their lofs is 130.

"I feel moft highly gratified by the conduct and fpirit of the officers and men of the Weftmeath regiment, and had only to complain of the too great ardour of the latter, which it was almoft impoffible to reftrain. I cannot give too much praife to Major Innes, Capt. Innes, and all the officers, non-commiffioned officers, and privates of the Caithnefs Legion, for their cool, fteady conduct, and the very effectual fupport I received from them—our lofs was one ferjeant and one private. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) HU. O'REILLY,

"Lt. col. Weftmeath regt.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Pearce, of the city of Cork Militia, to Lieutenant-colonel Hunter, commanding at Rathcool, dated at Hazel-hatch, June 20, 1798.

"Having this day fent a ferjeant and four men to efcort a prifoner to Salins, at Ponfonby-bridge they fell in with a number of rebels. The ferjeant immediately retired, and fent off an orderly with the account. I inftantly difpatched a ferjeant and eight men to his affiftance, and being joined on the fpot by three of the yeomanry, an engagement took place, in which twenty-five of the rebels were killed. One of the ferjeants received a flight wound on the hand from a pike.

"I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

"ELIAS PEARCE,

Lieutenant, City of Cork Militia"

N. B. They put the rebels totally to the rout

Brigadier-General Dunn has reported, from Monaftereven, that on the 19th inftant, he had fent a ftrong patrole under the command of Captain Pack, of the 5th dragoon guards, towards Profperous, from Rathangan, and that Captain Pack having fallen in with a hundred of the rebels, well mounted and appointed, he inftantly attacked and defeated them, taking eight horfes, and killing from twenty to thirty men.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, of the fifth dragoons, having been detached to Profperous on the evening of the 19th inftant, found a body of rebels pofted on a hill on the left of the town, which fled into a neighbouring bog on his approach. His advanced guard having been fired upon from the town, he brought two curricle guns to bear upon it, and fet fire to part of the town. Much cattle was left behind by the rebels, which they had pinned up near the mefs-room of the barrack, together with many pikes and drums. Eight of the rebels were killed.

On the 19th inft. a datachment from Mount-Kennedy, under command of lieutenant M'Laun, of the Ray Fencibles, and lieutenant Gore, of the Mt. Kennedy Cavalry, attacked a body of near 300 rebels, near Ballinatufh, the fire commenced from the rebels, who were pofted behind a hedge on the top of a commanding hill. After an engagement of about twenty minutes, they gave way in every quarter, leaving twenty dead behind them.

[*End of the Bulletin.*]

His Excellency has been pleafed to appoint Major George Vefey, to be Colonel of the county Dublin Militia, in the room of Lord Mountjoy, deceafed.

This Day, the following Letter was received from Lieutenant-General Lake, by Lord Caftlereagh.

Wexford, June 22, 1798.

"MY LORD,

"Yefterday afternoon I had the honour to difpatch a letter to your Lordfhip from *Ennifcorthy*, with the tranfacti ns of the day, for his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's Information: and the enclofed copy of a letter from Brigadier General *Moore* to Major-General *Johnfon*, will account for my having entered this place without oppofition. General *Moore*, with his ufual enterprife and activity, pufhed on to this town, and entered it fo opportunely as to prevent its being laid in afhes, and the maffacre of the remaining prifoners, which the Rebels declared their intention of carrying into execution the very next day; and there can be little doubt it would have taken place, for the day before they murdered above feventy prifoners, and threw their bodies over the bridge.

"Inclofed is a copy of my anfwer to the Propofals of the Inhabitants of this Town, tranfmitted in my Letter of Yefterday to your Lordfhip: the Evacuation of the Town by the Rebels renders it unneceffary. I have the pleafure to acquaint your Lordfhip, that the Subfcriber of the infolent Propofals, Mr. *Keughe*, and one of their principal Leaders, Mr. *Roach*, with a few others, are in my hands, without negociation. The Rebels are reported to be in fome Force within five miles of this place, it is fuppofed, for the purpofe of fubmiffion, to which the event of Yefterday may ftrengthen their inclinations. I have reafon to think there are a number fo difpofed, and that I fhall be able to fecure fome more of their Leaders; but fhould I be difappointed in my expectations, and find they collect in any force, I fhall lofe no time in attacking them.

"I have, &c.

Lord Vifcount Caftlereagh. "G. LAKE."

☞ From enquiry the Numbers killed Yefterday were very great indeed.

"Camp near W[illegible] 22d *June*, 1798.

"Dear General,

"Agreable to your order, I too[illegible] evening of the 19th, near Fooke's Mill, in the Park of Sutton. Next day I fent a ftrong detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Wilkinfon, to patrole towards Tintern and Clonmines, with a view to fcour the country, and communicate with the Troops you directed to join me from Duncannon. The Lieutenant Colonel found the country deferted, and got no tidings of the Toops. I waited for them until three o'clock in the afternoon, when, defpairing of their arrival, I began my march to *Taghmon*, We had not marched above half a mile, when a confiderable body of the Rebels was perceived marching towards us. I fent my advanced guard, confifting of the two rifle companies of the 60th, to fkirmifh with them whilft a howitzer and a fix pounder were advanced to a crofs-road above Goff's-Bridge, and fome companies of Light Infantry formed on each fide of them, under Lieutenant Colonel Wilkinfon. The Rebels attempted to attack thefe, but were inftantly repulfed, and driven beyond the bridge. A large body were perceived at the fame time moving towards my left. Major Aylmer, and afterwards Major Daniel, with five companies of Light Infantry, and a fix-pounder, were detached againft them. The 60th regiment, finding no further oppofition in front, had, of themfelves, inclined to their left to engage the body which was attempting to turn us. The action here was for a fhort time pretty fharp. The Rebels were in great numbers, and armed with both mufkets and pikes. They were, however, forced to give way, and driven, though they repeatedly attempted to from behind the ditches. They at laft difperfed, flying towards Ennifcorthy and Wexford. Their killed could not be afcertained, as they lay fcattered in the fields over a confiderable extent: but they feemed to be numerous. I inclofe a lift of ours. The troops behaved with great fpirit. The Artillery and Hompefch's cavalry, were active, and feemed only to regret that the Country did not admit of their rendering more effectual fervice. Major Daniel is the only officer whofe wound is bad; it is through the knee, but not dangerous.

"The bufinefs, which began between 3 and 4, was not over until near eight; it was then too late to proceed near *Taghmon*. I took poft for the night on the ground where the action had com-

menced. As the Rebels gave way, I was informed of the approach of the 2d and 29th regiments under Lord Dalhouſie. In the morning of the 21ſt we were proceeding to *Taghmon*, when I was met by an officer of the *North Cork* from *Wexford* with the incloſed letters. I gave, of courſe, no anſwer to the propoſal made by the inhabitants of *Wexford*, but I thought it my duty immediately to proceed here, and to take poſt above the town, by which means I have, perhaps, ſaved the town itſelf from fire, as well as the lives of many loyal ſubjects who were priſoners in the hands of the Rebels. The Rebels fled, upon my approach over the bridge of *Wexford*, and towards the Barony of *Forth*. I ſhall wait here your further orders. Lord *Kingſborough* has informed me of different engagements he had entered into with reſpect to the inhabitanss; I have declined entering into the ſubject, but have referred his Lordſhip to *you* or General *Lake*.

"I received your pencilled Note during the Action of the 20th; it was impoſſible for me then to detach the troops you aſked for, but I hear you have perfectly ſucceeded at *Enniſcorthy* with thoſe you had. Mr. *Roach*, who commands the REBELS, is encamped, I hear, about five miles off: he ſent Lord *Kingſborough* to ſurrender upon Terms. Your preſence ſpeedily is upon every account extremely neceſſary.

"*I have the Honour to be &c. &c.*

"JOHN MOORE.

"It is difficult to judge of the Numbers of the Rebels, they appear in ſuch crowds, and ſo little order. Information ſtates thoſe we beat to have been between Five and Six Thouſand."

Major-General Johnſon.

Terms propoſed by the REBELS in the Town of Wexford.

"That Captain *M'Manus* ſhall proceed from *Wexford* towards *Oulart*, accompanied by Mr. *E. Hay*, appointed by the Inhabitants of all religious perſuaſions, to inform the Officer commanding the King's Troops, that they are ready to deliver up the Town of *Wexford* without oppoſition, lay down their Arms, and return to their allegiance, provided that their Perſons and Properties are guaranteed by the commanding Officer; and that they will uſe every Influence in their power to induce the people of the Country at large to return to their Allegiance alſo. Theſe Terms, we hope, Captain *M'Manus*, will be able to procure.

Signed, by Order of the Inhabitants of Wexford,

MATTHEW KEUGHE.

Lieut. Gen. Lake's Anſwer to the Rebels propoſals.

"Lieutenant General Lake cannot attend to any terms offered by Rebels in arms againſt their Sovereign; while they continue ſo, he muſt uſe the force entruſted to him, with the utmoſt energy for their deſtruction.

"To the deluded multitude he promiſes pardon on their delivering into his hands their leaders, ſurrendering their arms, and returning with ſincerity to their allegiance.

(Signed) "G. LAKE."

Enniſcorthy, 22nd June, 1798.

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the Engliſh Mails to the 22d inſt. inclusive—from which we ſelect the following Intelligence.

JAMAICA.

PORT-ROYAL, FEB. 10.

The principal merchants of this town had a meeting yeſterday, for the purpoſe of entering into a ſubſcription to ſupport Government during the preſent criſis. The meeting concurred unanimouſly in the propriety of the meaſure; and ſeveral Gentlemen immediately put down conſiderable ſums, many of them to be continued annually during the courſe of the war. It is expected that the whole of the ſubſcription will amount to upwards of 10,000l. ſterling.

Our colonies at preſent are very healthy, and have excellent crops.

The Petterel ſloop of war, from Admiral Earl St. Vincent, came here laſt week with diſpatches, to acquaint us that a diviſion of the Spaniſh fleet had ſlipped out with ſeveral tranſports and troops to attack ſome of our Iſlands: Admiral Harvey with his fleet immediately put to ſea in queſt of them, but after a fortnight's cruize returned without ſeeing them; we have ſince learned that they have put into Porto Rico.

AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 30.

Three anonymous letters have lately been directed to the Preſident of the United States, (the laſt received this morning) threatening to ſet fire to the city on the 9th of May next.

NEW-YORK, MAY 1.

General Hedouville, whoſe departure from Breſt was announced a few days ſince, has arrived ſafe at St. Domingo, with the whole of his ſquadron. He is ſaid to be the only perſon ſent with this ſquadron who is charged with powers, the entire ſcope of which was not however completely underſtood at the date of our laſt accounts. But this is known, that his arrival has had a favourable effect upon the public mind, by reſtoring confidence. There are ſeveral letters, it is ſaid, of American Captains, which expreſs an expectation, that the commerce of neutrals will be reſpected and protected by Hedouville.

A paſſenger by one of the late arrivals at Baltimore, from the Cape, ſays, that General Hedouville arrived at St. Domingo on the 4th of April, whence he was to go by land to the Cape. He brings with him no civil Commiſſioner as was reported; he does not come out as General of St. Domingo, but as repreſentative of the nation, with powers from the Executive.

The conduct of Touſſaint has been approved, Directory have ſent him a commiſſion of and the General in Chief of St. Domingo.

LONDON,

JUNE 22.

Extract of a letter received yeſterday from an Officer of the Glory, of 98 guns, one of the fleet under the command of Admiral Lord Bridport, dated the 8th inſt. off Breſt:—"At five o'clock this morning the Admiral received information, that ſeveral ſhips of the line were ſeen in the outer roads of Breſt, in conſequence of which the ſignal was made to bear away to meet the enemy.—Never were orders obeyed with more alacrity and chearfulneſs. At ten we came ſo near as to count five ſail of the line lying at ſingle anchor. They no ſooner obſerved us, than they uſed every poſſible expedition to get under weigh. The tide and the wind being againſt them, they were compelled to make ſeveral tacks, and four of the ſhips miſſing ſtays, gave us an opportunity of bearing up, and cutting them off the land. We got ſo near that the Admiral ordered the ſignal to prepare for action, which was immediately executed. Our head-moſt ſhips, which were the Saturn and Canada, got within gun-ſhot, and opened an heavy fire on the ſternmoſt ſhips of the enemy, who, in return, kept up a briſk fire on our whole fleet, but without effecting much damage. At this period we paſſed the grand fort, and, continuing the chace with all poſſible ſail, the enemy ſtill keeping up a running fight. We were not without hope of forcing them into cloſe action, the reſult of which we were not uneaſy about; but in this we were cruelly diſappointed—a breeze ſpringing up to the weſtward, leaving us no alternative but heaving to, or driving on the rocks, and to this circumſtance the French are indebted for the ſafety of their fleet.

"It is impoſſible to deſcribe the feelings of every ſailor on board at this diſagpointment, as they had already anticipated a victory, and were not conſoled till they had exhauſted all their reſentment on the weſterly wind.

"The whole of the enemy's fleet conſiſted of 18 ſail of the line, and our's of 16, yet they thought it prudent not to engage us, though under their own forts."

Drury-lane Theatre cloſed laſt night, after a ſeaſon certainly the moſt productive of any hitherto recorded in the annals of dramatic exhibition. Mr. Palmer came forward after the Play, and in a neat addreſs thanked the public on the part of the proprietors and performers, for the unprecedented patronage they had experienced.

At the ſale of the Duke of St. Alban's cabinet of antiques, a Cupid, not above eight inches high, with one arm coarſely cemented, and the whole figure in a bad ſtate of preſervation, brought no leſs a ſum than 70 guineas. The pedeſtal, which is a *chef d'œuvre* in point of execution, was ſold for 12 guineas.

PORTSMOUTH,

JUNE 21.

The Dorſet and Devon regiments of militia, now on duty at this Garriſon, are expecting orders hourly to proceed for Ireland. Tranſports are in readineſs; and it is conjectured the Volunteer Corps in this neighbourhood will be immediately put on Garriſon duty.

DUBLIN,

MONDAY, JUNE 25.

On Saturday afternoon, at the hour of five, the Earl of Camden embarked on board his Majeſty's Dorſet yacht, at the Pigeon-houſe, for Hollyhead.

CORK.

The PROPRIETOR of the CORK HERALD, *informs the Country Subſcribers to this Paper, that if they order payment forthwith to be made at his Office in Cork, they will ſave conſiderably, as he intends in a few days to ſend a Clerk to wait on them at their reſpective Houſes in the Country, when they will be charged £. 1 2s. 9d. for the current half year.*

It is the fate of thoſe who would mix the candour of private opinion with the diſcuſſions of public topics, to have their motives inverted by ſlander, and miſrepreſented by meaneſs and vice. The Editors of public prints are among thoſe who fall under the condemnation of opinions imagined without generoſity, adopted without Judgment, confirmed through ignorance, and circulated through low and deſpicable prejudices. The proprietor of this paper, and the writer of this paragraph will NEVER AGAIN condeſcend to ſtop the floating obloquy which *vulgar folly* might have againſt him. He is not as ſolicitous to juſtify himſelf as to bring thoſe before the tribunal of public honour, and public virtue who would put him to the preſſure of a *Juſtification* undemanded by any *accuſation*. It It has been meanly and weakly aſſerted that certain ſentiments of a more liberal import than thoſe which party and bigotry are deſirous to encourage, and which have lately appeared in the *Cork Herald* have been COERCIVELY ſuperinduced on the author, and dictated by the threats and rigour of *military authority*. To a ſlander ſo abject the writer of this paragraph begs to reply that this report is a—*radical falſehood*.

The Military Authority which at preſent preſides in this city with ſo much humanity, efficacy, juſtice and vigour, has never been exerted, *directly or indirectly, in condemnation of any paragraph which has appeared in the Cork Herald, nor has any dictated opinion been ever forced on its pages from that or any other quarter.* We would tell this *unmanly ſlanderer*, that to aſſuage the irritation of the public fever, is one of the emollient uſes to which a *virtuous preſs* ſhould be applied, that ſentiments of an independant, conſtitutional, and enlarged caſt, may ſpring *unſuborned* from a ſenſe of duty, and (what may add to *his* ſurpriſe) that it is a very poſſible thing that every ſort of public virtue is not *compulſory*.

The period when we made the profeſſion of our future intentions has not ſo long elapſed, but it muſt remain freſh in the public memory; to thoſe who *wilfully forget* we beg to obſerve, at that time we ſolemnly declared, that "*againſt* "*the religious intolerant of every ſect we cloſed the* "*Cork Herald for ever*;" our ſubſequent conduct will prove if we have ſwerved from this profeſſion. The records of our ſentiments are in the public hand: we again repeat, to unite the Loyal and well-diſpoſed againſt Rebels of *every religious diſtinction*; to nerve, to animate, and to applaud their efforts in the glorious cauſe of preſerving our King and Country, from the ſweeping deſtruction of an UNNATURAL REBELLION, *has* and *ſhall ever* be the aim and the duty of the CORK HERALD. *The Proprietor* of the Cork Herald has thus far ſtooped to notice, what as a Gentleman he may be permitted to *deſpiſe*; but this declaration is made as well for the opportunity of ſaying, that the *deſpicable Authors* of this ſlander are *well known* and ſhall in their FULL NAMES be gibbetted to public animadverſion, if they dare after this to vomit forth the *poiſon of their malevolent falſehoods*, as of aſſuring the public that the Reports ſo circulated are TOTALLY DESTITUTE OF TRUTH, and propagated to promote that *diſunion* which it has been his conſtant practice to reprobate; and which he has endeavoured to prevent.

REVOLUTION IN HOLLAND.

The Dutch Papers of the 19th inſtant, brought by a perſon who arrived on the 22d of this Month in London from Holland, ſtates that a *complete Revolution had taken place* at the *Hague* the day before, that is, on the 18th inſtant.

General *Danduels*, who was diſmiſſed from his command at the former Revolution, having the Army with him, had arreſted the Directory, and put other perſons in their room. The French Ambaſſador, who had attempted to interfere, was alſo put under Arreſt.

The ſame account adds, that many of the new perſons appointed are in the intereſt of the *Stadtholder*.

The above Paper alſo mentions a Proclamation to have been iſſued by Lieutenant General *Dandaels*, which ſtates that in the laſt elections the Friends of the *Stadtholder*, who are amongſt the moſt reſpectable perſons of the State, were excluded, and on this account *annuls the Elections*.

The Proviſional Directory were *Pymen, Gojet, &c.*

La Croix, the French Miniſter, was under arreſt, and ſome of the former Government had fled to Paris.

The following Regiments are on their paſſage from the Eaſt-Indies to England: 36th, 52th, 71ſt and 74th.

This morning Lord Bantry arrived in Town, from his ſeat at Seafield-Park, near Bantry.

We are happy to inform our Readers, that the Honorable Colonel King, of the Sligo Regiment, who was lately wounded by the Rebels, gallantly leading his regiment to action, has arrived ſafe by water in Dublin, where the ball has been extracted, and every hope is entertained of his recovery.

Yeſterday, in conſequence of an invitation by Lord Vic. Donoughmore, and the Officers of the Loyal Cork Legion, to Captain Wetrop, and the Officers of the Royal Cork Volunteers, a ſuperb dinner was given at Scragg's tavern, to which Lieutenant General Sir James Stewart, Brigadier-General Sir Charles Rois, the entire Staff, and the Officers commanding the Regiments in our Garriſon, received cards of invitation. This friendly union of theſe two corps offered the higheſt gratification, and was productive of all that convivial feſtivity, which *a union of ſentiment* and true loyalty can produce. The dinner and wines were in the firſt ſtyle of excellence; and the evening concluded with the greateſt hilarity and good humour. After dinner the following toaſts were given:—

THE KING.
The King and Conſtitution.
Duke of York and the Army.
Lord Howe and the Navy.
Sir James Stewart and the ſouthern Diſtrict.
Sir Charles Roſs, and the garriſon of Cork.
By Sir James Stewart—The Yeomanry of Cork.
By Lord Donoughmore.—Captain Wetropp and the R. C. Volunteers.
General Myers and the Yeomanry of Dublin.
Col. Howarth and the Royal Britiſh Artillery.
Colonel Bouchier and the Royal Iriſh Artillery.
Major Lockhart and the 30th regiment.
Lords Muſkerry and Kilconnel, Sir Hugh O'Reilly, and the Militia of Ireland.
Sir James Foulis, Bart. and the Middle Lothian Cavalry.
By Captain Wetropp.—Lord Donoughmore, and the Loyal Cork Legion.
Major Hay, Capt. Findlay, and the Fencibles.
By Sir Charles Roſs—May the ſame zeal, loyalty, and unanimity ever prevail in the garriſon of Cork, as at at preſent.
General Johnſon and his Brigade.
General Moore and the Light Brigade.
The Militia of England who have Volunteered their ſervices to us at this moment.
May the connection between Great Britain and Ireland continue until time ſhall be no more.
Sir Ralph Abercrombie, K.B.

Florence M'Carthy, an Attorney, Bryan O'Connor, a Phyſician, and Denis M'Carthy, all of Bantry, were brought to trial laſt Monday, before the Court-Martial now ſitting. Candour requires that we ſhould be ſilent until the iſſue of the trial is made known.

Report ſpeaks highly of the admonitory diſcourſe which was delivered laſt Sunday to the Roman Catholics, of Cloughnakilty, by the Rev. Horace Townſend. It is ſhortly to appear before the public, and we have no doubt the reſpectable Character who is given as the author, will loſe none of that reputation which his works have gained him in this Country.

We are very happy to inform our readers, that Lieutenant Henneſſy, of the Loyal Cork Legion, who was detained by the rebels at Vinegar Hill, and Wexford, has effected his eſcape, and returned in ſafety to his anxious friends in this city.

(Several Articles omited for the want of Room.)

County of CORK. } ☞ THE next General Seſſions of the Peace and Civil Bill Court, for the Diviſion of Cork, will be held at the King's Old Caſtle, Cork, in ſaid Diviſion and County, on *Saturday* the 14th day of July next, and for the Diviſion of Middleton, at Midleton in that Diviſion and County aforeſaid on Thurſday the 19th day of July aforeſaid.

June 27.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED AT HARRIS'S.
No. 6, New Buildings — Caſtle Street,
AN
ADMONITORY ADDRESS
TO THE
People of Cloughnakilty,
BY THE
Rev. Horatio Townſhend,
Sovereign of that Town, and Vicar of Kilgariff.

June 27.

FIRST AND SECOND QUALITY
Scale *Sugar* in bags,
Kent and Brewers *Hops*,
New Swediſh *Herrings* repack'd for export,
Double *Matts*,
Wood *Hoops*.
For ſale, on moderate terms, R. B. BURKE's Stores, Sand-quay. May 19.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF
The Rt. Worſhipful KINGSMILL BERRY, Esq. MAYOR.

The middle Price of Wheat 3*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* per Quarter; with an allowance to the Baker of 10*s.* on the White and Wheaten, and 12*s.* on the Houſehold.

Cork, June 27, 1798.

WHITE.	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	WHEATEN.	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	HOUSEHOLD.	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*
1 *pen.*	0	4	6	1 *pen.*	0	7	2	1 *pen.*	0	9	3
2 *pen.*	0	9	0	2 *pen.*	0	14	5	2 *pen.*	1	1	7
3 *pen.*	0	14	5	3 *pen.*	1	5	7	3 *pen.*	1	12	3
4 *pen.*	1	3	4	4 *pen.*	1	13	1	4 *pen.*	2	5	7
6 *pen.*	1	13	1	6 *pen.*	2	11	6	6 *pen.*	3	8	6

KINGMILL BERRY, MAYOR.

From the Packets of Sunday and Monday.

PARIS,

JUNE 10.

Reports have for these two days past been circulated, both that our Fleet had entered Malta, and that Buonaparte had met with a check. A Letter from Toulon, dated on the 29th ult. contradicts the first part of this statement, by its silence; and by the following details which it gives:

"Our Squadron and his Convoy anchored in Corsica, where we are assured that a levy of four thousand men very opportunely raised, served to complete the crews of the ships of war: so that this force is still more terrific. The junction of the Convoy of Genoa has been happily effected: we do not know where the storm will break out, but it lowers very heavily.

"We are busily employed in preparing the second Armament for sea. The Gun-boat which divides into eight pieces, has been launched some days. It is indeed a curious production."

The captain of an American vessel bound from Philadelphia, and laden with cotton, rice, and tobacco, arrived at Havre on the 4th instant, having often escaped the pursuit of the English. He brings no Letters nor Papers, but reports that three Frigates nearly the whole Naval Force of the United States, had sailed, and that the Merchant ships were arming as ships of war.

Every thing appears to announce an approaching Revolution in the United States. The Friends of Liberty, furious against the Senate, and particularly against the President, who openly espouses the cause of the Americans to the injury of the Great Nation, protests in public against their conduct. The Chambers of Representatives partake in a great degree of this indignation against the accomplices of the British Cabinet, and they may not perhaps wait for the elections which are to take place in October next, but may immediately destroy their fatal influence.

We have received intelligence that the Chouans have withdrawn the mask in the Department of La Sarthe, and that they appear in great bodies and armed. The Republicans are in the greatest apprehensions, as they see their lives and properties threatened again by the Soldiers of England.

A Camp, it is said, is to be immediately formed on the Canal of Bruges, in the neighbourhood of the Sluices of Slyckens and Sas, which it is thought will be commanded by General Championet. The Garrisons of Ostend and Nieuport have been considerably augmented, and we are employed in placing, by way of battery in each of these posts, several cannon of large caliber.

Letters from Rastadt, of the 30th ult. mention, that the Prussian Ministers had, on the preceding day, received intelligence from their Courts that the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin had come to an accommodation with respect to all the articles which had hitherto been an obstacle to their agreeing; that Austria had for ever renounced all pretensions on *Bavaria*, and that the King of Prussia confined his demands of indemnity to some Abbeys and spots intermingled with his own dominions, amounting in value to a million of florins.

JUNE 11.

Sieyes has set off to repair to the scene of his Embassy at the Court of Berlin.

A saying is attributed to count Lehrbach, which, according to some, is evidence of a humorous disposition, while others think that it argues a great prescience of futurity.—"If things go on always the way they now take, I will turn peasant, (said the Count) and follow the plough."

The indemnities which the court of Berlin require for the ci-devant Stadtholder will be taken from that part of the Electorate of Treves which is situated on the right bank of the Rhine.

Bonnier is President of the French deputation at Rastadt, and this is said to be on account of [illegible]

JUNE 1[illegible].

We learn as a positive fact, that Admiral St. Vincent has entered the Mediterranean with a division of the English Squadron. It is said that he has carried with him sixteen ships, and that he has left eighteen before Cadiz. This makes the English force amount to thirty-four ships in these Roads, but they cannot effect a junction without raising the blockade of the Spanish fleet.

It is still thought that Buonaparte is with one [illegible] at Ajaccio, in Corsica.

We are assured that M. Gerry, one of the American envoys, and who had remained here after the departure of his two colleagues, has also quitted Paris.

Letters from Naples, of the 19th May, state, that the King has published a Proclamation, by which he ordered all his subjects to consider the French as their friends. It is said that his Majesty takes a part in the maritime expedition of the French, and that he is to furnish them with three ships of the line, six frigates, and several gun boats.

They write from Sierne, that they have sustained a terrible earthquake. Some houses have been thrown down, and some destroyed; several families have entirely perished, as well as a great number of priests and cardinals.

Some days before the departure of Buonaparte from Paris, somebody observed that the Toulon expedition would cost considerable sums of money, "Well, said the French General) I will engage that the money so laid out shall produce five hundred per cent." We warrant the truth of this anecdote.

We learn from Havre, that four persons have been arrested within these few days on the coast, with matches and lanthorns in their pockets. We shall soon be able to detect this infernal correspondence, by which the English are enabled to learn whatever passes among us.

JUNE 13.

The following is the most precise information which we have received from the mediterranean: We had unluckily closed our letters with an account of the Fleet having anchored in Corsica; but a courier who arrived here yesterday, brings intelligence, dated ten leagues to the south point of Sardinia, by which it appears that they had hitherto no-where cast anchor; that on that day they had joined the convoy from Genoa, and that from Civita Vecchia; and that the fleet had been delayed by calms, which had not, however, produced any mischief, as they had afforded them an opportunity of dividing more advantageously and more equally both the crews and the soldiers who were embarked on board them. The return of the Aviros and of the vessels sent on the look-out was expected previously to their return. The enemy no where appeared.

We have also received official intelligence from Cadiz, which states, that it was on the morning of the 25th ult. that sixteen English ships sailed from that place. They were not to be seen on the 26th. It follows therefore, that according to the best calculation, the English were on the 28th May nearly seven days sail distant from the place which the French fleet had reached, and from which it was on the point of departing.

Buonaparte, previously to his departure, addressed a letter to citizen Hajac, in which the first title that he takes is that of member of the Institute, and the second that of commander in chief of the Army of England.

If Letters from the Banks of the Rhine are to be credited, the Prince of Nieuwied has entered again into his states with a passport from General Hatry.

Letters from Trieste, of the 23d May, announce the arrival here of Prince Augustus of England, on board the Neapolitan vessel the Archimedes, of 74 guns. He had quitted Rome on the arrival of the French, and had retired to Naples. He took the road to Vienna.

Letters from Berlin, of the 29th ult. state, that the expectation of War was at an end.

Accounts from Havre, of the 9th inst. state, that there were but two English Frigates in the roads there.

JUNE 14.

The extraordinary Conrier whose arrival at Toulon we yesterday announced, has, among his dispatches, brought a letter from Buonaparte to his Brother, the Member of the Council of Five Hundred. It confirms, they say, the details which we have given, and is also written from the heights of the southern part of Sardinia, and dated on the morning of the 28th.

It is M. Azzara himself who has announced to the Directory, according to Letters received from Cadiz, the entry of the English squadron into the Mediterranean. It is not known whether it is commanded by Admirals Jervis or Parker. There is a distance from the point whence it set off to Toulon of 400 leagues. A fleet of ships of the line, among which are three three-deckers, cannot at most sail above 50 leagues a day: so that Buonaparte having left Toulon six days before the English Admiral passed the Streights of Gibraltar, must be greatly before him, whatever road he took.

Guillemardet has set off on his Embassy to the court of Madrid.

By accounts from Cherbourg it appears, that on the 17th Prairial, eight transports took advantage of a fog, which had continued for some days, and set sail. They were destined for Granville, Cancale, or Port Malo. On the 28th, eight Gun-boats, favoured by the same advantage, proceeded, perhaps, on the same destination.—The first probably arrived safe; but the eight Gun-boats were attacked, and forced to take shelter under the Nez de Jabourg, between the rocks Petit Culleran and Grune, where six English Frigates opened a brisk fire upon them, but without their sustaining any loss, except one sailor killed and one wounded. The enemy shewed much temerity in venturing among the rocks which abound in that place; but measures were taken to secure the boats from their further attacks.

It is expected the Dutch squadron commanded by rear-admiral Story, will clear the coasts of Zealand of the enemy's vessels, which are continually before Middlebourg and Flushing, and also obstruct the navigation of the Scheldt.

Toulouse, June 4. The last courier from Bourdeaux brought intelligence of the passage of an extraordinary courier through that place, bound from Bayonne, and going to Paris to announce to the government the capture of Gibraltar by Buonaparte and the troops which he had embarked at Toulon. He even went so far as to state the circumstances of this hazardous enterprize, and the means which Buonaparte employed to gain the victory. He disguised half his Soldiers in English regimentals, and set them to engage the other half in a sham fight, in which they fired without ball. Soon afterwards the pretended English appeared to fly; the Garrison of Gibraltar, supposing them to be their comrades, opened their gates, by which means they got possession of the Garrison, and put the real soldiers of King George to the sword.

Note of the French Editor.—We repeat this fable to amuse our readers, and to prove that there are still on the banks of the Garonne, men who are anxious to justify the character which certain inhabitants of that country have acquired.

Madrid, May 29.—We learn that rear-admiral Nelson has passed into the Mediterranean with a squadron of three large ships of the line and several frigates. It was thought that the sailing of the Toulon fleet would have occasioned the blockade to be raised, but we are assured, that by Letters from Lisbon, a reinforcement of four ships of the line have been detached to them from Lord Bridport's fleet.

Brussels, June 10.—They write from Luxemburgh that several bodies of troops are passing to the right bank of the *Rhine*; other troops from the neighbourhood of Brest are expected from the Army of England, to return to that of Mentz. Hence it is concluded that the expedition meditated against haughty Albion is adjourned until the conclusion of the peace with the Germanic empire. What leads us still more to this conjecture is, that the Embargo which had lately been put on merchant vessels in the canals and rivers of this country, has been taken off.

LONDON,

JUNE 18.

The ship to which Sir Sidney Smith has been appointed is not, as has been stated, "the Tiger, of 74 guns," but Le Tigre, of 80, a singularly fine vessel, taken by Lord Bridport from the French, the 23d June, 1795. The Tiger is a 50, building at Portsmouth, where the other is nearly repaired.

One of the Dutch two-deckers, of 60 guns, is ordered as a Guardship to Belfast, with two Frigates, a Sloop, and a Cutter. A senior Captain is to have the command, with a broad Pendant.

Government have contracted for twelve more stout gun-boats, to be finished with all possible expedition.

The following prizes have been sent into Yarmouth Roads within the last ten days, by his Majesty's cruizers in the North Sea: Zeolust, from Amsterdam for Hamburgh, with goods; Antoinetta and Anna, from Hamburgh for Amsterdam; Minerva, from Copenhagen for Amsterdam with sugar, coffee, wine, &c.; Hope, from Amsterdam for Bourdeaux, with goods; three Dutch Fishing Schuyts; St. Andre[illegible], from Bremen for Hamburgh; and Janus, from Amsterdam for Leghorn, with goods.

Bank Report to Friday, June 15.

Voluntary contributions,	£.1,357,625	10	2
Affessed Taxes, - - - - -	769,296	18	8
	£.2,12[illegible],[illegible]22	8	10

One of the Messengers, with one of Mr. Kirby's servants, were sent from the Duke of Portland's Office, Whitehall, to Bedford gaol, to see and indentify the person apprehended on Tuesday last at Biggleswade, and committed to the above Prison on supposition of his being Doctor Watson; but on viewing his person, he has not the least resemblance of the Doctor, the former being a diminutive lame person, and the Prisoner rather a stout man, and at least four inches taller than the former.

On Friday, at Cambridge, two very drunken, ill-looking Irish labourers, were brought before a Magistrate, charged with violently assaulting some hay-makers. They were committed to gaol; and on searching them, Irish bank-notes, to the amount of 1300*l.* were found on their persons, together with 10 guineas in gold, and 8*s.* 6*d.* in silver, in a net purse of green ribband and white silk. A silver watch was also found, maker's name William Gore, Dublin, No. 1335, 2 shirts, 2 pair of stockings, a silk handkerchief, and a purple and white woman's handkerchief, all unmarked. It is supposed that the greater part of this property is the plunder of an Irish mail coach. The men were so drunk, that all that could be collected from them was, that they came from Dublin about a month ago in the Packet.

In the Court of King's Bench on Saturday Mr. Holmes moved for a Rule to shew cause why an Attorney of the Court should not be struck off the Roll. He grounded his motion on the affidavit of the Clerk of the Attorney himself, who swore that his master, after recovering 420*l.* for the Plaintiff, who is a French Emigrant Lady, made an affidavit at the Duke of Portland's Office, in order to have her sent out of the kingdom under the Alien Act, stating that she was a French Spy, and thereby to retain her money. He, however did not succeed; Mr. Ford, the Magistrate, before whom the Lady was carried, declaring it to be a malicious information; and a licence was granted her to receive the money. The Attorney, however, having the boldness to repeat the attempt, an attachment was issued against him, and he was now in custody, rioting on the Plaintiff's money. Rule granted.

La Fayette and his wife are stated in the French Papers, to reside in Holstein, near Ploen. They live very retired.

On Friday night last, William London and Abraham Jacobs were examined before N. Bond, Esq. at the Public Office, Bow-street, on suspicion of having been concerned in several highway robberies. Jacobs was sworn to by a Mr. Lifford, of Shadwell, as being one of the persons that attempted to rob him, on Thursday night last, between Merton and Kingston; he was therefore committed for further examination.

Charles Cook, a Sheriff's Officer, John Russel, and Henry Clapton, were committed, for having violently assaulted and beat a person of the name of Lane, who is now lying dangerously ill in the Middlesex Hospital.

William Green was committed, on suspicion of stealing a copper, the property of some person at present unknown. The copper was found upon him by Cridland, one of the Patrole, a few nights since, on the Uxbridge Road.

Samuel Bamber and George Singures were fully committed for trial, charged with stealing a silver coffee-pot, and other articles, out of the shop of Mr. William Marchant, a silver-smith, in Holborn.

A Physician of Worksop, while visiting a patient in that neighbourhood, fastened his horse by the bridle to the door; on his return he found a swarm of bees had settled upon the poor animal, and had stung him so severely as to occasion his death next day.

JUNE 19.

Letters of service have been issued to raise six additional regiments of fencible infantry in Scotland, to serve only in Great Britain, under the command of their respective Colonels. Of these Lord Macdonald has undertaken to raise a corps on his own estates; and Sir Archibald Dunbar has obtained permission to raise a second battalion to the Caithness Legion now in Ireland.

In consequence of an express from Gen. Drummond, (who went to Portpatrick on Sunday se'nnight, to direct the embarkation of the troops for Ireland) to Colonel Woodford, which arrived at Ayr on Wednesday morning, that officer marched at the head of 300 of the Gordon fencibles, with two field pieces.

Same day, General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, commander in chief, accompanied by Major-General Alexander Campbell, and Major Cameron of Lochiel, arrived from Edinburgh, and in the evening inspected the Sutherland fencibles encamped on the Newton-green, and addressed them in an animating speech on the importance of speedy and efficient re-inforcements being sent to the north of Ireland; they unanimously, and with that enthusiastic zeal and loyalty, which so peculiarly marks the character of their country, de[illegible] hour's warning, though their terms of [illegible] confined their services within Scotland.

On Monday se'nnight two troops of the Durham Rangers, commanded by the Earl of Darlinton, marched from Dumfries for Ireland by the way of Port-patrick; and next morning two other troops set out for the same destination. The rest are to follow. They are to proceed by forced marches.

The Gordon fencibles have also volunteered their services to assist in quelling the rebellion in Ireland.

Dispatches were yesterday received at the Admiralty from Admiral Lord Bridport, dated off Ushant, the 11th inst. at which time the ships were all in good condition. On the 9th, the noble Admiral proceeded with the whole of the channel fleet to reconnoitre the harbour of Brest. On his approach he saw three line of battle ships and two frigates at anchor in Bertheaume roads, which immediately got under weigh, and were chaced by his Majesty's ships Terrible, Cæsar, Canada, Impetueux, and Triton, the former of which was very near bringing the enemy's flag ship to action, when his Lordship judged it prudent to recal all the ships in chace, in consequence of a battery having opened upon them from the land; which, however did no mischief to any of our squadron. The Terrible was near enough to count ten sail of the line, and as many frigates, at anchor in Brest harbour, apparently ready for sea. A convoy was expected at Brest from Rochefort, which there was every probability of his lordship being able to fall in with.—[illegible] intelligence may therefore be shortly expected from that quarter.

Mr. Carr, who now succeeds his brother, the Earl of [illegible], holds both the title and the [illegible] fortune entire; but by the will of [illegible] grandfather, as [illegible], the fortune which his mother brought into the family, devolves on the second son. Mr. Carr has enjoyed the fortune upon this tenure, so that he has been wealthy while his elder brother, the Earl, had but a very limited income. Having as yet no second son, the fortune is not alienated from the title

HARWICH,

JUNE 17.

His Majesty's ship Nassau, of 64 guns, is arrived at the Gatway, off this place, where she is stationed with the Braakel, in the room of the Repulse, ordered to Portsmouth.

Upwards of eighty Seamen are enrolled at this place as Sea Fencibles, under the command captain Harvey.

CORK: Printed by JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)——This Paper is published at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-street, opposite the Post-Office, where Advertisements, Essays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

BY THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The Cork Herald:

OR, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.—No. 41.] SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1798. [Price, Four-pence

County of CORK. } ☞ THE next General Seſſions of the Peace and Civil Bill Court, for the Diviſion of Cork, will be held at the King's Old Caſtle, Cork, in ſaid Diviſion and County, on *Saturday* the 14th day of July next, and for the Diviſion of Middleton, at Mallow in that Diviſion and County aforeſaid on Thurſday the 19th day of July aforeſaid. June 27.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED AT
HARRIS'S,
No. 6, New-Buildings — Caſtle-Street,
AN
ADMONITORY ADDRESS
TO THE
People of Cloughnakilty,
BY THE
Rev. Horatio Townſhend,
Sovereign of that Town, and Vicar of Kilgariff.
June 27.

TREASURY BILLS,

Payable in December, 1801, *at 6 per Cent.*

No. 6212, 6213, 6214, 6215.

THE above Four Treaſury Bills were taken out of a Box in the care of a Carman, broke open at *Driſheen*, in the County of *Cork*.

Whoever brings them to Mr. DALY, at Meſſrs. KELLY's Bank, *Cork*, or JOSIAS DUNN, Eſq. No. 75, Stephen-ſtreet, *Dublin*, ſhall receive TEN GUINEAS Reward, and no queſtions aſked.—They can be of no uſe to any Perſon but the Owner, as Payment of Intereſt and Principal is ſtopped at his Majeſty's Treaſury, Dublin Caſtle. June 27.

To be Sold,

A Pair of well trained Horſes,

Fit for either Road or Carriage.

ALSO, a *Chaiſe* and *Harneſs* and a *ſingle Chaiſe*.—A Coach-houſe and Stable for four Horſes to be Let. Apply to Mr. LATHAM, Patrick's-Place. *June 23.*

CLARKE'S-MARSH
PORTER BREWERY.

FOWKE, GIBBINGS, AND CO.

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they are at preſent provided with a conſiderable Stock of

PORTER, much approved of.

☞ They can with confidence Report their aſſurance to thoſe who are pleaſed to favor them with their Commands, that a regular and ample ſupply during the Summer may be depended on.

June 16.

☞ THE MAYOR and SHERIFFS will thankfully receive any Information reſpecting *Concealed Arms*; or any Treaſonable Preparation or Practices within the County of the City or City of Cork.—The Information may be conveyed in any manner moſt convenient; ſtrict ſecrecy will be obſerved, and Rewards given in proportion to the Diſcoveries which may be made.

June 11.

JULY LOTTERY.

Iriſh State Lottery,

COMMENCES DRAWING JULY 24, 1798.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		Value of Each.		Total Value.
2	of	£.10.000	is	£. 20,000
2	- -	5,000	- -	10,000
3	- -	2,000	- -	6,000
10	- -	500	- -	5,000
30	- -	100	- -	3,000
60	- -	50	- -	3,000
8,100	- -	10	- -	81,000

First drawn Blank	13th Day	1,000
Do. - -	14th Day	1,000
Do. - -	15th Day	2,000
Do. - -	16th Day	1,000
Do. - -	17th Day	5,000
Do. - -	18th Day	1,000
Do. - -	19th Day	10,000
First drawn Ticket,		500
First drawn Ticket the laſt morning.		500
21,793 Blanks.		
		£. 150,000

☞ TICKETS and SHARES, *in the greateſt variety of Numbers; now on Sale at No. 6, New-Buildings, CASTLE-STREET.*

FOR SALE,

AT the Stores of DOMINICK WATERS, SONS and CO. Red Port Wine of ſuperior Quality, in Pipes and Hhds. The Credit they will give on the ſale of this Article, when the Security is undeniable, muſt ſecure them a *decided preference.*

They have alſo for ſale,

Very fine Martinique Coffee in Barrels,
Priſme Vinegar in Hhds.
Firſt Quality Hops in Pockets, —— and
Eaſt India Sugar in Bags, equal in colour and quality to Lump.

C. DONEGAN has this Day received a ſupply of OLD PORT WINE, in Pipes and Hhds. per the *Eliza*, from *Oporto*. He has alſo on Sale: —

Jamaica Rum;
Pickling Vinegar;
A few Hhds. nice flavoured Claret;
Scale and refined Sugars;
Kent Hops;
Virginia Wrapper Tobacco;
Spaniſh Shumack and Corkwood.

Which he will Diſpoſe of on the loweſt poſſible Terms. June 23.

☞ THE MAYOR is deſirous of Employing two Active MEN, well recommended, as Conſtables. Application to be made at the Manſion-Houſe. June the 6th, 1798.

CORK AND *YOUGHALL*
DAY-COACH,

WILL run from the Cork Office, Beare's-Lane, near the Mail-Coach Office, on Thurſday next, and from thence continue to leave Cork on Sundays, Tueſdays, and Thurſdays, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and Youghall at the ſame hour on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays. The Proprietors being perſons of property, will take care to have the Horſes and Coach at all times in the beſt order. They will not be anſwerable for any goods or parcels above the value of Five Pounds, unleſs previouſly appriſed of the value and contents thereof, and that they ſhall eſpecially undertake to convey the ſame.

☞ Fare, the uſual Price. June 20.

FOR NEW-YORK,
THE FINE FAST-SAILING BRIG
HANNAH, of New-York,
William Fiſher, Maſter:

HAS good Accommodations for Cabbin and Steerage Paſſengers; will take what Freight and Paſſengers that offer and proceed to Sea about the 10th of JULY. Application to be made to ſaid FISHER, at EDWARD JORDAN's, *Brown-Street, Cork;* or on board the *Hannah*, at *Cove.*

N. B. SAILORS or MECHANICS need not Apply, as they will not be treated with. June 27.

By Order of His Majeſty's High Court of Admiralty.

For Sale by AUCTION at CORK,

ON MONDAY, the 2d Day of *July* next, the following GOODS; being the entire *Cargo* of the Portugueſe Ship, *Na. Sa. de Patrocinio Et St. Anna*, captured by the French on her Voyage from *Pernambuco* to *Oporto*, and recaptured by his Majeſty's Ships *Galatea* and *Doris:*

About 725 Cheſts, 112 Caſks, 71 Frails, 4 Bags, } *Sugar:*
2,200 Ox Horns;
4,300 Tanned Hides;
220 Undreſſed Hides;
360 Bags Cotton Wool;
100 Pieces, 120 Quintals, } *Dye-Wood:*
3 Caſks Honey;
70 Planks;
1 Box of Sweetmeats.

Immediately after the Sale of the Cargo, the ſaid SHIP, with *all her Materials*, will alſo be Diſpoſed of. Catalogues and further particulars may be had, by applying to

EMERIC VIDAL,
JOHN COTTER,
A. T. SAM PAYO. } *Commiſſioners.*

CORK, May 22, 1798.

FOR SALE AT COVE,
(Immediately after Condemnation,)
THE FAST SAILING SCHOONER
LA REVANCHE:

LATE a French Privateer, captured by His Majeſty's Ship ENDYMION, Sir THOMAS WILLIAMS, Commander; pierced for 14 Guns, has 4 mounted, beſides Swivels and ſmall Arms complete: is a remarkable fine Veſſel—well Found and Coppered.

Of the following Dimenſions:—Length Aloft, 86 Feet—Breadth of Beam, 20 Feet—Depth of Hold, from Deck to Skin, 9 Feet 9 Inches, and Admeaſures 138-28—94 Tons or thereabouts.—For Inventory and Particulars, apply to JOHN ROCHE, Junr.

ALSO FOR SALE AT COVE,

A Large CHASSE MAREE, well Found, of the following Dimenſions:—Length Aloft, 56 Feet—Breadth of Beam, 18 Feet or thereabouts—Depth of Hold, 9 Feet 4 Inches, and Admeaſures 76 Tons or thereabouts. For particulars, apply to JOHN ROCHE, Junr. *Cove.*
June 6.

Committee-Room, Royal Exchange, June 12.

At a Meeting of the Subſcribers to the Fund for the Relief of Widows, and Children of ſuch Soldiers, &c. as have fallen in the Rebellion.

RESOLVED,

THAT it appears that above ſixteen hundred Pounds have been already paid in to the Bank of the right hon. *David Latouche*, and *Co.* beſides the ſum of 350l. which we are now informed has been ſubſcribed by the Rathfarnham cavalry.

RESOLVED,

That it is expedient that this ſubſcription ſhould be *general*; and therefore that the chief Magiſtrates be, and they are hereby requeſted, to open Books for the purpoſe, and to promote the ſame in their reſpective cities and towns—and to forward the ſums ſubſcribed to the houſe of the right hon. *David Latouche* and *Co.*

RESOLVED,

That (the Number of Subſcribers attending this Day, being ſmall, from the ſhortneſs of notice) it is expedient to adjourn till *twelve o'Clock on Thurſday next*, when the attendance of all perſons deſiring of promoting this excellent object, is moſt earneſtly requeſted, in order to appoint a committee to carry their intentions into effect.

SIR,

As Chairman of the Committee, I am deſired to forward to you the above Reſolutions, and to requeſt your co-operation and aſſiſtance in forwarding this benevolent plan.

I am, Sir, &c.
RICHARD BOURNE.

A copy of the above Reſolutions be tranſmitted from *Dublin* to the *Mayor* of *Cork* —— Public Notice is hereby given, that Books will be opened at the Manſion-Houſe, each day from 11 to 3 o'clock, for a *General Subſcription* of the benevolent inhabitants of Cork, towards this humane and laudable undertaking.

KINGSMILL BERRY, *Mayor.*

Manſion-Houſe, 20th June.

At a Meeting of the City of Cork Committee held at the Council Chamber, Wedneſday, the 13th of June, 1798.

Sir PATRICK O'CONOR in the Chair.

RESOLVED, That there ſhall be paid out of the Fund in their hands, the ſum of *Two Shillings and Sixpence* per Day, for each Horſe and Car, of the firſt One Thouſand Cork Cars, which may be wanted for the Accommodation of Regiments marching from this City; this Bounty is in addition to the liberal allowance paid by Government, and given in order to prevent the neceſſity in future, of preſſing any Car which may come from the Country with Proviſions, or any other Article for ſale. June 14.

☞ THE MAYOR and SHERIFFS, give this Notice, that they will protect all *Horſes* and *Carriages*, bringing Proviſions to Market and returning home. *Manſion-Houſe, Cork, 11th June* 1798.

☞ IT being intended to propoſe *moving* King George the Second's Statue, from its preſent ſcite to the lower end of the Grand-Parade, as ſoon as the Expence can be aſcertained, ſuch Perſons as are willing to undertake doing it, are requeſted to ſend Propoſals to the *Mayor, Sheriffs, Common Speaker, Sir Samuel Rowland, John Thompſon*, or *Michael Buſteed*, Eſq. *May 23.*

WE, the underſigned, have heard with the trueſt and moſt grateful ſenſe of pleaſure, the very Gallant and Glorious Conduct of his Majeſty's Forces, (Troops of the Line, Militia, Fencibles and Yomanry,) employed in putting down the preſent Rebellion, and puniſhing the baſe attempts to ſubvert our happy Conſtitution; and wiſhing to declare our firm intention to uphold and ſupport the King's Troops, and to ſubſtitute ourſelves as the Protectors of thoſe Families whoſe Relations have fallen in this ſervice of their King and Country, do enter into a Subſcription for this purpoſe, and do hereby call upon and invite all his Majeſty's Loyal Subjects to afford their mite towards ſo laudable a purpoſe.

	£.	s.	d.
General Sir James Stewart, - -	50	0	0
Brig. Gen. Sir Charles Roſs,	25	0	0
Serjeant Chatterton, - - - -	25	0	0
William Chatterton, capt. Eniſkilliners,	11	7	6
John Stewart, capt. Eniſkilliners, -	11	7	6
Richard Hare, - - - - - -	22	15	0
John Pedder, - - - - -	11	7	6
Richard Perry, - - - - -	11	7	6
George Stevelly, Royal C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Thomas Harding, R. C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Edward Wilmott, - - - -	5	13	9
M. R. Weſtropp, R. C. V. -	11	7	6
Hugh Baker, R. C. V. -	11	7	6
James Chattert n, R. C. V. -	11	7	6
John Cuthbert, Jun. R. C. V.	11	7	6
Edward Pope, R. C. V. - -	5	13	9
Anthony Edwards, R. C. V. - -	5	13	6
N. Maſſey, - -	11	7	6
Wm. Hodder, - -	11	7	6
Ralph Weſtropp - -	5	13	9
Henry S. Perſſe, Lt. L. C. L. -	5	13	9
Bernard Shaw, -	11	7	6
Wm. Maxwell, -	11	7	6
Henry Bagnell, -	5	13	9
Marcus Lynch, -	5	13	9
Iſaac Morgan, - - - - -	11	7	6
William Smith, -	100	0	0
Sir John Gilman, R. C. V. - -	11	7	6
George Jack, - -	11	7	6
John Martin, - - -	5	13	9
Lieut. Col. Brownrigg, -	11	7	6
Major Gray, - - -	11	7	6
Charles Creed, - - -	11	7	6
Morgan Colwell, - -	5	13	6
D. Lombard, - - -	3	8	3
Joſeph Rogers, - - -	5	13	9
Savage French, - -	22	15	0
Mrs. Robinet, - - -	11	7	6
Michael Morriſon, - -	5	13	9
Thomas Gibbings, - -	5	13	9
Strettle Jackſon, - -	5	13	9
Major Gibbings, - - -	11	7	6
Michael Wood, - - -	17	1	3
John Cuthbert, ſen. - - -	11	7	6
Mrs. Judkin Fitzgerald, - -	5	13	9
Auſtin Shinkwin, - - - -	5	13	9
Simeon Hardy, - - - -	1	2	9
John Latham, - - -	11	7	6
George Collis, - - - - -	5	13	9
Nicholas Francis Coppinger, - -	22	15	0
William Hoare, - - -	1	2	9
Daniel Callaghan, - - - -	5	13	9
Daniel Lane, - - - -	5	13	9
A Poor Man's Mite, - - -		11	4½
Samuel Cooper Auſten, - - -	5	13	9
Bradſhaw Popham, - - -	2	5	6
Leyceſter and M'Calls, - - -	34	2	6
John Newman, *Dromore*, - -	11	7	6
John Thompſon, - - - -	11	7	6
John Logan, - - - - -	1	2	9
Benjamin Parven, - - - -	1	2	9
Mark Oſborne, - - - - -	2	5	6
D. Denny, - - - - -	2	5	6
Thomas Biggs, - - - - -	11	7	6
Thomas White, - - - -	3	8	3
David Deane, - - - - -	2	5	6
Peter Morgan, *Brideſtown*, - -	5	13	9
George Baker, - - - - -	11	7	6
Jeffry Beaſly and Son, - - -	5	13	9
Joſeph Woodley, - - - -	11	7	6
James Ingram, - - - -	2	5	6
Edward D. Freeman, - - -	11	7	6
George Fuller, - - - -	1	2	9
Jeremiah O'Reily, - - - -	1	2	9
Bat. Sullivan, - - - - -	3	8	3
Ant. Edwards, Profits on printing the Bulletin.	9	2	0
John Cotter - - - - -	5	13	9

Further Subſcriptions will be received by Captain WESTROPP, *Royal Cork Volunteers*, Marlborough-Street. JUNE 9.

AUCTION OF NEW HOPS,

AND

CHOICE PORT WINE.

On TUESDAY next, 3d July, at R. BURKE's Sand Quay,

42 *Pockets New Hops,*

20 *Hhds. Choice Port Wine,*

Now landing per Eliza, from Oporto.—Three months credit, or usual discount.

☞ New Teas, Jamaica and East-India Sugars—a fresh supply daily expected. June 30.

THERRY, HOPPER and MEANY,

Are now landing from the last Sales,

200 CHESTS OF TEA.

They have for sale, at their Stores,

Very fine Jamaica Sugar,	in	*Hhds.*
Do. East-India *Do.*	—	*Bags.*
Pepper, in whole and half *Bales.*		
Ginger, in small *Bags.*		
Pearl Barley,	in	*Barrels.*
Rice,	—	*Tierces.*
Coffee,	—	*Barrels.*
Sago,	—	*Boxes.*
Cloves, Mace, and Saffron.		
Jamaica Rum, in Puncheons.		

The Teas now arrived, with their Stock on hands, will form a complete Assortment.

June 30.

The Rev. P. H. HAMILTON,

CONSIDERING how few can take advantage of this season to retire with their Families into the Country, and the many disadvantages and dangers Children are subject to, from a too great intercourse with the Street, has abridged his Summer Vacation *this Year to One Week*, commencing the 2d and ending the 9th July.

As Mr. Hamilton's claim for the patronage of the Public must entirely depend on his attention to the Morals and Improvement of his Pupils, he has limited his number to 24. Terms, for *Day Boys*, 1*l.* 14*s.* 1½*d. per Quarter*, and 1*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* entrance. He would accommodate a few Boarders at 30 *Gs.* per annum, and 5 *Gs.* entrance.

June 30.

SUGAR.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, 5th of July, at One o'Clock,

In Jameson's Stores, Morrison's-Island,

15 *Hhds. remarkably fine Scale Sugar.*

Terms at Sale. . . . . June 30.

CLUTTERBUCK, SULLIVAN & CO.

BEG leave to inform their Friends, they are now Landing out of the *Anna*, from *Oporto*, a choice Parcel of WINE, in Pipes and Hhds. —They have also on Sale, several Hundred Dozen of very *Old Port*, in Bottle; *Madeira* and *Claret*; a few Baskets of *Champaigne* and *Tent*; *Arrack*, 20 Years Old, in Bottle; *White Wine Picking Vinegar*; very Old real Leinster Spirits of *Whiskey*. They are in daily expectation of the Arrival of a Fresh Parcel of TEAS from the present Sales; also Scale and Refined SUGARS, *&c. &c. &c.* June 30.

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the English Mails to the 26th inst. inclusive—from which we select the following Intelligence.

LONDON,

JUNE 23, 25 & 26.

Citizen JAMES NAPPER TANDY has published the following Address to the United Irishmen, residing at Paris or in its environs:—

"*Citizens and Countrymen,*

"In this critical moment, when Ireland is engaged in a glorious and successful struggle with her tyrants, we think it is our duty to convene a Meeting of the Members of this Association of the 3d Messidor (21st of June) at noon, in the street du Columbier, Faubourg, Germain, No. 1330."

Yesterday Earl Temple sat off from his house in Pall-Mall, to embark with his Regiment for duty in Ireland.

The 2d Regiment of Drogoons, or Bays, are ordered immediately to Ireland, from Southampton.

Mr. Fox, Mr. Grey, and some other of the Gentlemen of Opposition who are not generally in the habits of attending the House of Commons, were present last night.

Yesterday Captain Bergeret late Commander of the Virginie French frigate, attended at the Admiralty, accompained by Sir Sidney Smith, to take leave, on being permitted to return to France.

Yesterday arrived a mail from Lisbon brought to Falmouth in the Prince of Wales packet, in ten days. General Charles Stuart, commander in chief of the British forces in Portugal, came passenger in her; and it is said the troops will follow. A Lisbon packet, which sailed on the 3d instant, is missing, which accounts for our having been so long without any news from that quarter.

By the mail of yesterday, we have at length received some direct advices respecting the operations of the fleet under Earl St. Vincent. The accounts in the last Paris papers prove to be tolerably correct. Rear Admiral Nelson had sailed up the Mediterranean with three sail of the line and some frigates, previous to the sailing of the Toulon fleet, probably with a view of watching its operations; and on the 25th ult. in consequence of directions from the Board of Admiralty, captain Trowbridge, with nine sail of the line, was detached by the commander in chief to reinforce admiral Nelson.—Captain Trowbridge passed the Gut of Gibraltar on the 26th. The whole force, therefore, sent in pursuit of the Toulon fleet, consists of 12 sail of the line and several frigates. Lord St. Vincent was, at the date of these advices, himself off Cadiz, with 22 sail of the line; but the whole naval force under his command, including the ships detached up the Mediterranean, consists of 36 or 37 ships of the line, as Sir Roger Curtis joined him with eight sail.

The appointment of rear-admiral Nelson, who is the junior admiral, to the distinguished command in the Mediterranean, according to private letters from the fleet of Cadiz, has created a little jealousy among the senior Officers; but the orders from the Admiralty were positive, both in respect to Sir Horatio Nelson's command, and also to captain Trowbridge's going to reinforce him. Those who recollect the glorious victory off Cape St. Vincent's, will remember how much these two Officers distinguished themselves on that occasion.

We are sorry to learn that there have been several Court Martials on board Lord St. Vincent's fleet. One seaman on board the Marlborough has been hanged; and the Purser of the Lion was on his trial when the letters came away. It is understood on board the fleet, that Earl St. Vincent is coming home; in which case the command will devolve on Sir Roger Curtis.

Five conferences have already been held at Seltz, between Count Cobenzel and Francois de Neufchateau. The first object of their negociations is the affair of Bernadotte at Vienna. The French Government does not consider the dismissal of Baron Thugut as a sufficient satisfaction, since it was resolved upon previous to that affair.

On the other hand, Austria insists on the literal execution of the treaty of Campo Formio, and refuses, we understand, to acknowledge the left banks as being definitely ceded to France, until the above treaty shall have been literally executed.

The debts of the Cisalpine Republic and of Belgium, the fate of the Belgium fugitives, the revolution in Switzerland, and the impending changes with respect to the Ecclesiastical States, from the third object of the negociations.

The future place of residence of the Pope, and his fate, are likewise under consideration, and Spain seems to join Austria in favour of a pension, proportionate to the property he has left at Rome, and to regulate matters with respect to his titular successors.

Count Cobenzel dined yesterday at Baron Jacobi's, the Prussian Minister. The latter, a very dexterous and skilful negociator, belongs to what is called at Berlin the English party; that is to say, to the number of those who are of opinion that a close alliance with England is of greater importance for Prussia than an intimate connexion with France.

Curious Circumstance relating to Arundle Castle.

It is supposed that the Duke of Norfolk could make any one Earl of Arundel, by presenting him with this Estate, or even selling it to him; since whoever possesses this Seat as *Owner*, becomes Earl of Arundel, without any Patent or Creation from the Crown. No other spot in England possesses this peculiar dignity, which was given by the Empress Maud to William De Albani, as a recompence for his gallant defence of the Castle against King Stephen. It descended to the present family about the year 1597.

FROM THE PARIS JOURNALS.

Letters from Turin state, that on the 25th of May there arrived at Carloforte, in the island of St. Pierre, south of Sardinia, three English ships of the line, of which one was a three decker. They had been greatly damaged by a storm, which had also dismasted a frigate in their company. The Sardinian commander issued his orders for their departure. This they refused, desiring time to make the necessary repairs. It is probable that these three vessels formed a part of the division of rear-admiral Nelson, who must find himself greatly weakened by this separation. It is to be remarked, that these vessels put into Carloforte on the 25th of May. The last dispatches from Buonaparte are dated on the 28th. It appears therefore that his fleet has not suffered equally with that of the English in the late storm.

The same letters announce the arrival of general Vaubois at La Magdelaine. He had taken an English corsair of sixteen guns. The crew, which had quitted the vessel and got on shore, had been arrested by the troops of the King of Sardinia.

Letters from *Genoa*, dated May 30, say, "A small vessel, which arrived here yesterday from Bastia, saw on the coast of Corsica the Grand French convoy. Their course was to the eastward. The fleet covered an extent of about eight leagues. General Buonaparte, on his arrival off Corsica, opened his dispatches, and on reading them, immediately gave orders that the women should be set on shore. The spouse of General Baraguay d'Hilliers was amongst the number."

Genoa, May 30.

A small vessel, which arrived here yesterday from Bastia, saw on the coast of Corsica, the grand French convoy. Their course was to the eastward. The fleet covered an extent of about 8 leagues.

June 13.

By vessels which have arrived here from Leghorn we learn, that the grand French convoy, composed of more than three hundred sail, were seen on the coast of the Island of Gorgowa, opposite Leghorn, and that it still continued its course to the S. E.

Toulon—June 7.

An advice-boat dispatched by General Buonaparte arrived yesterday in our Roads. By it we learn that the fleet was, at the moment of its departure, before the Isle of Madelain, and every one is of opinion that Malta is now in our possession. The General, it is said, announces that the tri-coloured flag is now flying in many ports of the Mediterranean.

It was reported at Paris on the 20th inst. that a vessel with dispatches from Buonaparte had been taken by the English off Toulon. This is supposed to be one of the reasons why no intelligence is received from him.

It appears that an attempt has been made to land some English troops on the French coast near Bruges. The following is a telegraphic dispatch sent from Dunkirk the 14th June, at six o'clock in the evening.

General Championnet, to the Minister at War.

"The enemy made an attempt to land yesterday morning at one o'clock, before Blankenbourg, with twelve gun-boats sustained by six frigates, two corvettes, and four brigs. They were vigorously repulsed, and at 11 o'clock put again to sea. If the attempt should be renewed we shall give them a similar reception. I am about to repair instantly to Bruges."

At the moment we were about to put our paper [Courier] to press, an express from Dover brought us the Paris Gazettes to the 22d instant, inclusive.

Relative to the Toulon fleet, we have taken in haste, the following extracts:

Letter written on board the L'Orient, the vessel on board of which is Buonaparte:

"*11th Prairial, May* 30.

"The advice-boat which carries our dispatches may be taken—you are therefore not to expect any news with regard to the object of our expedition. We are ourselves uninformed of it, and it is only on the express condition of not even hazarding a conjecture on this subject that I am allowed to write. We have not made much way, as we have been aided only by the evening breeze. The sea runs high, and our vessel is so crowded that the troops suffer much, though, as usual, they are regardless of danger or fatigue."

Note by the Paris Editor.—"Either a severe action has already taken place between the French fleet and the English, under Admiral Nelson, or Buonaparte has reached the place of his destination. We must also observe, (he continues) that the calms which have retarded the course of Buonaparte, must have equally delayed that of Admiral Nelson."

The following articles are extracted from the Paris Journals which came to hand yesterday—

Havre, June 17.—Four English frigates were seen off this harbour yesterday morning; about noon they were joined by two more, and at night the whole squadron was in view.—They ceased cannonading Dives, but continued to block in Le Vesuve. Two frigates constantly blockade the mouth of the river.

June 18.—The enemy are still in the same position. A lugger and gun-boat, part of the division of capt. Muskein, have arrived this evening at Dives, and are moored in our road.

A strong English division still remains off Nieuport, where great preparations are making for defence. But we know the plan of the enemy to be to harass our troops by marches and countermarches.

The Austrian navy in the port of Trieste is at this moment composed of fourteen gun-boats, six cutters, and three frigates, of from 20 to 30 guns.

Part of the Army of England, consisting of 12,000 men, are said to have arrived at Cherbourg within these few days, and a camp of between two and three thousand men has been formed on the shore, immediately opposite to the Islands of St. Marcou. It was supposed that an attack upon Guernsey or Jersey was meditated. Dispatches were also received at the secretary of state's office on saturday morning from the island of Jersey, which partially confirm the intelligence.

The eight persons accused of treasonable practices in Manchester were examined, one of whom Wm. Cowdry, was discharged, and the rest sent back to Coldbath fields, from whence they are to be conveyed to Manchester for speedy trial.

Another letter, from the same place, dated Prairial 21, June 9, says, "The last letters from the fleet are dated the 9th Prairial, May 28, and arrived yesterday. Every thing was in the best train possible. One of our corvettes forced an English privateer, to run on shore at Sardinia, where she was burnt: one man only of the crew was saved. The greatest exertions are made here to get ready a second fleet. We are fitting out three Venetian ships of 64 guns each. In three days at farthest, a considerable fleet will sail with a large quantity of ammunition and some troops."

As nothing new is either published or said of our squadron in the Mediterranean, there is every reason to doubt of the arrival of the couriers relative to whom we published the report.

The female citizen Buonaparte has repaired to Lyons, on her way to the Lakes of Plombiers. She will remain there a month, and thence will repair to Egypt to join her husband. We are assured that she received from him, on the 9th instant, a letter, dated from the Lakes of Sardinia, stating, that he was about to leave a garrison at Malta, and thence to pursue his route.

A letter from Rome, dated may 26, says, "The fleet from Cevita Vecchia, consisting of 66 transports, and destined to join the Toulon squadron, sailed yesterday. We are assured that it was victualed only for a month, which gives us reason to conjecture that the place of its destination is not very far distant."

A letter from Bastia, dated June 2, says, "when the grand fleet from Toulon passed in sight of this port on the 7th, General Berthier, who was on board the same vessel with Buonaparte, went on shore, and remained there five five hours. After giving some secret orders he again went on board. On the 11th the fleet was before the isle Madealine, where it was reinforced by a division waiting for it at that place. It has been reinforced also by another division from Nice. On the 12th the greater part of the fleet was in sight of Cagliari."

A letter from Cadiz, dated May 31, says, "Nine English ships, one of them a three-decker, a frigate, and a cutter, were detached on the 6th of this month, at eight in the morning, from the squadron under Lord St. Vincent. As they could not enter the straits that day they did not pass cape Spartel till the 7th.

"The squadron which blockades Cadiz amounted on the 7th to 19 ships of the line. On the 8th, the number was the same. On the 9th, it consists of only 17; but on the 29th the number was 18."

According to advices from Algeziras, dated Frairial 8, May 27, nine English ships of the line, a frigate, and a cutter, from the ocean, passed the straits, and entered the Mediterranean, where they are probably going to join the division under Admiral Nelson. The latter consisted of three ships of the line from Gibraltar, It must have been reinforced also, according to every appearance, by a ship of the line, detached on the 9th, by Lord St. Vincent, which was seen steering for the straits, so that the division under Admiral Nelson amounts, at present, to 15 sail of the line.

The following is an Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated the 5th inst. received by Mr. Collyer, a merchant, in St. Mary Axe—

"It is confidently reported here, that forty sail of French transports belonging to the Toulon armament have been captured, and a great part of the fleet either taken or destroyed, by Rear-Admiral Nelson, in the Mediterranean. A communication to this effect is said to have been received by the Spanish Ambassador at this court."

The above pleasing intelligence was received by the Marquis of Downshire, and the Earl of Chesterfield. It was not confirmed at the Admiralty at a late hour this day. The French papers express strong apprehensions, least our fleet should overtake their grand expedition.

DUBLIN,

JUNE 30.

Extract of a letter received this day from Major-General Sir Charles Asgill, Bart. by Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

"Kilkenny, 26th June, 1798.

"MY LORD

"Fearing the consequence that may result from allowing the Rebels who fled from *Wexford* to remain any length of time in this Country, I preferred attacking them with the troops I already had, to wait till a reinforcement arrived. My force amounted to eleven hundred men: the Rebels consisted of about *five thousand*. I attacked them this morning about six o'clock, in their position on *Killcomell-Hill*, near *Gore's-Bridge*, and soon defeated them. Their Chief, called Murphy, a Priest, and upwards of one thousand men, were killed. Ten pieces of cannon, two swivels, their colours, and quantities of ammunition, arms, cattle, &c. were taken; and I have the pleasure to add, that some soldiers who were made prisoners the day before, and doomed to suffer death, were fortunately released by our troops.

Our loss consisted of only seven men killed and wounded. The remainder of the Rebels were pursued into the county of Wexford, where they dispersed in different directions.

"I feel particularly obliged to Major Mathews, of the Downshire Militia, who, at a short notice, and with great alacrity, marched with four hundred men of his regiment, and Captain Pole's and the yeomanry corps of Maryboro', under the command of Capt. Gore, to co-operate with me. Lord Lofus, and Lieutenant Colonel Ram of the Wexford Militia; Lieutenant-colonel Howard,

and Lieutenant-colonel Ratcliffe, of the Wicklow —Major Donaldson, of the 9th dragoons, who commands the cavalry, as well as all the other officers and privates, are entitled to my thanks for their spirited exertions. Nor can I withhold the praise which is so justly due to all the Yeomanry corps employed on this occasion; and I also beg leave to mention my Aid de camp, Captain Ogle, and Lieutenant Higgins of the 9th dragoons, who has acted as my Brigade-Major.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) "*CHARLES ASGILL, M. Gen.*"

SPECIAL COMMISSION.

JUNE 27.

For the trial of High Treason, Misprision of Treason, Murder and Manslaughter.

Yesterday between the hours of twelve and one, Lord Chief Justice Lord Carleton, Baron George and Justices Crookshank, Chamberlain, and Day, having taken their seats, Grand Juries for the city and county of Dublin were sworn in, viz.

For the city of Dublin.

John Norton, Esq. Foreman.

George Carleton,	John Fuller,
Arthur Guinels, jun.	George Fox,
Robert Law,	Edward Forbes,
James Hamilton,	Leland Crosthwaite,
Han Lamb,	Mont. Crothers,
James Evatt,	William Daniel,
Richard Wilson,	John Decluzeau,
Daniel Dickinson,	John Evatt,
Samuel Middleton,	Dan. Finn,
John Oldham,	Alleyne Foster,
M. Collins,	Francis Hamilton,

For the county of Dublin.

Sir George Ribton, Bart. Foreman.

Sir John Trail, Knt.	Thomas Furnace,
J. Vernon,	Thomas Ainworth,
J. P. Meredith,	Robert Lea,
Thomas Kennan,	Thomas Blair,
William Rawlins,	N. Hone of Dundrum,
Nicholas Evans,	Thomas Windredge,
Edward Clarke,	John Franklin,
Stephen Stock,	Ben. Sympson,
N. Hone, Harcourt-str.	William Hall,
Jacob Poole,	James King,
Edwin Saunders,	Robert Burton.

Lord Carleton then proceeded to give his charge, whose animated eloquence, legal knowledge, firmness, humanity and discrimination, those to conspicuous, that our reporter declares freely his inability to do it justice in any attempt to give its substance to the public; and only observes, that such a charge on a momentous subject, might be emulated, but not excelled.

The learned Judge concluded his charge by informing the Juries, that for their instruction he had taken notes from the best authorities of the several cases that constituted the crime of high treason; he then read the paper where he had transcribed them.

After which the Court ordered that those prisoners, against whom the Grand Jury should find bills of indictment for high treason, might on appearing in Court, be immediately arraigned, and assigned such counsel and agents as they should respectively chuse.

Some time then elapsed, when Mr. Norton, foreman of the City Grand Jury came down with bills found.

Mr. Samuel Neilson, of Belfast, one of the prisoners charged with high treason, was then brought into the dock, and being called up by the court, was told that the Grand Jury had found a bill of indictment for high treason against him, and desired him to appoint, if he choose, two counsel and an agent to assist him in his defence.

Mr. Neilson said, that he had no intention to employ counsel?

The court then asked, if he had any other request to make?

He answered none; except a relief from the heavy irons, and hard bed he suffered.

The Solicitor General, in a warm and pathetic manner, honourable to his feelings, expressed a wish, that if, consistent with the safe custody of the prisoner, the rigour of his confinement might receive mitigation.

The prisoner was remanded.

Mr. Mich. Byrne was next brought forward, and acquainted as before, with his right to nominate counsel, &c.

He requested time, and the Court humanely permitted him to remain until he saw in what manner other prisoners acted.

Messr. Henry and John Sheares were then brought to the bar, and when called upon, appointed Mr. Curran and Mr. M'Nally counsel for John Shears, and Mr. Plunket for Henry Shears, Mr. Armstrong Fitzgerald agent for both.

Mr. John M'Cann was brought up, appointed Messr. Curran and M'Nally counsel, and Mr. Crawford agent.

Mr. Byrne then appointed Messr. Bushe and M'Nally counsel, and Mr. Crawford agent.

Mr. Oliver Bond being brought up, appointed Messr. Curran and George Ponsonby counsel, and Mr. James Johnston agent.

The Court after informing the prisoners that they should have copies of their indictments five days previous to trial, adjourned to Wednesday, 4th July.

This day the University, as a corporate body, waited on his Excellency the Marquis Cornwallis, to pay the tribute of respect usual on the arrival of a chief Governor.

CORK.

The vigorous exertions of the Executive Government in England, and the firm and wise determination of Parliament to second every effort which the crisis demands, will, no doubt, make an impression on the Rebels of this country highly advantageous to the public cause. The voluntary offers of the English MILITIA, while they evince a spirit equal to the magnitude of the interests which they have at stake, and keeping pace with the growing necessity of the times in which we live, for extraordinary exertions from every individual, and from every body of men, shew at the same time the feeling entertained there upon the subject of the rebellion by *every class of the community*. The promptitude with which our English brethren have offered in their assistance, must convince the deluded members of the *Union*, that to gain the purposes which they have been induced to pursue, they have not only, to contend with the Royal Armies of our Militia, our Fencibles, and our Yeomanry, but they have to struggle with the sense, the spirit, and the united strength of *whole British Empire*. May the conviction of the impracticability of such a design lead them, to reflect upon its *unnatural* and detestable character, and to withdraw themselves (while there is time) from the pernicious guidance of those who have devised and conducted it, have been offered up the ignominious victims of a wicked and unprovoked rebellion.

Extract of a letter from an Officer, in Captain Beresford's corps, to a Captain of Yeomanry in Cork.

Dublin, June 27, 1798.

"I am returned from *actual service*, in the true meaning of the word, General Myers having had the command of a column of the *Yeomanry* amounting to 700 and upwards, since Sunday, in the co. Wicklow. Had there been an opportunity, I think you would hear of our acting as you would wish. More patience, spirit, or perseverance, he acknowledges, in general orders this day, he never saw. The detachments were from the following corps.

Cavalry.

Beresford's, Lawyers, Attornies, and Rotunda.

Infantry

Lawyers, Attorneys, College, Stephen's-green, and Merchants, together with two six-pounders.

"Our encampment was about a mile from the Long Hill, near Round-Wood, in the heart of a bleak mountain. We lay, when we could lie, in the ditches, &c. Our allowance from Government was ten ounces of pork, and four biscuits a day, and a noggin of whiskey.

"I am a good deal fatigued, but better than I could expect, considering, and now writing to you from a tent, pitched at the back of our guard house.

All the Captains of yeomanry corps are ordered to attend Lord Cornwallis, this day, at three o'clock; what the cause is I know not.

I send you General Myers' letter, as given out in General Orders.

Mr. C. Hutchinson was on this command.

GENERAL ORDERS.

"*Dublin, June 27, 1798.*

"Major-General Myers begs to express to the "Detachment of Yeomanry that were under his "command in the county of Wicklow, his thanks "for their order and proper conduct. Had opportunity offered, he is satisfied that a good account would have been given, had any enemy appeared to them; in this sentiment he is confirmed, by the patience and activity they displayed under circumstances new to them, and for which of course they were unprovided; and he assures them, that it will be a particular pleasure to him to have the direction or command of so respectable a body, under any circumstances or difficulties."

Florence M'Carthy, Bryan O'Connor, and Denis M'Carthy, alias Rehane, have been found guilty of treasonable conspiracies, and unlawful meetings, and are sentenced, the two former to seven years transportation, and the latter [illegible] confinement for one year, and find security for his future good behaviour. We hope the example of those unfortunate men, who certainly filled a respectable situation in life, will operate on those deluded persons about the town of *Bantry* who were in the habits of attending unlawful meetings, and shew them, before it is yet too late, that *no situation* of life will secure a man against the punishment of the violated laws of his country.

The West Suffolk, South Devon, Caernarvon, Hereford, Isle of Wight, South Lincoln, and two other Regiments of militia, whose names we have not heard, are amongst the number of English Troops, that have volunteered to serve in this kingdom.

Last Tuesday the Commissioners met for the trial of the State Prisoners. The Grand Juries of the City and the County were sworn in. The Bills having been found by the City Grand Jury, Mr. *Samuel Nelson*, of Belfast, Mr. *Michael Byrne*, Messrs. *Henry and John Sheares*, Mr. *John M'Cann*, and Mr. *Oliver Bond*, were brought up, and had Counsel assigned them by the Court.

We are informed that the Rebels, while they held possession of Wexford, regularly paraded twice a day, and were provided with a *band of Music*.

Notwithstanding that we live but 120 miles from the metropolis the accounts we receive from it are so mutilated and irregular that it is a fact no less strange, than true, the very interesting scenes now acting in this kingdom represented with more accuracy and regularity in the *London* prints than in any of the *Irish* newspapers, whether this owing to superior information or a more regular mode of arrangement, we shall not pretend to decide. The following account is copied from an English paper, and as it presents a very exact picture of the state of our metropolis, in one view we present it to our readers.

Extract of a Private Letter from an Officer.

"Dublin-Castle, June 19, 1798.

"My official business occupies almost every hour of my time that is not taken up with military duty; I will, however, endeavour to give you the exact situation of Dublin, and Ireland in general. Military law operates all over the kingdom. There is no Court sitting now any where, except Courts Martial, which are perpetual, and very numerous: those which try for capital offences are always composed of one General and seven Colonels; those for other offences, of inferior Officers of the army. There are also Courts of Enquiry continually sitting, composed of yeomanry officers and privates, which examine the nature of the evidence, and the probability of the fact, previous to their going to a Court Martial. All spies are immediately tried by a General Court Martial. The power of the Magistrates is entirely suspended, and I have as much authority to arrest a man as the Lord Mayor. The shops are as regularly open as ever, but they do very little business, and there is no possibility of getting silver any where, as it has been drawn out of the City to pay the rebels. The principal shopkeepers have regularly I O's signed for crowns and half-crowns. The markets are tolerably well stocked, but every article remarkably dear, and we are in great apprehension of a scarcity of flour.

"As to the security of the City, I firmly believe that it owes its present tranquillity to the steady and unwearied conduct of the Yeomanry. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on them: they have in every instance been the protection, and I hope they will ultimately prove the salvation of Ireland—so much loyalty, zeal, spirit, and alacrity, will confer an honour on the name of an Irish Yeoman, which ever will be remembered with pride and gratitude, and I am sure it will be warmly acknowledged by the King: good old man, he is more in fashion here now than ever; every one, except the rebels, have resolved to rise or fall in his cause.

"The Yeomanry of Dublin now consist of one thousand horse and five thousand infantry, which are disposed of as follows for the protection of the City: one hundred cavalry, at the North side of the river, and one hundred at the South side, form a constant picquet every day, and one hundred more furnish patroling parties: the remainder of the cavalry (who all take the duty in turn) furnish escorts, videttes, and express: the infantry furnish daily a picquet of one regiment of Yeomanry at the Exchange, day and night, and 50 men at the Tholsel, and 50 at the Rotunda; besides you know the royal and grand canals almost entirely surround Dublin; and on every bridge and approach to Dublin, there is a strong barricaded gate erected; and also at each 50 of the Yeomanry are stationed every night, which with patroling parties that are kept in the city, makes the number of Yeomen on duty each night to be 300 cavalry, and 1500 infantry; so that we are every second day and night positively on guard, and every day parade and do occasional duty. General Myers has been appointed to command the Yeomanry, and does it with a great deal of propriety and zeal. Besides the above guards, we have the Fermanagh and Cork city militia, three Scotch regiments, a large detachment of the Royal Irish Artillery, and the 5th Dragoon Guards. There are continually two pieces of cannon at each gate of the Castle, with lighted matches; and a large fort and battery have been erected at the Pigeon house.

"No person (except those in uniform) is allowed out after nine at night, and no one can leave Dublin or come into it without a passport. The greatest precaution possible is taken to prevent any communication with the rebels, as it is feared that many deluded people, in Dublin, would rise if they thought they would have the least prospect of success, or if they could get us for a moment off our guard; but, I trust in God, they never will. We have in different quarters of the city and country tocsins or large bells fixed which are to be rung on the slightest disturbance; and they are stopping up all dark entries and narrow lanes, either with walls or great gates. When the drum beats, or the bells ring, every person is ordered to illuminate their first floor, that the army may act with decision: any person after that that is found in the street out of uniform, is immediately shot; and any one taken in a uniform, without having a proper authority to wear it, will be hanged as a spy. The different fire engines in the city are ordered to be in constant readiness, as it is feared that the disaffected might treacherously set fire to different parts of the city, in order to draw off the attention of the military.—The rebels continue encamped in great force in the county of Wexford, the towns of which county are in their possession; their force in that part alone I understand, from the best authority, to be 40,000. They have several pieces of cannon, iron ship-guns not mounted, but they have contrived a manner of tying them on cars, which seems to answer their purpose tolerably well. They have plenty of arms and pikes, the latter of which they are continually forging in their camps, but they must be very short of ammunition, as they have no possible means of making any; and, I think, what they have cannot last long: if that is the case they must soon surrender, as their pikes cannot make much stand against musquetry and cannon.

"We have three General Officers with different armies on the borders of the county, and so daring are the rebels, that they continually make attacks on our outposts, and though they are always repulsed with considerable slaughter, they still pour another horde to inevitable destruction. I am sure there cannot have been less than 10,000 of the miserable victims killed in this unfortunate rebellion, and we have never yet had one general engagement with them: they have taken out of every house that they came near, all the carpets, window and bed curtains, sheeting, &c. and have even cut up the beds and let the feathers about, merely for the purpose of getting the ticking; they, with thole and bows of trees, form such tents as you see in fairs; and as the weather is remarkably dry and fair, they can exist tolerably well under them. The rebellion in the North, I believe, is almost crushed, nor do I think they could expect to make any considerable stand there, as the greatest part of the people in that quarter are Protestants."

Copy of a Letter from Sir Simon Newport, to Patrick Gould, Esq. Cork.

"I take up my pen to tell you, Lord Bective arrived here from Wexford yesterday, and so the Rebels are completely routed, and most of the Chiefs are given up: they are also surrendering their pikes and arms, and will, he hopes, all return to their industry and allegiance. Bagnell Harvey was taken on the Saltees in a cave, he had in gold 2000 guineas, and one month's provision; he was hanged yesterday, as well as Keugh, Hughes, Gray, and Cornelius Grogan, a man of 7000l. per annum, and a great sum of ready money! What could such a man as this be at?"

Thursday, 11 o'clock.

Among the number of REBELS who have met the punishment due to their crimes since our last publication, we present our readers with the following which were hanged at Wexford on Wednesday and Thursday last—Cornelius Grogan, (this man had 7000l. a year!—Bagnel Harvey, he possessed 2000l. per ann.—Colclough. —E. Hay. Hatton—Mathew Keugh, late a *Captain*, formerly a *fifer* in the 45th regiment.—Roche, a priest.—Murphy, L'Hunt's steward, &c. &c. Some of those wretched men have given to posterity a melancholy example, that neither rank, education, or wealth can withstand the destructive influence of an ill-directed and overweening ambition.

Nupper Tandy, that well known incendiary is entering on *actual service* in Paris, the banished horde of *United Irishmen*, with all the power of their persuasion will find it a hard matter to induce the Directory to risque a meeting with the English fleet.

On Thursday evening, eleven soldiers of the Westmeath regiment were brought into this city prisoners from Skibbereen, on charges of the most criminal nature.

On the 15th, Michael Bohan, of Waterford, publican, was convicted of administering illegal oaths, and being guilty of treasonable practices. He was sentenced to be either shot or hanged at such time as the commanding officer should think proper.

By a gentleman who arrived this morning from Dublin, we learn that silver which has been so long sliding from public view, is now making its way into general circulation, before the *new silver coinage* reduces the present currency, in value at least *fifty per cent.*

Extract of a Letter from Bray, June 26.

"Information having been received that the Rebels were in great force at the Seven Churches, Lord Powerscourt, with a party of cavalry and infantry, from this town, &c. proceeded to Roundwood, to meet with a pretty strong party from Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, under the command of Lieutenant M'Laren, of the Reay fencibles; the whole having proceeded towards the place, the advanced guard was attacked, but on the approach of the division, the Rebels fled, leaving behind them upwards of fifty dead bullocks, and great quantities of hydes, &c. It appeared that the farm houses were occupied as barracks.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21.

Mr. Secretary *Dundas* moved, that the Houſe do, on Saturday next, reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of the late Bill for raiſing a Supplementary Ca[illegible]ry.

Mr *Wigley* wiſhed to know why the buſineſs was to come on on Saturday?

Mr. Secretary *Dundas* ſaid, it was from no predilection of his for Saturday; but merely for convenience in the diſpatch of public buſineſs, and he expreſſed a hope the Houſe would proceed at three o'clock.—Ordered.

The *Solicitor General* moved the order of the day on the amended Alien Bill.

Mr. *Jones* ſaid, he ſtill thought this ſubject had not been conſidered in the manner its importance merited. This was the ſecond, and he was perſuaded there would be a third meaſure of the kind, and that ſoon after the meeting of Parliament.

The *Solicitor General* ſaid a few words; after which the Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

Mr. *Tekyll* ſaid, he hoped the Houſe would give him credit when he ſaid nothing could give him more pain than to make any repreſentation that was not well founded. Yeſterday he ſtated in the Houſe, from the authority of letters he had ſeen, and which were received in London, that the canal and works at Oſtend, the deſtruction of which was the object of the late expedition thither, had not been effected: that we had not put an end to that canal. He had, however, this morning received information from a diſtinguiſhed officer (captain Popham) aſſuring him, that his ſtatement of yeſterday was erroneous, and that officer gave his evidence from various quarters. He had no ocular demonſtration of the fact himſelf, for he remained on board, but he referred to an American officer who had, and he declared that the works were blown up, and entirely demoliſhed; that the navigation of the canal was entirely put an end to; and that there was no current of water there now, except at the flowing of the tide; and that the works cannot be put in a ſtate of repair in leſs than twelve months. He thought it neceſſary to ſay this, leſt it ſhould go abroad, as he had ſtated yeſterday, that the object of the expedition was not attained: he did this to quiet the minds of the gallant officers in the expedition, and the more ſo, as the commander in chief (General Coote) was there wounded. He was aware the former information he had received, and which he had ſtated in the Houſe, would give pain to every feeling mind in this country. He was now perſuaded that the work of that expedition was fully done, as far as depended on the gallant perſons concerned in it.

Mr. Secretary *Dundas* ſaid, that, after this, no man could have any idea that the work was not done, nor was it poſſible to ſay that the Honourable Gentleman has miſſtated the thing wilfully.

LONDON,

FRIDAY, JUNE 22.

By the laſt overland diſpatches from India we learn, that Sir *John Shore*, the Governor General of Bengal, went from Calcutta to Lucknow in December laſt. Sometime after his arrival, about the middle of January, he left the city of Lucknow and gave notice to all the Europeans with him, or living there, to do the ſame, and ordered certain bodies of troops, horſe and foot, to join him; and formed a camp in the neighbourhood, at a place called Bibypoore. This army was commanded by General Craig. After ſome days deliberation and delay, during which the public were held in moſt anxious ſuſpenſe, on the 21ſt of January *Scudut Ally* joined the camp, and was immediately afterwards proclaimed *Nabob of Oude*, in the place of his nephew, who had ſucceeded his father laſt year, by the authority of the Engliſh Government. The young *Nabob*, it is ſaid, has been thus depoſed for reaſons that will appear moſt ſatisfactory: and which no doubt will be publiſhed by authority, in juſtification of ſo extraordinary an exertion of power.

On Thurſday evening laſt embarked at Appledore, Devon, in tranſports, the Queen's, or 2d regiment, and 29th regiment of foot, for Waterford, under convoy of the Havock and Weazle ſloops of war. The officers and men appeared in the higheſt ſpirits.

At the concluſion of the review of the 2d regiment of the Life Guards, ſome days ſince, two privates went through the ſword exerciſe, before the King, after which Lord Cathcart enquired if his Majeſty would be pleaſed to ſee two of the *youngeſt* officers diſplay their ſcience in the uſe of the ſword; he aſſented, and was much gratified by their execution. His Majeſty then turned to the General, and enquired who were the *oldeſt* officers preſent, and on being anſwered that Lord Cathcart and Major Barton were, he deſired to ſee them perform, laughing heartily, and telling his Lordſhip that he had brought the exhibition on himſelf. They accordingly turned out, to the great amuſement of thoſe preſent; and though the Major's ſyſtem favoured a little of the old ſchool, they acquitted themſelves very re[illegible]ſpectably.

A Jew, named Matheo, has publiſhed, in Italian, a letter addreſſed to his brethren, in which he propoſes to them to eſtabliſh the Empire of Jeruſalem. He tells them, that an invincible Nation has given an example of what the love of the country can do. He deſires them to implore its generoſity; and they may then be aſſured, that the philoſophy which guides the Chiefs of that ſublime nation will incline them to give a favourable reception to the demand. He then deſcribes the means of ſecuring ſucceſs to this enterprize. He propoſes that there ſhall be eſtabliſhed a Council the members of which ſhall be elected by the Jews, who are ſcattered over Europe, Aſia, and Africa, of whatever ſect they may be claſſed, according to the countries they inhabit, and forming fifteen tribes, each to ſend a Deputy to Paris, where the Council ſhall appoint an agent to the Executive Directory of France. Matheo then points out the limits of the country which the Jews ought to occupy; "Placed in the centre of the world," ſays he, "our country will become the entrepot of all the [illegible]ful productions of the earth." If the French Government give the neceſſary aſſiſtance, the Council ſhall offer, in return, firſt, pecuniary indemnifications—ſecondly, to ſhare the commerce of India with French merchants only.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

This morning Lieutenant Byron of La Virginie frigate, commanded by Capt. Hunt, arrived at the Admiralty, with diſpatches from Admiral Sir Hugh Chriſtian, at the Cape of Good Hope, where he left the Admiral in perfect health.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Mornington had ſailed from the Cape the 25th of March, for India.

Captain Halſted, of the Phœnix frigate, alſo arrived with diſpatches from Rear-Admiral Rainier, commander of his Majeſty's fleet in the Eaſt Indies.

Yeſterday arrived at Portſmouth the Diamond frigate, of 38 guns, Sir Richard Strachan, from a cruiſe; Diana frigate, from Ireland; and Cornwallis man of war, with diſpatches from the Cape of Hope.

Yeſterday arrived at Sheerneſs a fleet of tranſports from Spithead, under convoy of the Speedwell brig of 14 guns, Lieutenant Reddy commander.

The following note was yeſterday ſtuck up at Lloyd's coffee-houſe:—"The New Succeſs, Chryſtopher, from Waterford to Liverpool, is reported to be taken by a veſſel fitted out at Wexford, and carried into that port."

The Britannia, Captain Feetam, one of the fleet bound to Oporto, was lately attacked in the Bay of Biſcay by two large lugger boats, full of men, who made ſeveral attempts to board him, keeping up a conſtant fire of ſmall arms for upwards of an hour. By the exertions of Captain Feetam, his mate and crew, who defended the ſhip for one hour and ſixteen minutes, with two ſmall carriage guns, they eſcaped being captured. We are ſorry to relate, that the Captain received a ſhot thro' the left arm, which ſhattered the bone; the Surgeon of the Ruſſel, of 74 guns, Captain Sir Henry Trollope, extracted from it three pieces; the mate was wounded in the right foot. There were upwards of fifty ſhot in the veſſel's hull, five went into the cabin; the mainſail, mainſtayſail, and foreſail, had ſeveral ſhots through them; one man who had got into the main chains to board them, was ſhot by a piſtol, and fell into the ſea. It is thought that ſeveral were killed on board the boats.

A letter from the Hague, dated June 9, ſays, "except a cannonade on the fleet of bombketches in Flufhing, the Engliſh, during the laſt week, have made no attempts on our coaſts. The Engliſh fleet has ſince that time confined itſelf to cruizing. The Dutch fleet which is collected at Fluſhing, and which is deſtined to join the French, has with it a great number of impreſt tranſport veſſels: many of them have been unemployed for ſeveral months, to the great loſs of their owners. Very violent diſcontents have, therefore, at length begun to manifeſt themſelves on board theſe ſhips, which, according to the diſpatches of Speeleveld, the commiſſary there, to the Executive Power, may be productive of very ſerious conſequences."

PLYMOUTH,

JUNE 20.

Came in the Spark, of London, Captain Spark, from North Carolina, bound to London, laden with lumber: ſhe fell in with ſeveral privateers on her voyage, but out-ſailed the whole of them. Sailed the Dictator, of 64 guns, Captain Martin, for Spithead; and the Suffiſante, of 14 guns, Captain Wittman, for the Downs, with the ſhips under convoy, that put in here a few days ſince from Ireland. Sailed late laſt night to the Eaſtward, in conſequence of an expreſs for that purpoſe, his Majeſty's ſhip Spitfire, of 20 guns, Captain Seymour, having on board 150 marines for the ſhips in the Downs. Sailed the Dolly cutter, of 8 guns, with vegetables and ſtores for the fleet under the command of Lord Bridport.

CAPTURE OF GIBRALTAR!!!

It had occurred to us, that it was not for nothing that ſo many *Savans* (to an incredible amount both in number and in the ſum of their knowledge,) had been embarked on board Buonaparte's Fleet; particularly, as from what we had heard, both of the little inclination which they ſhewed to embark, and of their unmanageableneſs when on board, it was obvious that there muſt be ſome adequate object to account for the getting the better of their reluctance, and for the putting up with all the trouble that they occaſioned. The ſucceſs of the Expedition againſt *Gibraltar (if true)*, would juſtify our reaſoning. Nothing ever was more adroitly contrived, or more happily conducted. It appears that ſome one of the *Savans*, more knowing than the reſt, had found in the "*Stratagems* of *Polyænus*," or ſome other Book of military ſcience, that the way to take *Gibraltar*, was to dreſs half of the force deſtined for the attack in Engliſh Uniforms, and to ſet the other half firing at them *with powder*. The ſcheme ſucceeded to a miracle—the half dreſſed in Engliſh Regimentals fled after a ſhort reſiſtance—the Garriſon of *Gibraltar* opened the Gates to the fugitives, and "by this ſtratagem 12,000 French Grenadiers took poſſeſſion of the Fortreſs, and put to the ſword the real Soldiers of KING GEORGE." There follows an account of a French Grenadier having loſt his "*little finger*," by the bite of a Britiſh Soldier, who pretended to be dead, but revived on finding the Grenadier fumbling for his watch, which it ſeems he had no mind to give up. It is probably owing to the brilliant ſucceſs of this device that the *Savans*, after ſome diſcuſſions with the *Surgeons' Mates*, and other inferior practitioners who were deſirous of the honour of their company, have at length been admitted to dine during the voyage at the General's table.

The rejoicings at *Paris* on account of this ſignal advantage, may be better conceived than deſcribed. They laſted, however, but a ſhort time; as where arrived, the day after the receipt of the neſis, other intelligence, apparently better founded, of Buonaparte's Fleet having been ſeen ſteering in a directly contrary direction, and of Lord St. Vincent's Detachment (of Sixteen Sail of the Line, as the French ſtate it) having entered the *Mediterranean* in queſt of them. The following Article, tranſlated from the *Surveillant* of the 25th *Plairial* (13th June), will ſhew the hopes and fears entertained by the Pariſian Public upon this ſubject, and cannot fail to intereſt thoſe who feel for the fate of Buonaparte and his *Savans*, in a very lively manner.

"The attention of every body is at this moment fixed on the Mediterranean. The Friends of the Republic oppoſe with pride and confidence the genius and good fortune of Buonaparte, to the number, poſſibly ſuperior, of the Fleet under the command of Admiral JERVIS.

"The following is, however, the moſt correct account which has been received from that quarter;

"The concluſion which had been drawn from Letters dated from Corſica, that our Fleet had touched there, ſeems to be unfounded.

"A Courier who arrived yeſterday, brings intelligence dated the 28th May, when the Fleet was ten leagues on the other ſide of the Southern Point of *Sardinia*. They ſtate that the Fleet had then touched at no place whatever: that on the ſame day it had been joined by the Convoy from *Genoe*; and the day before by that from *Civita Vecchia*;—that the Fleet had been retarded by calms, which however, had not been of any diſadvantage, as more time had been given to diſtribute the Troops and Equipages on the Tranſports and Ships of War.

"They were only waiting the return of the Cutters and light Ships ſent out on diſcovery, to continue their voyage. The Enemy, at that time at leaſt, had not appeared.

"Official accounts were at the ſame time received from *Cadiz*. which ſtate, that on the morning of the 25th of May Sixteen Engliſh Ships of War had ſet ſail. That on the 26th they were out of ſight. From the moſt correct calculations, founded on theſe data, it may be preſumed, that on the 28th the Engliſh Fleet was nearly ſeven days ſail from the point at which the French Fleet had arrived, and whence it was on the eve of once more ſetting ſail.

"Theſe details, which we have reaſon to believe to be authentic, render uſeleſs all reflections on the abſurdity of the news which repreſent BUONAPARTE as having taken *Gibralter* by ſurprize, or our Fleet having entered *Malaga*, whilſt it is directing its courſe to a very different quarter."

DUBLIN,

MONDAY, JUNE 25.

Wedneſday night Major General Morriſon, having received intelligence that a vaſt number of Rebels had been collecting at, and forming an encampment near Upper Church, in the neighbourhood of Borriſaleagh, in the county Tipperary marched there, taking with him two troops of Lord Roden's Fencible cavalry, and the light companies of the 54th, and Perthſhire Highland-Fencible infantry. The General and troops reached Upper Church, a diſtance of above thirty miles, before ſeven o'clock next morning—and General Morriſon's orders were ſo well planned and attended to, that ten corps of Yeomanry, from Caſtle-Connell, Newport, Nenagh, Tipperary, Caſhel, &c. received him at the appointed hour, on the ground: either the intelligence was a fabrication, or the Rebels had got information of the force coming forward againſt them, for not a ſingle ſuſpected perſon could be ſeen. The General and troops returned on Thurſday evening to Limerick after a march of above ſixty miles

Sunday morning at break of day, advices being received that a number of Rebels had appeared in force near the Scalp and Enniſkerry, the drums beat to arms, and in leſs than three hours, detachments from the Stephen's-green and Rotunda Diviſions of Yeomanry, the Lawyers and Attornies Cavalry and Infantry, and parties from other corps, with that ſpirit and alacrity which characteriſe our gallant Defenders, ſet forward to meet the inſurgents, under command of General Myers. A great number of carriages were procured for their accommodation. At a more advanced period of the day, it was found unneceſſary to reinforce the party ſent out, as the Rebels had every where diſappeared on the approach of our troops. The detachment proceeded forward, and halted at the Long-Hill near Roundwood, on Sunday night. They were accompanied by two pieces of flying artillery.—All was tranquil during the courſe of Sunday's march, but it is ſuppoſed they were to proceed ſomewhat farther. From the deſerted ſituation of the country much inconvenience was experienced in obtaining neceſſaries; but proviſions, &c. were yeſterday diſpatched for their accommodation.—They are expected to return this day

A number of coaches were preſſed this day, for the purpoſe of conveying to town the yeomanry who had been detached to the county of Wicklow on Sunday.

EARL CAMDEN'S DEPARTURE.

The departure of Earl Camden from this country on Saturday laſt, preſented to the citizens of Dublin a ſcene which for novelty and intereſt could not be exceeded, and which they never ſaw equalled. About one o'clock the ſeveral yeomanry corps, infantry and cavalry, marched from their ſeveral parades to Stephen's-green, the place of general rendezvous, every ſide of which the infantry alone occupied, the horſe formed within the ſquare. About half paſt two o'clock, the whole began to march in two diviſions; the corps occupying the walks weſt and ſouth of the green, marching down Grafton-ſtreet, and thoſe north and eaſt, proceeding through Dawſon-ſtreet—and as a military ſpectacle, nothing could exceed the beautiful and martial appearance which this glorious body of citizen ſoldiers diſplayed: the day was remarkably fine—their arms and appointments bright and clean—the different banners fluttering in a light breeze, and the muſic of the ſeveral bands, all contributed to the moſt pleaſing gratification of the ſight; and to inſpire the hearts of the ſpectators with a warm and martial ſympathy. By the time the levee of Lord Camden was over, the ſeveral corps had lined the ſtreets, each placed according to ſeniority, and extending from the Caſtle to the extremity of Townſend-ſtreet. The foot ways were crowded with ſpectators, and the windows of the houſes were filled with elegant females. As ſoon as Lord Camden appeared, the ſeveral bands began to play martial and loyal airs; and as he paſſed along, the utmoſt ſenſibility was teſtified both by his Lordſhip and the ſpectators. He was accompanied by his Excellency the Marquis Cornwallis, both on horſeback and dreſſed in military uniforms—Lord Camden in a blue, richly laced, the ſame which he wore on reviewing the yeomanry laſt ſummer in the Park; and Lord Cornwallis in ſcarlet. In their train were all the official and non-official rank and faſhion which the circumſtances of the country would permit. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs alſo attended, and a vaſt number of private equipages, formed the rear of the proceſſion. His Lordſhip was accompanied to the water ſide by the cavalry; and when on board the yacht, a diſcharge of cannon took place from the battery, which was anſwered by the ſhips of war in the bay.

Thus did the departure of Earl Comden diſplay the moſt flattering reverſe of his entry into the metropolis of Ireland.

The Students of the Univerſity having learned that for the ſupport of the wives and children of ſuch ſoldiers as have been ordered to march againſt the Rebels, a deduction of 4d. from the daily pay of each has been appointed, with liberal feelings have determined to throw off all ſuperfluities of collegiate entertainment; the fellow commoners have accordingly petitioned the Burſar to reduce the proviſions of their table to the ſtandard of thoſe of their brother ſtudents, and to ſupply the ſum ariſing from this retrenchment to the ſupport of theſe wretched indigents. The ſame benevolent zeal has extended itſelf to ſome of the ſcholars of the houſe, who have deſired that their emoluments ſhould be reſerved for the ſame laudable object. The number of children in the Barracks at St. Stephen's-green amounting to no leſs than *two hundred and thirty*, objects whom ſenſibility cannot reſiſt, and who have peculiar claims on the protection of the national humanity.

The proſpect of being relieved from the inconveniencies lately felt for want of ſilver by the iſſue of a large ſum from England, is beginning gradually to looſen the hold which a great number had taken of that ſpecies of currency, and the certainty of ſuffering materially when it is ſent over, has already brought forth a conſiderable part of what had been, through ſome weak idea, hoarded in the city. An undoubted loſs of at leaſt fifty per cent. has operated its natural effect, and thoſe who have quantities now ſee the policy of dividing ſuch a loſs with the multitude, and are therefore wiſely launching the ſilver, ſuch as it is, into general circulation.

CORK: *Printed by* JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)*—☞ *This Paper is publiſhed at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-ſtreet, oppoſite the Poſt-Office, where Advertiſements, Eſſays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The Cork Herald:

OR, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.——No. 42.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1798. [Price, Four-Pence

SUGAR.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, 5th of July, at One o'Clock,
In Jameson's Stores, Morrison's-Island,
15 *Hhds. remarkably fine Scale Sugar.*
Terms at Sale. June 30.

The Rev. P. H. HAMILTON,

CONSIDERING how few can take advantage of this season to retire with their Families into the Country, and the many disadvantages and dangers Children are subject to, from a too great intercourse with the street, has abridged his Summer Vacation *this Year* to *One Week*, commencing the 2d and ending the 9th July.

As Mr. Hamilton's claim for the patronage of the Public must entirely depend on his attention to the Morals and Improvement of his Pupils, he has limited his number to 24. Terms, for *Day Boys*, 1*l.* 14*s.* 1½*d. per Quarter*, and 1*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* entrance. He would accommodate a few Boarders at 30 *Gs.* per annum, and 5 *Gs.* entrance.

June 30.

FIRST AND SECOND QUALITY
Scale *Sugar* in bags,
Kent and Brewer's *Hops*,
New Swedish *Herrings* repack'd for export,
Double *Matts*,
Wood *Hoops*.
For sale, on moderate terms, R. B. BURKE's Stores, Sand quay. May 19.

THERRY, HOPPER and MEANY,
Are now landing from the last Sales,
200 CHESTS OF TEA.
They have for sale, at their Stores,

Very fine Jamaica Sugar,	in	*Hhds.*
Do. East-India *Do.*	—	*Bags.*
Pepper, in whole and half *Bales.*		
Ginger, in small *Bags.*		
Pearl Barley,	in	*Barrels.*
Rice,	—	*Tierces.*
Coffee,	—	*Barrels.*
Sago,	—	*Boxes.*

Cloves, Mace and Saffron.
Jamaica Rum, in Puncheons.
The Teas now arrived, with their Stock on hands, will form a complete Assortment.
June 30.

County of CORK. ☞ THE next General Sessions of the Peace and Civil Bill Court, for the Division of Cork, will be held at the King's Old Castle, Cork, in said Division and County, on *Saturday* the 14th day of July next, and for the Division of Middleton, at Mallow in that Division and County aforesaid on Thursday the 19th day of July aforesaid. June 27.

CLARKE'S-MARSH
PORTER BREWERY.

FOWKE, GIBBINGS, AND CO.

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they are at present provided with a considerable Stock of

PORTER, much approved of.

☞ They can with confidence Report their assurance to those who are pleased to favor them with their Commands, that a regular and ample supply during the Summer may be depended on.
June 16.

☞ THE MAYOR and SHERIFFS, give this Notice, that they will protect all *Horses* and *Carriages*, bringing Provisions to Market and returning home. *Mansion-House, Cork, 11th June* 1798.

To be Sold,
A Pair of well trained Horses,
Fit for either Road or Carriage.

ALSO, a *Chaise* and *Harness* and a *single Chaise*.—A Coach-house and Stable for four Horses to be Let. Apply to Mr. LETHAM, Patrick's-Place. *June 23.*

Committee-Room, Royal Exchange, June 12.

At a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Fund for the Relief of Widows, and Children of such Soldiers, &c. as have fallen in the Rebellion.

RESOLVED,

THAT it appears that above sixteen hundred Pounds have been already paid in to the Bank of the right hon. *David Latouche*, and *Co.* besides the sum of 350l. which we are now informed has been subscribed by the Rathfarnham cavalry.

RESOLVED,

That it is expedient that this subscription should be *general*; and therefore that the chief Magistrates be, and they are hereby requested, to open Books for the purpose, and to promote the same in their respective cities and towns—and to forward the sums subscribed to the house of the right hon. *David Latouche* and *Co.*

RESOLVED,

That (the Number of Subscribers attending this Day, being small, from the shortness of notice) it is expedient to adjourn till *twelve o'Clock on Thursday next*, when the attendance of all persons desiring of promoting this excellent object, is most earnestly requested, in order to appoint a committee to carry their intentions into effect.

SIR,

As Chairman of the Committee, I am desired to forward to you the above Resolutions, and to request your co-operation and assistance in forwarding this benevolent plan.

I am, Sir, &c,
RICHARD BOURNE.

A copy of the above Resolutions be transmitted from *Dublin* to the *Mayor* of *Cork* ——Public Notice is hereby given, that Books will be opened at the Mansion-House, each day from 11 to 3 o'clock, for a *General Subscription* of the benevolent inhabitants of Cork, towards this humane and laudable undertaking.

KINGSMILL BERRY, *Mayor.*

Mansion-House, 20th June.

FOR SALE AT COVE,
(Immediately after Condemnation,)
THE FAST SAILING SCHOONER
LA REVANCHE:

LATE a French Privateer, captured by His Majesty's Ship ENDYMION, Sir THOMAS WILLIAMS, Commander; pierced for 14 Guns, has 4 mounted, besides Swivels and small Arms complete: is a remarkable fine Vessel—well Found and Coppered.

Of the following Dimensions:—Length Aloft, 86 Feet—Breadth of Beam, 20 Feet—Depth of Hold, from Deck to Skin, 9 Feet 9 Inches, and Admeasures 138-28—94 Tons or thereabouts.—For Inventory and Particulars, apply to JOHN ROCHE, Junr.

ALSO FOR SALE AT COVE,

A Large CHASSE MAREE, well Found, of the following Dimensions:—Length Aloft, 56 Feet—Breadth of Beam, 18 Feet or thereabouts—Depth of Hold, 9 Feet 4 Inches, and Admeasures 76 Tons or thereabouts. For particulars, apply to JOHN ROCHE, Junr. *Cove.*
June 6.

FOR SALE,

AT the Stores of DOMINICK WATERS, SONS and CO. Red Port Wine of superior Quality, in Pipes and Hhds. The Credit they will give on the sale of this Article, when the Security is undeniable, must secure them a *decided preference.*

They have also for sale,
Very fine Martinique Coffee in Barrels,
Prime Vinegar in Hhds.
First Quality Hops in Pockets,——and
East India Sugar in Bags, equal in colour and quality to Lump.

WE, the undersigned, have heard with the truest and most grateful sense of pleasure, the very Gallant and Glorious Conduct of his Majesty's Forces, (Troops of the Line, Militia, Fencibles and Yeomanry,) employed in putting down the present Rebellion, and punishing the base attempts to subvert our happy Constitution; and wishing to declare our firm intention to uphold and support the King's Troops, and to substitute ourselves as the Protectors of those Families whose Relations have fallen in this service of their King and Country, do enter into a Subscription for this purpose; and do hereby call upon and invite all his Majesty's Loyal Subjects to afford their mite towards so laudable a purpose.

	£.	s.	d.
General Sir James Stewart,	50	0	0
Brig. Gen. Sir Charles Ross,	25	0	0
Serjeant Chatterton,	25	0	0
William Chatterton, capt. Enniskilliners,	11	7	6
John Stewart, capt. Enniskilliners,	11	7	6
Richard Hare,	22	15	0
John Pedder,	11	7	6
Richard Perry,	11	7	6
George Stevelly, Royal C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Thomas Harding, R. C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Edward Wilmott,	5	13	9
M. R. Westropp, R. C. V.	11	7	6
Hugh Baker, R. C. V.	11	7	6
James Chatterton, R. C. V.	11	7	6
John Cuthbert, Jun. R. C. V.	11	7	6
Edward Pope, R. C. V.	5	13	9
Anthony Edwards, R. C. V.	5	13	6
N. Massey,	11	7	6
Wm. Hodder,	11	7	6
Ralph Westropp	5	13	9
Henry S. Perse, Lt. L. C. I.	5	13	9
Bernard Shaw,	11	7	6
Wm. Maxwell,	11	7	6
Henry Bagnell,	5	13	9
Marcus Lynch,	5	13	9
Isaac Morgan,	11	7	6
William Smith,	100	0	0
Sir John Gilman, R. C. V.	11	7	6
George Jack,	11	7	6
John Martin,	5	13	9
Lieut. Col. Brownrigg,	11	7	6
Major Gray,	11	7	6
Charles Creed,	11	7	6
Morgan Colwell,	5	13	6
D. Lombard,	3	8	3
Joseph Rogers,	5	13	9
Savage French,	22	15	0
Mrs. Robinet,	11	7	6
Michael Morrison,	5	13	9
Thomas Gibbings,	5	13	9
Strettle Jackson,	5	13	9
Major Gibbings,	11	7	6
Michael Wood,	17	1	3
John Cuthbert, sen.	11	7	6
Mrs. Judkin Fitzgerald,	5	13	9
Austin Shinkwin,	5	13	9
Simeon Hardy,	1	2	9
John Latham,	11	7	6
George Collis,	5	13	9
Nicholas Francis Coppinger,	22	15	0
William Hoare,	1	2	9
Daniel Callaghan,	5	13	9
Daniel Lane,	5	13	9
A Poor Man's Mite,		11	4½
Samuel Cooper Austen,	5	13	9
Bradshaw Popham,	2	5	6
Leycester and M'Calls,	34	2	6
John Newman, *Dromore*,	11	7	6
John Thompson,	11	7	6
John Logan,	1	2	9
Benjamin Parven,	1	2	9
Mark Osborne,	2	5	6
D. Denny,	2	5	6
Thomas Biggs,	11	7	6
Thomas White,	3	8	3
David Deane,	2	5	6
Peter Morgan, *Bridestown*,	5	13	9
George Baker,	11	7	6
Jeffry Beasly and Son,	5	13	9
Joseph Woodley,	11	7	6
James Ingram,	2	5	6
Edward D. Freeman,	11	7	6
George Fuller,	1	2	9
Jeremiah O Reily,	1	2	9
Bat. Sullivan,	3	8	3
Ant. Edwards, (Profits on printing the Bulletin.)	9	2	0
John Cotter	5	13	9

Further Subscriptions will be received by Captain WESTROPP, *Royal Cork Volunteers*, Marlborough-Street. JUNE 9.

☞ THE MAYOR and SHERIFFS will thankfully receive any Information respecting *Concealed Arms*; or any Treasonable Preparation or Practices within the County of the City or City of Cork.—The Information may be conveyed in any manner most convenient; strict secrecy will be observed, and Rewards given in proportion to the Discoveries which may be made.
June 11.

JULY LOTTERY.

Irish State Lottery,
COMMENCES DRAWING JULY 24, 1798.
SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.	*Value of Each.*	*Total Value.*
2 of	£.10,000 is	£. 20,000
2 - -	5,000 - -	10,000
3 - -	2,000 - -	6,000
10 - -	500 - -	5,000
30 - -	100 - -	3,000
60 - -	50 - -	3,000
8,100 - -	10 - -	81,000

	First drawn Blank 13th Day	1,000
	Do. - - 14th Day	1,000
	Do. - - 15th Day	2,000
	Do. - - 16th Day	1,000
	Do. - - 17th Day	5,000
	Do. - - 18th Day	1,000
	Do. - - 19th Day	10,000
	First drawn Ticket,	500
	First drawn Ticket the last morning.	500
21,793	Blanks.	
		£. 150,000

☞ TICKETS and SHARES, *in the greatest variety of Numbers, now on Sale at* [illegible] Buildings, CASTLE-STREET. [illegible]

AUCTION OF NEW HOPS,
AND
CHOICE PORT WINE.

On TUESDAY next, 3d July, [illegible] Sand-Quay,
42 *Pockets New Ho*[illegible]
20 *Hhds. Choice Por*[illegible]
Now landing per Eliza, from [illegible] months credit, or usual [illegible]
☞ New Teas, Jamaica and [illegible] —a fresh supply daily expected. [illegible]

FOR NEW-YORK,
THE FINE FAST-SAILING BRIG
Hannah, of New-York,
William Fisher, Master:

HAS good Accommodations for Cabbin and Steerage Passengers; will take what Freight and Passengers that offer and proceed to Sea about the 10th of JULY. Application to be made to said FISHER, at EDWARD JORDAN's, *Brown-Street, Cork*, or on board the *Hannah*, at *Cove.*

N. B. SAILORS or MECHANICS need not Apply, as they will not be treated with.
June 27.

C. DONEGAN has this Day received a supply of OLD PORT WINE, in Pipes and Hhds. per the *Eliza*, from *Oporto*. He has also on Sale:——

Jamaica Rum;
Pickling Vinegar;
A few Hhds. nice flavoured Claret;
Scale and refined Sugars;
Kent Hops;
Virginia Wrapper Tobacco;
Spanish Shumack and Corkwood.

Which he will Dispose of on the lowest possible Terms. June 23.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,
BY ORDER OF
The Rt. Worshipful KINGSMILL BERRY, Esq. MAYOR.

The middle Price of Wheat 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per Quarter; with an allowance to the Baker of 10*s.* on the White and Wheaten, and 12*s.* on the Household.

Cork, July 4, 1798.

WHITE:	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	WHEATEN:	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	HOUSEHOLD:	*lb.*	*oz.*	*d.*
1 *pen.*	0	4	0	1 *pen.*	0	7	1	1 *pen.*	0	9	3
2 *pen.*	0	9	5	2 *pen.*	0	14	4	2 *pen.*	1	2	6
3 *pen.*	0	14	3	3 *pen.*	1	5	6	3 *pen.*	1	12	2
4 *pen.*	1	3	3	4 *pen.*	1	12	7	4 *pen.*	2	5	5
6 *pen.*	1	13	7	6 *pen.*	2	11	3	6 *pen.*	3	8	3

KINGSMILL BERRY, MAYOR.

From the LONDON GAZETTE,

JUNE 26.

PARLIAMENT-STREET, JUNE 26.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received by the Rt. Hon. H. Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Brigadier-General the Hon. T. Maitland, commanding his Majesty's forces in the island of St. Domingo, dated on board his Majesty's ship Thunderer, off Mole St. Nicholas, the 10th of May, 1798.

Sir—I embrace the very first opportunity of informing you, that on 22d of last month I came to the resolution of immediately evacuating the towns of Port-au-Prince and St. Marc's, with their dependencies, together with the parish of Arcahaye; and it is now with great pleasure I have the honour to inform you, that this measure has been carried into complete effect without the smallest loss of any kind, and in a manner, I flatter myself, to give perfect satisfaction, as far as under the circumstances it was possible, to all the French inhabitants and planters, whether these [illegible] to follow his Majesty's arms, or to remain in the part of the colony about to be evacuated.

In considering the modes of effecting this very [illegible] important object, there seemed to me but two in any degree practicable; the one, to withdraw the small British force, and such of the Colonial troops as it was immediately possible to induce to go with us, in a precipitate manner, after blowing up the forts: the other, to state [illegible], and, acting as events occurred, to endeavour in a deliberate way to withdraw the whole of our stores and force, and at the same time to attempt to obtain some terms for the numerous inhabitants, who, either from necessity or choice, wished to remain.

The first of these measures seemed to me (however safe to the British) to be so perfectly contrary to the spirit of generosity and liberality which has ever actuated the British nation, and so certain of being attended with immediate and shocking scenes of bloodshed among the inhabitants, whose natural impetuosity of character would be increased by contending passions, deluded hopes, and different interests, that I determined at once to set it aside; and I began the 23d ult. in consequence of adopting the second, to embark the heavy stores of every description, stating my full determination to all the parties concerned, and sending at the same time a flag of truce to General Toussaint l'Ouverture, at Gonaives, to acquaint him with my resolution, and leaving to his option, either to obtain the possessions evacuated in a state of ruin, or in a state of perfect order, provided he would guarantee, in a solemn manner, the lives and properties of such persons as chose to remain.

General Toussaint immediately agreed to the last proposition, and sent to Port-au-Prince, on the [illegible] inst. a confidential officer, who, having met Lieutenant-Colonel Nightingall, Deputy Adjutant General, on my part, on the 30th of April, the accompanying agreement was mutually exchanged and ratified by both parties.

The stipulation in favour of the inhabitants and planters afforded them the only security in my power to obtain, and with which they were so entirely satisfied, that although at first they had universally resolved to follow the King's forces, yet, upon hearing of this agreement in their favour, many of them who had actually embarked, relanded, and I think I may safely assure you, there are not ten rich proprietors who have ultimately, upon this occasion, quitted their properties.

By the 6th inst. the whole of the heavy British stores of every description being embarked, and all the French brass guns and mortars, with such of the inhabitants as voluntarily wished to go, and all the merchandise belonging to British merchants, I ordered the parish of l'Arcahaye to be evacuated, which was accordingly done the 7th at noon. The 8th, at two o'clock in the morning, I withdrew the whole of the force from Port-au-Prince, and embarked it at Fort Bizoton, and on the 9th in the morning the whole fleet sailed to its different destinations.

I have not heard from Col. Grant, who commanded at St. Marc's, but I have every reason to believe he evacuated that place on the 6th or 7th of this month, and I entertain no doubt but that he is now at the Mole, where I ordered him to proceed with his garrison.

You will readily believe, that on such an occasion much [illegible], and much exertion in all the departments must have been necessary, as well for the honour and security of his Majesty's arms, as to enable me to move off within a reasonable period.

Of the conduct of the Officers and men of his Majesty's British and Colonial forces, I have nothing to say, but what tends infinitely to their credit.

To the heads of Departments I feel myself extremely indebted for the zeal and activity with which they seconded my wishes, most particularly to Lieutenant-colonels Nightingall and Littlehales, deputies Adjutant and Quarter-master Generals, and to Captain Spicer, commanding the Royal Artillery, nor can I here omit doing myself the pleasure of signifying to you what very essential aid I have received from the zeal and intelligence of Mr. Wigglesworth, his Majesty's Commissary General.

To the Royal Navy I am under every obligation, for their cordial assistance throughout the whole of this service: to Captains Couchet and Ogilvie of his Majesty's ships Abergavenny and Thunderer, it is principally owing that I was enabled to carry my wishes into early effect.

Lieut. Young, of the navy, chief agent of transports, conducted himself in the execution of this arduous task in such a manner, that I should neglect a very material though pleasant part of my duty, were I not to seize this opportunity to recommend him in the strongest terms to your notice. He is a very old officer, but his length of services has neither impaired his zeal nor diminished his activity.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS MAITLAND,

Brig. Gen. commanding in St. Domingo.

The Honourable Brigadier-General Maitland, commanding in chief his Britannic Majesty's forces in the island of St. Domingo, having intimated to General Toussaint L'Ouverture, commanding the French army in the said island, his intention to evacuate the towns of Port-au Prince, St. Marc's, and their dependencies, with the parish of L'Arcahaye; and having proposed to General Toussaint L'Ouverture, to send a person to Port-au-Prince, charged with full powers, that this object might be effected in a manner most consonant to the interests of humanity and the views of each party; and General Toussaint L'Ouverture, having consented to the above proposals, and having sent to Port au-Prince Monsieur Huin, Adjutant General to the French army, Lieutenant Colonel Nightingall, Deputy Adjutant-General of his Majesty's forces, and Monsieur Huin, Adjutant General to the French army, did meet on board his Majesty's ship Abergavenny, the 30th of April, 1798, when the following Conditions were mutually agreed on, and have been since ratified on the one part by Brigadier-General Maitland, commanding in chief his Majesty's forces; and on the other by General Toussaint L'Ouverture, commanding the French army:

Conditions agreed upon between Lieutenant-Colonel Nightingall, Deputy Adjutant-General to his Britannic Majesty's forces, and Monsieur Huin, Adjutant General to the army of General Toussaint L'Ouverture, who are respectively invested with full powers for that purpose:

1st. The towns of Port-au-Prince, St. Marc's and their dependencies, with their present works, and the Parish of L'Arcahaye, shall be left to General Toussaint L'Ouverture in the state agreed upon between us, viz. All the iron guns to be rendered unserviceable, except three or four, by verbal agreement between us, in a given time, which shall be fixed at the period when the British forces can conveniently be withdrawn.

2d. As an express condition, and in consequence of the first article, General Toussaint L'Ouverture engages, in the most solemn and positive manner, to guarantee the lives and properties of all the inhabitants who may choose to remain.

3. In order to facilitate and accomplish these Conditions, it is agreed that their shall be a suspension of arms for a limited time, not exceeding five weeks from this day.

Done on board his Majesty's ship Abergavenny, in the road of Port au-Prince, this 30th day of April, 1768.

(Signed) HUIN, Adjutant General of the army of the French Republic.

(Signed) M. NIGHTINGALL, Deputy Adjutant General to his Majesty's forces.

GERMANY.

RASTADT,

JUNE 11.

It is confidently asserted here, that the House of Orange will be indemnified by being put in possession of the three districts of Vallendar, Montabauer, and Limburg, belonging to the Electorate of Treves, and which on the right bank of the Rhine alone remain to the Elector, who will be re-indemnified by the abbeys of Augsburg and Ellwangen, and others in Suabia.

We have here such a total cessation of business, and it seems so probable that the Congress will still be of long continuance, that many of the Envoys have left the town for a longer or shorter time. Even the Austrian Plenipotentiary, Count Metternich, is gone with his family for some days to Fribourg in the Brisgau, where his Lady lies in. Journies are likewise frequently made to Strasburgh; for which city Prince Wenzel Lichtenstein, the young Count Metternich, Counts Solms, Degenfeld, &c. set out this day. The Envoy from the free town of Lubec, Senator Rodde, is gone, with permission, to Lubec.

From Friburg they write, that the Papal Nuncio is expected there from Lucerne; and that when the Prussian court shall have obtained an indemnification for the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Modena, instead of the Brisgau, will receive an establishment in the German Empire.

FRANCKFORT,

JUNE 12.

The Cisalpine Envoy, Melzi d'Erile, will go from Rastadt to Paris. The French Minister at Selz has demanded particular satisfaction for the late insult offered the Ambassador at Vienna.

The Rastadt Congress Gazette says, it is believed that the Abbe Sieyes, from a change in circumstances, will not go to Berlin.

The French have already landed at Malta.

ITALY.

LEGHORN,

MAY 25.

The accounts from Milan say, that the King of Naples gave the French 20 millions of livres for Benevento and Monte Corvo. Besides, he gave up to the French the two Farnesian palaces he had at Rome.

ROME,

MAY 25.

The Pope by his *charge d'affaires* at Rome, the Bishop of Larissa, has published a brief diminishing the number of Holidays, to afford artists and labourers more time to work to procure themselves support amid the present scarcity.

All the inhabitants of Rome have been called upon to contribute the half of the plate they have in their possession as a forced loan, for which receipts are given stating the value, and the weight, which are taken as ready money in the payment of taxes. Those who refuse to bring in the half of their silver, have the whole taken from them by military execution.

FLORENCE,

MAY 25.

On the 26th a slight shock of an earthquake was felt here: it was stronger at Sienna, where it did considerable damage, especially to some manufactories. The Pope immediately left Sienna, and retired to the villa of M. Sergardi, not far from the town. The report that his Holiness had been carried by French-troops from Sienna to Leghorn is unfounded.

The new French minister, Citizen Reinhordt, is now arrived here.

The elegant works of art which were in the Vatican and Quirinal palaces at Rome are now shipped. The college there belonging to the Prussian nation will be respected.

MILAN,

MAY 31.

It is said that citizen Capranzi will soon go as Envoy from the Cisalpine Republic to Arau, to negotiate with the Helvetic Government, concerning a union of some places on the frontiers of Italy with our Republic.

The new Spanish minister, the chevalier d'Aroczo, yesterday had his audience of entry of our Directory.

The ratification of our treaty of alliance with France has been proclaimed to the people in all the principal towns of the Republic, under a triple discharge of artillery.

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the English Mails to the 28th inst. inclusive—from which we select the following Intelligence.

HOLLAND.

HAGUE,

JUNE 13.

Yesterday the Agents, J. Spoors, C. G. Pyman, J. J. A. Cogel, R. W. Tadama, and A. J. La Pierre, published the following notice:—

" *Fellow Citizens,*

" In consequence of, and in fulfilment of the promise contained in the Proclamation issued yesterday, we hereby give notice to the Batavian People, that we have nominated the following Citizens to form the Intermediary Legislative Body of this Republic, until the Representative Body of the Batavian People shall be organized agreeable to the Constitution:

A. J. Verbeek,	P. E. la Court,
C. Scheffer,	H. Rabinel,
G. C. A. Von Marie,	A. Van Doorn,
A. Hartevelt,	H. Remmers,
A. Pompe van Meerdervoort,	M. Mede Monchy,
	T. Cramer,
G. A. Visser,	J. Druivestein,
J. B. Aussmorth,	Riblius Krons,
H. Cosserus,	J. van Hunston,
G. J. Von Hugenooth tot Aart,	D. C. de Leenw,
	S. Kamp,
E. Lewis,	E. Eysigna,
J. H. Sietama,	J. H. van Dyck,
J. D. van Leeuwen,	Steenwinkel,
P. L. Kambonnet,	P. L. van de Kasteele,
Dionysius Werner,	L. J. Vitringa Verstege,
J. H. Meyer Caspez,	F. Mondel,
Henricus van Rooyen,	B. Wildrick,
J. J. Brands,	J. P. Fokker,
J. Prost,	B. Bruins,
C. van Forest,	T. C. Visser,
U. J. Huber,	Fr. Cuille.

" This Notice shall be affixed up in all the usual places."

By this Revolution, our public affairs have been restored exactly to the same situation in which they were previous to the transactions of the 4th of May. The two Houses or Chambers of the Legislative Body, formed on that day, have been dissolved, and the following members arrested, namely, Van Leuwen, Rant, Roeseveld Cateau, Van Der Hoeven, Okersee, Le Bere, Bosch, Visser, De Lemon, and Ploos van Amstel. They are all confined in a prison called, the "Castle Uaney." On the next following day, several citizens were called upon by the intermediary Executive Government, to compose the Provisional Legislative Body, and Citizen Vesbeek was elected President. On the proposition of the President, a resolution passed in the evening sitting, ordering all the decrees to be revised which have been enacted since the 4th of May; and in yesterday's sitting, all the members of the Provisional Legislative Body, which has assumed the title of "The Intermediary Legislative Assembly," declared unanimously, that they were ready to remain in their post until the installation of the Constitutional Legislative Body; and that in all their functions they would, as men of honour, strictly adhere to the principles of the accepted Constitution.

We are now able to communicate the following additional intelligence relative to the important events which have lately taken place here:

On the 12th inst. about five o'clock in the afternoon, the Garrison of this Town, viz.—the Battalion of the 3d Half-Brigade, and five Companies of the 1st half brigade, which latter had arrived here in the morning, with some Squadrons of Batavian Cavalry, were drawn up under arms. The first of these Battalions took post before its own Barracks in the *Voorhout*, while the others, headed by General Daendels, placed itself before the *Logement de Rotterdam*, and the Regiment of Waldeck was stationed on the *Vyverberg*.

The Troops being thus distributed, the General advanced a part of the grenadiers of that battalion, almost opposite the late *Logement d'Amsterdam*, now the residence of the Executive Directory; after which he, with another party, entered that *Logement*, sword in hand, where he arrested the Director Van Langen, who, it is said, attempted to defend himself with a pistol, and sent him in custody to the Hotel of the Minister at War.

At the same time all possible search was made after the other members of the Executive Directory, Wybo, Fynje and Vreede; but these had saved themselves by flight.

Among the persons arrested are, besides the members of the Representative Body, who have been sent to the Castelany van den Hove, the citizens Irhoven, Van Dam, Taute, General de Meyern, Greeve, and Strie Van Linchoolten; the two first are confined in the Gevangen Poort, and the three others in the Provoost.

Citizen Van Langen, late member of the Executive Directory, has been sent to prison.

LONDON,

JUNE 28.

Dispatches were yesterday received from Admiral Thompson, with advice of the capture of several French vessels off the coast of Ireland. They had on board a quantity of arms and stores for the use of the insurgens. The capture of these vessels at the present moment was extremely fortunate, and the vigilance of our cruizers deserves every praise.

A letter from Copenhagen, of the 16th instant, states, that a Russian fleet, of 18 sail of the line, is shortly expected there under the orders of Admiral Kruse, and that another Russian squadron, of 10 line of battle ships, and five frigates, has sailed from Cronstadt and Archangel for this country.

A letter from on board his Majesty's ship Solebay, dated Port Royal, Martinique, states, that that ship had retaken a rich American ship from a French man of war, and captured another vessel of considerable value. The Solebay had brought with her from Antigua four hundred prisoners, for the purpose of being exchanged the first opportunity.

The Executive Directory, to prevent all criminal correspondence with the enemy, have forbidden, by a formal decree, all American vessels to enter into the Port of Havre, as they have been previously interdicted from the ports of Brest, l'Orient, Rochefort, Toulon, and Dunkirk. The American ships now in Havre are immediately to put to sea.

Vice-Admiral De Winter has been honourably acquitted by the Court Martial charged with inquiring into his conduct in the battle of the 11th of October last.

This day sailed the Carteret packet, Captain Taylor, for Jamaica.

We are sorry to announce the unpleasing intelligence of the capture of the Prince Adolphus packet, three days after she left Lisbon, by a French privateer of 12 guns: she had on board 28 military Officers from Gibraltar. This account is brought by the Buonaparte schooner, Captain Rome, laden with fruit, from Lisbon, who spoke a Danish ship, from Marseilles to Hamburgh, on board of which was the master and eight of the crew. Captain Boulderson, of the Prince Adolpus, remained on board the privateer, who intended to cruize off the Western Islands. The packet was ordered to proceed to Vigo or Corunna.

Arrived, the Spy sloop of war from Plymouth.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board his Majesty's sloop Stork, off Caycoss, the 22d May, 1798.

" We have just evacuated Port-au-Prince and St. Marc's, two strong posts in this neighbourhood, and which it was thought we were still well able to hold; however, positive orders from England came out for that purpose. The King's

baker at Port au-Prince, a Frenchman, who had the contract, or rather baked the bread for the army, the very day before the evacuation took place, had the diabolical intention of poiſoning with arſenic the whole of that which was for the immediate uſe of the garriſon. It being laid out for iſſuing, a dog providentially was obſerved to pick up the ſcraps; he was ſeized with violent convulſions and inſtantly died, which happily led to the diſcovery. The villain was taken up, confeſſed the crime, and declared his hatred to the Engliſh was ſuch, he could not help it, and that it was his view to have deſtroyed by this means the whole Britiſh force in the garriſon. Captain Spicer of the Artillery, who commanded at the poſt where it happened, had him laſhed to the muzzle of a field-piece, and ordered him to be blown away *ſans ceremonie*, which was moſt chearfully and readily executed, in the preſence of the whole indignant line.

Bank Report to Saturday, June 23.

Voluntary	£. 1,373,146 : 13 : 1	
Aſſeſſed	787,507 : 8 : 10	
	£. 2,160,654 : 1 : 11	

WHITEHAVEN,

JUNE 26.

On Thurſday night, a young man (apparently not more than 18 or 19) was taken in bed, at Hardeſty's coffee-houſe, Carliſle. He had arrived there that day, in woman's apparel, in company with two females, who are ſaid to be his mother and ſiſter. It ſeems that he was diſcovered ſhaving himſelf at the inn, ſoon after his landing in Scotland, from Ireland; in conſequence of which a warrant was ſent after him to Carliſle, which being backed by a magiſtrate, he was apprehended as above. We forbear mentioning his name, until the matter ſhall be further inveſtigated. It is ſaid that upon his examination, he confeſſed that he had the rank of Colonel in the rebel army, in the actions in the co. of Down.—His father is in the yeomanry.

Tueſday laſt, Mr. Macmin, the conſtable, aſſiſted by a party of the military, conducted the Iriſh priſoners, as menioned in a former paper, to Carliſle jail: in paſſing through Wigton, he received information of a perſon ſuſpected to be one of the party who eſaped from Harrington. He immediately apprehended, and took him before E. Knubley, Eſq. by whom he was alſo committed. Mr. Macmin, having delivered his priſoners to the keeper, had proceeded on his return the next day, as far as Lockbridge, when he was informed that another ſuppoſed to be one of the party,) was at Ireby. He went there, found the perſon deſcribed, and brought him before the ſame magiſtrate at Wigton, who committed him alſo.—One only of the party is now at large.

A great number of reſpectable families have arrived at Carliſle, from the north of Ireland.—The Biſhop of Down and his family, whoſe landing at Harrington was mentioned in a former paper, reſide in that city for the preſent.

On Saturday laſt, the Martin, Caffrey, arrived here from Dublin, having a number of paſſengers on board, amongſt whom were the principal part of the performers from the Theatre Royal, in Crow-ſtreet. The prohibiting any perſons being ſeen in the ſtreets, the military excepted, after 9 at night, was a ſufficient interdict on theatrical amuſements.

DUBLIN,

SATURDAY, JUNE 30.

ARREST!!!

An act of clemency, when it could be ſecurely adopted, was generally expected from the M. Cornwallis, and we are now happy to preſent the public with a proof that the expectation was not premature. The following proclamation iſſued by Government, very opportunely ſucceeds the ſignal ſucceſs which attered his Majeſty's arms in the co. Wexford, and other places where inſurrections have been manifeſted; and we truſt, that the mercy held out to the repentant, will have the moſt ſpeedy and happy effect in reſtoring tranquility; ſince the wretched men by whom it has been interrupted muſt now feel from dreadful experience, the folland madneſs of longer oppoſing the power and ſtrength of Government.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is the power of his Majeſty's Generals, and of the forces under their command, entirely to deſtroy all thoſe who have riſen in rebellion againſt the Sovereign and his laws; yet it is nevertheleſs the wiſh of Government, that thoſe perſons who, by traitorous machinations have been ſeduced or by acts of intimidation have been forced from their allegiance, ſhould be received into his Majeſty's peace and pardon:

commanding in the county of ſpecially authorized there does hereby invite all perſons who may be now aſſembled in any part of the ſaid county againſt his Majeſty's peace to ſurrender themſelves and their arms, and to deſert the leaders who have ſeduced them; and for the acceptance of ſuch ſurrender and ſubmiſſion, the ſpace of 14 days from the date hereof, is allowed; and the towns of are hereby ſpecified, at each of which places one of his Majeſty's Officers and a Juſtice of the peace will attend—and upon their entering their names, acknowledging their guilt, and promiſing good behaviour for the future, and taking the oath of allegiance, and at the ſame time abjuring all other engagements contrary thereto, they will receive a certificate which will entitle them to protection ſo long as they demean themſelves as becomes good ſubjects.

And in order to render ſuch acts of ſubmiſſion eaſy and ſecure, it is the General's pleaſure that perſons who are now with any portion of the rebels in arms, and willing to ſurrender themſelves, do ſend to him or to any number from each body of rebels, not exceeding ten, with whom the General or will ſettle the manner in which they may repair to the above towns, ſo that no alarm may be excited and no injury to their perſons be offered.

29th June, 1798.

Certificate of Protection.

This is to certify, that the bearer hereof, of the Pariſh of county of by occupation has ſurrendered himſelf, confeſſed his being engaged in the preſent Rebellion, and has given up all his arms, and diſcovered of thoſe which he knew to be concealed; has taken the oath of allegiance to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and has abjured all other oaths and engagements in any wiſe whatſoever contrary thereto, and has bound himſelf to behave for the future as a peaceable and loyal ſubject: in conſequence whereof this certificate is given to the ſaid in order that perſon or his property may not in any wiſe be moleſted. And all his Majeſty's Officers, Magiſtrates and other his Majeſty's loving ſubjects, are hereby enjoined to pay due attention thereto, in purſuance of the proclamation iſſued General dated the day of 1798: and this Certificate to be in full force ſo long as the ſaid continues to demean himſelf as a peaceable and loyal ſubject.

Dated at the day of 1798.

OATH TO BE TAKEN.

I, do ſolemnly promiſe and ſwear, that I will bear true allegiance to his Majeſty, King GEORGE the Third, his heirs and ſucceſſors; and I do hereby renounce and abjure all oaths and engagements of every kind whatſoever, which are in any degree contrary thereto.

So help me GOD.

The blanks in the above Proclamation are to be filled with the name of the Commanding Officer of the diſtrict, &c.—the towns and places where ſubmiſſion will be received, and the names of the Magiſtrates who ſhall aſſiſt in this happy work of grace and pardon. The blanks in the certificate require no explanation.

A letter from London of the firſt authority, by yeſterday's mail ſays, that we may every hour expect momentous news from Earl St. Vincent, as advices had come to the Admiralty of the Britiſh fleet being within two days ſail of the Toulon convoy, &c. in the Mediterranean.

Among the number of Rebels who have met the puniſhment due to their crimes ſince our laſt publication, we preſent our readers with the following which were hanged at Wexford on Wednesday and Thurſday laſt: Cornelius Grogan, (this man had 7000l. a year!—Bagnel Harvey, he poſſeſſed 2000l. per ann. Colclough, E. Hay, Hatton, Mathew Keugh, late a Captain, Roche, Murphy, L'Hunt's ſtewart, &c. &c. Some of thoſe wretched men have given to poſterity a melancholy example, that neither rank, education, or wealth can withſtand the deſtructive influence of an ill-directed and overweening ambition.

CORK.

The line of defence now taken by the partizans of the rebellion is, that it behoves Lord Cornwallis firſt to try the effect of conciliatory meaſures. One would think that the time was paſt for covering treaſon with ſo flimſy a garb. It has long been *thread-bare*, it is now compleatly *worn-out*. Thoſe who ſuppoſe that his Excellency can be impoſed on by this old monotony of rebellious gibberiſh, miſtake his character and know nothing of his talents. To their coſt they will find that "he will not bear the ſword in vain," to their ſorrow they will experience, that his Lordſhip's policy is to conquer rebels by force of arms, and then to treat them as perſons not fit to be truſted.

Conciliatory meaſures! What an infernal hypocritical cant at the moment that the ſound of their cannon reverberates in our ears! ſhould this mode of inſulting Lord Cornwallis, at the head of a harraſſed army, militia and yeomanry be perſiſted in, perhaps it may not be allowed to eſcape with impunity, certainly it ought not. It is to be obſerved, that this traterous jargon implies two things firſt, that the rebels poſſeſs a force, which ought to be preſſed, but it ſhould be tried to its utmoſt.—Secondly, that they have a cauſe which admits of being treated upon. Were numbers to conſtitute force, the number of the rebels might be a matter of conſideration:—but it would only be to meet them with the greater effect, for this truth is the pivot upon which all our thoughts ought to turn, that—"to negociate with tented rebels is to ſurrender the King into their hands."

As to *a cauſe* they have none—they have avowed no cauſe—they have pretended to no cauſe—their leaders are ſilent as to the cauſe in which they had taken up arms; it is therefore a *rank, bloody and unqualified rebellion*—notwithſtanding a cauſe has been found for them, by ſome deſerters from the ſcene of action (the ſlaves of fear or diſaffection) in another kingdom, who pretend to know better than the rebels themſelves what they are fighting for. *They* alledge the recovery of no right, the redreſs of no grievance. Two hundred thouſand wild and fickle men have taken up pikes, are bathing them in blood, and wiſh only to be in the ſituation of conquerors to declare their intention. No other than participators in their crimes can talk of conciliating ſuch men, and be they high or low it is devoutly to be hoped that they will be brought to condign puniſhment. It was a maxim of the late Judge St. Leger, that to make an example of one rogue *in ruffles* produced better effect than to ſacrifice thouſands of the mob.

Could conceſſion or conciliation avail, Ireland would be at this day the moſt tranquil and happy nation of the univerſe. Protected by the Britiſh navy, and inſtructed to emulate the induſtry and enterprize of the ſiſter country, we emerged by degrees more than progreſſive from all the baneful habits of idleneſs to exertion and conſequent proſperity. A paternal monarch liſtened to every complaint, and redreſſed whatever we conſidered a grievance; and we had no longer any *real* or *imaginary* cauſes for diſcontent, a degenerate race meditated *rebellion!*, nothing ſhort of a revolution, and a diſſolution of that connection under which we proſpered and became a nation, comprehending the views of thoſe traitors who have dared to take up arms againſt our common ſovereign and father.

What mercy can theſe miſcreants expect—what mercy do they deſerve, who have aggravated treaſon by the moſt criminal ingratitude, and atrocities at which the human mind muſt revolt! Such complicated villainy could not be found in the hearts of Iriſhmen, we truſt, had they not been prepared for the purpoſe by the diabolical agents of France, who with French gold have diffuſed over our unhappy country French principles, more deſtructive infinitely than the locuſts of Egypt.

The French Directory promiſe a gold medal to each of the ſailors of any ſhip that may convey arms and ſtores to the coaſt of Ireland for the uſe of the rebels. Conſidering the probability of their being ſeen by ſome of our cruizers, we cannot think the *premium* adequate to the danger of the ſervice. Deſperate as the attempt is, it has however been practiſed, and we are happy to add without ſucceſs, even in a *ſingle inſtance*; a number of veſſels have been taken by Admiral Thompſon and the cruizers of his ſquadrons, laden with arms and military ſtores, and having a number of officers on board, for the *Iriſh Rebels*. So good a *look out* is kept along our Coaſts, that it is almoſt impoſſible for even a boat to eſcape the vigilance of our ſhips of war.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the County Dublin Militia, to a Gentleman in the Loyal Cork Legion, dated Waterford the Firſt inſt.

"You ſhould have heard from me long ſince, but where we have been ſtationed ſome time back there was no communication by the poſt. After the famous Battle of Roſs, on the 5th ultimo, (which I may ſay turned the ſcale compleatly in our favour) we remained there for a few days, 'till reinforced with about Five Thouſand Men: the rebels after being beat had taken poſt on Lackan Hill, within a mile and an half of us, where they remained until we marched towards Wexford; the inſtant we approached towards the Hill, they ran like devils, leaving ſome ſhip-guns, mounted on brewer's drays, moſt curiouſly and effectively contrived; a great number of tents made up of quilts, blankets and window-curtains, and a great deal of proviſions, which our men compleatly deſtroyed: we then proceeded on our march about twelve miles, where we lay all night on our arms: the next morning, the 20th of June, we marched for Vinegar Hill, and halted within two miles of the rebel camp that night; when they ſaw us approaching they were certain (as appeared by their diſpoſition) we were to immediately attack them, for they lined all the ditches in almoſt every direction within a mile of the main body; however we remained on the defenſive on Wedneſday night, as the column under General Lake was to arrive at the other ſide of the Hill the following morning, when the attack was to commence on all ſides. Homſpech's rifle-men were our advanced party on this evening; and they kept up a conſtant fire on the rebels' flanking parties, taking down a number of the raſcals at a great diſtance, which aſtoniſhed them ſo much that they retired to the Hill about ſunſet. Next morning, as ſoon as it was light, our troops got under arms, which when the rebels perceived theyruſhed down the Hill in incredible numbers, into the Town of Enniſcorthy, about half a mile from the Hill where we were poſted. The General ordered the troops forward—our regiment being next to the enemy we were ordered on firſt, when our Grenadiers had a great race to gain the bridge, which they did, and by their exertion ſaved a party of the Germans, who were nearly ſurrounded by the rebels. Our guns commenced a very ſmart fire, and before any other regiment came up the rebels began to evacuate the town. General Johnſton, whoſe coolneſs and bravery is far beyond any panegyric I am able to beſtow, cried out, *the Dublin regiment and the Germans had done the buſineſs.* The remainder of the rebel army on the Hill made a ſtand for ſome time, but the guns of General Lake's column ſoon found out a method of throwing them all into confuſion, and they fled towards Wexford—in this onſet I am convinced the rebels loſt about fifteen hundred men; we loſt a few ſoldiers, our regiment had but one killed and five wounded; and I am ſorry to add, that Colonel Veſey as he was in the act of levelling one of the field pieces, received a muſket ball in his right ſhoulder, which diſabled him; yet he would not quit the field for a conſiderable time, where he continued to act with the ſame determined cool ſpirit, as if nothing had happened to him. His wound was not dangerous. he went to Dublin the next day, and we have not ſince heard from him. On the evening of the ſame day the Rebels fled in different directions, from Wexford, on the approach of Gen. Moore and the Sandon Brigade, but he came up with about five thouſand of them, when a great ſlaughter enſued; the remaining fugitives were ſcattered through the country. The General then took poſſeſſion of the town, by which many loyal ſubjects were preſerved; and who were doomed to be *killed* the next morning: in this action we loſt a very few men killed and wounded. Our light company had one Lieutenant and 8 men wounded; the former, I am ſorry to tell you has ſince died of his wounds—you may remember poor *Green*, he was a very excellent young man! On Friday the 22d, we encamped near Wexford, where we remained until Thurſday laſt, when we marched for this city; and where we remain under marching orders. From the day we marched from hence firſt for Roſs, we did not take off our clothes, except to put on a ſhirt, until we returned, when at laſt I got into a bed.—Adieu!"

On Monday laſt the 2d troop of the R. C. V. met at the King's Arms, to celebrate the Anniverſary of the Glorious Revolution—a ſuperb entertainment was provided, and amongſt a number of loyal toaſts given, we ſelect the following:

The KING.

Lord Lieutenant, and proſperity to Ireland.

The glorious and immortal memory.

Lord Camden, and may we never forget the benefits we derived from his Adminiſtration.

Lord Howe and the navy.

Duke of York and the army.

Militia of Ireland.

Yeomanry of Ireland.

Sir Charles Roſs, and the Garriſon of Cork.

The militia of England, who have ſo generouſly volunteered their ſervices for the defence of their ſiſter kingdom.

Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Mr. Pitt.

Lord Shannon.

Lord Boyle, and the County of Cork.

Lord Donoughmore, and the L. C. L.

George Ogle, Eſq.

Earl of Kingſton.

Patrick Duignan, Eſq.

Memory of Lord Mountjoy, and the brave men who fell in the defence of their country.

Laſt Sunday, a Yeoman was hanged in the town of Naas, for having delivered a diſpatch which he was officially charged with for General Lake, to the Rebel Leader in the county of Wexford. He was a man of property to the amount of 3000l.

We are ſorry to hear that the Rebels are up in ſome force in the county of Wicklow.

That extenſive pile of building, the new Porter Brewery near the Dyke, is now finiſhed, and will no doubt ſhortly begin its operations. If we may judge from the compleat appointments of this eſtabliſhment, it promiſes fair to be the firſt concern of the kind in this kingdom.

It is confidently reported that the King's Letter is come over, appointing the Right Hon. Arthur Wolfe, his Majeſty's Attorney-General, to be Chief Juſtice of the Court of King's Bench, with the title of Lord Baron Kilwarden.—John Toler, Eſq. to be Attorney-General; and John Stewart, Eſq. to be Solicitor-General.

The Circuits, it is ſaid, will not take place until late in September.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

EXTRAORDINARY.

We are much gratified, at having it in our power at length to furniſh our Readers with an *Official* Account, not of the *deſtination* only, but of the *Succeſſes* of the *Great General* of the *Great Nation.*—The following are the Diſpatches of BUONAPARTE, which bear every *internal* evidence of Authenticity.

Copy of a Letter from General Buonaparte to the Commandant at Zante.

"*Citizen General,* "*Athens,* 18 *Prairial.*

"Victory ſtill attends us. I incloſe you a Copy of a Letter which I have this day written to the Directory. Health and Fraternity.

"BUONAPARTE."

"*Head-Quarters, Salamis,* 18 *Prairial.*

"*Citizen Directors,*

"The brave Soldiers who conferred Liberty on *Rome*, have continued to deſerve well of their Country. *Greece* has joyfully received her Deliverers. The Tree of Liberty is planted on the *Piraeus.* Thirty thouſand Janiſſaries, the Slaves of Deſpotiſm, had taken poſſeſſion of the Iſthmus of *Corinth.* Two Demi brigades opened us a paſſage. After ten days fighting, we have driven the *Turks* from the *Morea.* The *Peloponneſus* is now free. Every ſtep in my power has been taken to revive the antient ſpirit of *Sparta.* The Inhabitants of that celebrated City, ſeeing the *black train* of my Troops, and the ſcarcity of ſpecie to which we have been long accuſtomed, will, I doubt not, ſoon acquire the frugal virtues of their Anceſtors. As a meaſure of precaution, I have removed all Pitt's gold from the Country.

"Off this Iſland we encountered the Fleet of the SULTAN. The Mahometan Creſcent ſoon fled before the three-coloured Flag. Nine Sail of the Line are the fruits of this Victory.—The CAPTAIN PACHA'S Ship, a ſecond rate, ſtruck

to a National Corvette. My Aide de Camp will present you with the model of a *Trireme* which was found among the Archives of *Athens*. Vessels of this description draw so little water, that our Naval Architects may perhaps think them more eligible than Rafts, for the conveyance of the *Army of England*. Liberty will be sufficiently avenged, if the ruins of a Grecian City furnish us with the means of transporting the Conquerors of *Rome* to *Britain*.

" On landing at this Island, I participated in a Scene highly interesting to Humanity—A poor Fisherman, of the family of THEMISTOCLES, attended by his Wife, a descendant of the virtuous PHRYNE, fell at my feet. I received him with the Fraternal Embrace, and promised him the protection of the Republic. He invited me to supper at his Hut; and in gratitude to his Deliverer, presented me with a memorable *Oyster Shell* inscribed with the Name of his illustrious Ancestor. As this curious piece of Antiquity may be of service to some of the DIRECTORY, I have inclosed it in my Dispatches, together with a Marble Tablet, containing the proper form for pronouncing the Sentence of *Ostracism* on *Royalist Athenians*.

" KLEBER, whom I had ordered to *Constantinople*, informs me that the Capital of Turkey has proved an easy conquest.—*Santa-Sophia* has been converted into a Temple of Reason; the *Seraglio* has been purified by *Theo-philanthropists*; and the liberated Circassians are learning from our Sailors the lessons of Equality and Fraternity. A Detachment has been sent to *Troy*, for the purpose of organizing the Department of *Mount Ida*.—The Tomb of ACHILLES has been repaired; and the Bust of BRISEIS (which formed part of the Pedestal) restored to its original state, at the expence of the Female Citizen Buonaparte.

" The Division of the Fleet destined for *Egypt*, has anchored in the Port of *Alexandria*. BERTHIER, who commands this Expedition, informs me that this Port will soon be restored to its antient pre-eminence; and that its celebrated *Pharos* will soon be fit to receive the *Reverbéres* which have been sent from the *rue St. Honoré*.

" BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, with the Left Wing of the *Army of Egypt*, has fixed his Head-quarters at *Jerusalem*. He is charged to restore the Jews to their antient Rights. Citizens JACOBS, SIMON LEVI, and BENJAMIN SOLOMONS, of Amsterdam, have been provisionally appointed Directors.—The Palace of *Pontius Pilate* is rebuilding for their residence. All the vestiges of Superstition in *Palestine* have been carefully destroyed.

" I beg you will ratify a Grant which I have made, of the *Temple of the Sun at Palmyra*, to a Society of *Illuminati* from *Bavaria*. They may be of service in extending our future conquests.

" I have received very satisfactory accounts from DESAIX, who had been sent by BERTHIER with a Demi-brigade into the interior of *Africa*. That fine Country has been too long neglected by Europeans. In manners and civilization it much resembles France, and will soon emulate our virtues. Already does the Torrid Zone glow with the ardour of Freedom. Already has the Altar of Liberty been reared in the *Caffrarian* and *Equinoctial Republics*. Their regenerated inhabitants have sworn eternal amity to us at a Civic Feast to which a Detachment of our Army was invited. This memorable day would have terminated with the utmost harmony, if the *Caffrarian* COUNCIL of ANCIENTS had not devoured the greatest part of General DESAIX's Etat-Major for their Supper. I hope our Ambassador will be instructed to require that Civic Feasts of this nature be omitted for the future. The Directory of the *Equinoctial Republic* regret that the scarcity of British Cloth in Africa, and the great heat of the climate, prevent them from adopting our *costume*.

" We hope soon to liberate the *Hottentots*, and to drive the perfidious English from the extremities of Africa and of Europe. Asia, too, will soon be free. The Three-coloured Flag floats on the summit of *Caucasus*; the *Tigrine Republic* is established; the *Cis*, and *Trans Euphratean Conventions* are assembled: and soon shall Arabia, under the mild influence of *French Principles*, resume her ancient appellation, and be again denominated " the Happy."

" In the course of the next Decade I shall sail to the Canal which is now cutting across the *Isthmus of Suez*. The Polytechnic School, and corps of Geographical Engineers, are employed in devising means for conveying my heavy artillery across the great Desart. Soon shall India hail us as her Deliverers; and those proud Islanders, the *Tyrants of Calcutta*, fall before the *Heroes of Arcola*.

" The Members of the National Institute who accompanied the Squadron to Egypt, have made a large collection of antiquities for the use of the Republic. Among the scattered remains of the Alexandrine Library, they have found a curious Treatise, in Arabic, respecting *Camels*, from which it appears that human beings, by proper treatment, may, like those useful animals, be trained to support thirst and hunger without complaining. Many reams of papyrus have been collected, as it is thought that during the present scarcity of linen and old rags in France, it may answer all the purposes of paper.—Cleopatra's celebrated Obelisk has been shipped on board the Admiral's ship *l'Orient*, ci-devant *Sans-Culottes*: another man of war has been freighted with the *Sphinx*, which our Engineers removed from Grand Cairo, and which, I trust, will be thought a proper ornament for the Hall of Audience of the Directory. The Cage in which Bajazet was confined, has been long preserved at Bassora: it will be transmitted to Paris as a proper model for a new *Cayenne Diligence*.—I beg leave to present to the Director Merlin, a very curious Book, bound in Morocco leathers, from Algiers. It is finely illuminated with gold; and contains lists of the various Fees usually received by Deys and their Ministers from Foreign Ambassadors. A broken Column will be sent from Carthage. It records the downfal of that commercial city; and is sufficiently large for an Inscription (if the Directory should think proper to place it on the Banks of the Thames,) to inform posterity that it marks the spot where *London once stood*.

" Health and Respect,

" BUONAPARTE."

DUBLIN,

JUNE 28.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.

The House met this day according to adjournment.

The *Speaker* having taken the Chair, a new Member was introduced, sworn and took his seat.

The Right Honourable Lord *Castlereagh* presented the following message:

" CORNWALLIS,

" I am commanded by his Majesty to acquaint the House of Commons that several of his Majesty's Regiments of English Militia have voluntarily offered their services, to be employed in aid of his regular and Militia forces in this Kingdom during the present unhappy Rebellion, for the purpose of assisting in the suppression thereof; and that his Majesty having been graciously pleased to recommend it to his Parliament of Great Britain to enable him to accept this spirited offer, an act for that purpose has passed accordingly.

" In consequence thereof I am further commanded by his Majesty to recommend it to you to take into immediate consideration the measures which may be necessary, in order that this Kingdom may avail itself, in the fullest manner, of this striking and seasonable proof of ardent zeal and attachment towards his Majesty's Person and Government, and of affectionate concern for the interests and safety of his Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects in Ireland. " C."

This message being read from the Chair, was ordered to be entered on the Journals.

The Right Honourable the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose and said, that to expatiate on the importance of the aid implied in his Majesty's most gracious message, or upon the strength and confidence it would necessarily give to the efforts of the Irish Government, and the loyal subjects of this realm at this momentous crisis, could not he was sure enhance those feelings which the House must entertain on the present occasion; but although he might be unable to exalt the estimation of Gentlemen above what they already felt on the magnitude of the advantage proposed, he could not refrain from pointing to some of the good consequences which would more immediately result from it. One of the most consolatory, in his mind: was the irresistible proof it would exhibit to the loyal people of Ireland of the strong and unaltered attachment of their British fellow-subjects, and their manly and generous determination to stand by them in every condition, whether of adverse or prosperous fortune; it would prove not merely that the British Government held its own interests inseperable from those of Ireland; but that the subjects of Great Britain, by this gallant and generous offer, gave the most flat and positive contradiction to those ambitious and daring demagogues, who to promote their own desperate views, scruple not to assert any thing, however false that may excite to every thing wicked; and who amongst many other flagitious observations, had the audacity to say, that the sentiments of the British People do not coincide with the English Government; with respect to the gallant and generous offer of the British Militia troops, in this case he had the peculiar pleasure to observe it came as the spontaneous proposal of the privates, and not merely from officers, as had been falsely and invidiously insinuated by certain designing men. It was the offer of a brave British soldiery, who loved their fellow-subjects and the British Constitution, wherever to be found, whether in this island, or in their native country. While such a disposition prevails in both countries, while an union so virtuous was manifested in support of our sacred Constitution, and those blessings of law and civil order which it affords, the British Empire may boldly defy every hostile effort, foreign or domestic." He concluded by moving the following Address to his Majesty.

" That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to beg leave to offer his Majesty our cordial acknowledgments for the gracious Message which has this day been communicated to this House in his Majesty's name; that the voluntary offer of various Regiments of English Militia to join their efforts with his Majesty's forces in this Kingdom for the suppression of the present unhappy Rebellion, unites us in sentiments of the most affectionate attachment to the British Nation; that it is a signal proof that the people of Great Britain consider the Constitution and welfare of this kingdom as inseparably connected with their own, and that both nations must stand or fall together; that while this determination is thus mutually and spiritedly supported, under Providence we can never be doubtful of the ultimate event of any contest in which we may be engaged; that to his Majesty's paternal solicitude for our welfare we are peculiarly indebted for the encouragement which this generous offer has received, and to the enlarged views of his Parliament of Great Britain for the promptitude with which it has been rendered effectual; that we embrace this opportunity of declaring to his Majesty our unalterable attachment to his Majesty's sacred Person, Family and Government, and to those principles of genuine and constitutional Liberty which placed his Majesty's Family on the Throne of these Realms, for the protection of our Establishments in Church and State, and for preserving the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland inseparably connected under his Majesty's illustrious House, and under one common Sovereign; that having ever these objects before us, we have steadily and uniformly resisted the dangerous spirit of Democratic Innovation which has convulsed and desolated a great part of Europe, under the pretence of Improvement and Reform; and that secure of his Majesty's approbation, and of the cordial co-operation of our fellow-subjects of Great Britain, we are firmly and unalterably determined to defend and maintain the invaluable inheritance we have derived from our Ancestors with our fortunes and our lives."

The Address passed *nem. con.*

Ordered, That such Members as are of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, do wait on his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with the same, in order to have it laid before his Majesty.

Mr. Parnell rose to move an address to his Excellency the Marquis of Cornwallis, congratulatory of his arrival to the appointment of Chief Governor of this kingdom, an event which, in the present distracted state of this unhappy country, presaged the happiest result. The present unhappy state of Ireland could not be viewed for a moment without exciting the most painful feelings; for whether in retrospect to the prosperous situation of the country previous to the commencement of treasonable machinations, or in prospect, to the existing and future evils which those horrid and execrable machinations may produce, bitterly painful indeed must be the feelings that arise in every humane, loyal, and patriotic bosom. The history of this Island for several years anterior to the commencement of those horrid scenes, exhibited nothing more prominently than an uniform and progressive series of benefits from the Government and Legislature of the people. The country had been civilized and enriched—its commerce and agriculture extended—and its prosperity and consequence raised to a pitch of eminence unexampled in the rapidity of its progress in the scale of Europe; but what must history have to record of a country thus fortunate and thus so lately happy? or what must posterity think of the madness and folly of the present unhappy period in Ireland, which must stand unrivalled in her pages? Other nations may stand excused for rebellions excited by the desire of acquiring political liberty before unenjoyed, and have been tempted to run all the hazard of result, in the zeal to shake off real slavery. Great Britain had paid the dear cost of many revolutions, and civil contests for the political blessings she enjoys: These she affectionately participated to Ireland; and thus the people of this country by a singular advantage acquired all those political blessings of which the want in other nations was the source of rebellions and civil wars. A great portion of the population of this island, dupes to the wicked arts of designing and ambitious men, have brought on this country the calamities under which it now groans, by an unnatural and open rebellion against that Government, whose conduct and unremitting solicitude was directed to increase the happiness of the country. But though the mischief had increased to an extent which every lover of his country must deeply deplore, much and strong consolation must arise from the appointment of a Nobleman to the chief government of this kingdom at such a crisis, whose political knowledge and consummate military talents have already attained so much honor for himself, and so many eminent services to the British Empire. From the exertion of those talents at the present crisis, the Irish nation had every reason to hope the speedy restoration of public tranquility: under those impressions he begged leave to move the following address:

" That an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Marquis Cornwallis, to offer to his Excellency the congratulations of the House of Commons upon his appointment to the Government of this Kingdom; to assure his Excellency that from the superior military talents he has so conspicuously displayed, and from the consummate integrity and ability which he has manifested in the high situations he has already filled, the House of Commons entertain the fullest confidence that the Kingdom, under his Excellency's auspices, will be successfully defended against every domestic and foreign enemy, and that our invaluable constitution will be firmly maintained, and the Government wisely conducted."

Mr. Bushe most heartily rose to give his tribute of humble respect, by seconding the motion for an address to a Nobleman whose virtues and whose deeds stood too highly recorded in the page of history to derive any addition or consequence from the panegyric of so humble a person as himself. The claims of that illustrious Nobleman on the gratitude of the British Empire, must be universally acknowledged. He felt, what every man who loved this country must feel in the magnanimous attentions of Great Britain to Ireland at this awful crisis, manifested in the parental solicitude of the best of Sovereigns, and in the manly and generous offers of a gallant British soldiery; at the same time that he was convinced the loyalty and bravery of our own gallant bands, and the high spirit of our gentry, were competent to crush the present rebellion, and put a speedy period to those distractions which unhappily affect the country; nor did he feel any cause for any uneasiness of feeling on the subject, save that generous pity which must fill every humane heart for those unfortunate poor men who were dupes to the designs of wicked and ambitious leaders, and indignation against those wicked men by whom they had been plunged into rebellion.

The Address passed nem. con. and was ordered to be presented to his Excellency, in the usual from.

BRITISH MILITIA.

The Right Hon. the Attorney General obtained leave to bring in a bill to make provision for the British Militia troops during their stay in this kingdom. He afterwards presented the bill which was passed forthwith through all its progressive stages, and ordered to the Lords for their Lordships, concurred in, and ordered to be forwarded to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to be certified into England.

SUFFERERS BY THE REBELLION.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to call the attenion of the House to a measure which, though it might be deemed a strong one, nevertheless was rendered of urgent necessity by the circumstances of the moment.—Unhappily, in the present rebellion, many persons who were themselves loyal subjects, and totally innocent of any concern whatever in the rebellion, and their houses and properties totally destroyed, and were reduced in a few hours from the comforts of affluence to the most deplorable and abject want. On their behalf, he trusted, it would not be deemed unreasonable to appeal to the humanity and justice of the nation; if he were inclined to apply himself to the feelings of the House, he should find no difficulty in inducing them to sympathize with him in the numberless distresses of this kind, which but too notoriously existed, and in evidence of which he could adduce almost innumerable letters and representations from every part of the country; but he should now content himself with appealing not to the feelings, but to the justice of Parliament, in soliciting some immediate relief for those who, for their loyalty, were actually reduced with their families to want the common necessaries of life. In the relief he should now move for them he did not wish to limit the investigation of the liberality of Parliament on this subject at any future period, nor to point out to them what relief or to what extent, it should be given to sufferers by the rebellion; nor to say whether men of affluent fortunes should receive any compensation at all; neither did he mean now to point out whether the relief to be granted should be raised by local, baronial, or parochial assessments, or by confiscations. Those points he would lay before the consideration of the House at another day; his purpose for the present was to move for a Committee of Supply, in order to vote the sum of 100,000l. for the immediate relief of sufferers in actual want of the means of existence.

Sir *John Macartney* expressed his approbation as well of what the Right Hon. Gentleman had immediately in view, as to the compensation of Gentlemen who stood forward at the risk of life at the repression of rebellion, and thereby rendered themselves the marked objects of the rebellion. —He trusted such men would meet complete recompence for all their losses by the confiscation of rebel property; it was that the country owed such men, and the adoption of such a principle would tend to animate and extend an exertive spirit throughout the country, but he by no means wished to discourage the exertions of the loyal and brave by including under the like indemnification men who were absentees, or who had run away from their property, and left both it and the country to their fate.

The House on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, forthwith resolved into the Committee of Supply.

Resolved, that the sum of 100,000l. be appropriated under the direction of the Lord Lieutenant, for the purposes aforesaid.

Resolved also, that a sum not exceeding 500,000l. to be raised by debentures, to be granted to his Majesty, to be appropried in providing for the British Militia forces to be employed in this kingdom.—Reported progress

The House in a Committee of Ways and Means.

" Resolved that Debentures for the above amount at the rate of 100l. for every 90l. cash be issued, payble in one year. To report to-morrow and sit again."

CORK: Printed by JOHN CONNOR, (for the Proprietor.)—☞ This Paper is published at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-street, opposite the Post-Office, where Advertisements, Essays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.

The Cork Herald:

Or, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.——No. 43.] SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1798. [Price, Four-Pence.

A very Faſhionable COACH,

WITH

PLATED HARNESS,

FIVE Black Carriage Horſes, and an open CABREOL, the property of Lady Colthurſt who is going to England, to be ſeen and ſold at Quinlan's Livery Stables, Grafton's-Alley.

June 7.

This Day was Published—Price 1s. 1d.

AND

To be had of all the BOOKSELLERS;

A SERMON,

On Dwelling together in Unity.

Preached at the Proteſtant Diſſenting Meeting-Houſe, Prince's-ſtreet, Cork,

ON SUNDAY MORNING, THE 1ST JULY, 1798,

By the Rev. THOMAS D. HINCKS.

July 7.

FOR SALE,

AT J. MARTIN's, SOUTH-MALL,

OLD Prieſt, Company, and White Port, now Landing per Eliza. Claret, Madeira, Liſbon, and Sherry, in Wood and Bottle.—New Kent Hops in Pockets.—Pernambucco Cotton of remarkable Quality, and Malaga Raiſins in Caſks and Boxes.

July 7.

The Rev. P. H. HAMILTON,

CONSIDERING how few can take advantage of this ſeaſon to retire with their Families into the Country, and the many diſadvantages and dangers Children are ſubject to, from a too great intercourſe with the ſtreet, has abridged his Summer Vacation *this Year* to *One Week*, commencing the 2d and ending the 9th July.

As Mr. Hamilton's claim for the patronage of the Public muſt entirely depend on his attention to the Morals and Improvement of his Pupils, he has limited his number to 24. Terms, for *Day Boys*, 1*l.* 14*s.* 1½*d. per Quarter*, and 1*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* entrance. He would accommodate a few Boarders at 30 *Gs.* per annum, and 5 *Gs.* entrance.

June 30.

THERRY, HOPPER and MEANY,

Are now landing from the laſt Sales,

200 CHESTS OF TEA.

They have for ſale, at their Stores,

Very fine Jamaica Sugar,	in	*Hhds.*
Do. Eaſt-India *Do.*	—	*Bags.*
Pepper, in whole and half *Bales.*		
Ginger, in ſmall *Bags.*		
Pearl Barley,	in	*Barrels.*
Rice,	—	*Tierces.*
Coffee,	—	*Barrels.*
Sago,	—	*Boxes.*
Cloves, Mace and Saffron.		
Jamaica Rum, in Puncheons.		

The Teas now arrived, with their Stock on hands, will form a complete Aſſortment.

June 30.

County of } ☞ THE next General Seſſions of
CORK. } the Peace and Civil Bill Court, for the Diviſion of Cork, will be held at the King's Old Caſtle, Cork, in ſaid Diviſion and County, on *Saturday* the 14th day of July next, and for the Diviſion of Middleton, at Mallow in that Diviſion and County aforeſaid on Thurſday the 19th day of July aforeſaid.

June 27.

CLARKE'S-MARSH

PORTER BREWERY.

TOWKE, GIBBINGS, AND CO.

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they are at preſent provided with a conſiderable Stock of

PORTER, much approved of.

☞ They can with confidence Report their aſſurance to thoſe who are pleaſed to favor them with their Commands, that a regular and ample ſupply during the Summer may be depended on.

June 16.

☞ THE MAYOR and SHERIFFS, give this Notice, that they will protect all *Horſes* and *Carriages*, bringing Proviſions to Market and returning home. *Manſion-Houſe, Cork, 11th June, 1798.*

C. DONEGAN has this Day received a ſupply of OLD PORT WINE, in Pipes and Hhds. per the *Eliza*, from *Oporto*. He has alſo on Sale:——

Jamaica Rum;
Pickling Vinegar;
A few Hhds. nice flavoured Claret;
Scale and refined Sugars;
Kent Hops;
Virginia Wrapper Tobacco;
Spaniſh Shumack and Corkwood.

Which he will Diſpoſe of on the loweſt poſſible Terms.

June 23.

FOR SALE,

AT the Stores of DOMINICK WATERS, SONS and CO Red Port Wine of ſuperior Quality, in Pipes and Hhds. The Credit they will give on the ſale of this Article, when the Security is undeniable, muſt ſecure them a *decided preference.*

They have alſo for ſale,

Very fine Martinique Coffee in Barrels,
Prime Vinegar in Hhds.
Firſt Quality Hops in Pockets,——and
Eaſt India Sugar in Bags, equal in colour and quality to Lump.

FOR NEW-YORK,

THE FINE FAST-SAILING BRIG

Hannah, of New-York,

William Fiſher, Maſter:

HAS good Accommodations for Cabbin and Steerage Paſſengers; will take what Freight and Paſſengers that offer and proceed to Sea about the 10th of JULY. Application to be made to ſaid FISHER, at EDWARD JORDAN's, *Brown-Street, Cork*, or on board the *Hannah*, at *Cove*.

N. B. SAILORS OR MECHANICS need not Apply, as they will not be treated with.

June 27.

Committee-Room, Royal Exchange, June 12.

At a Meeting of the Subſcribers to the Fund for the Relief of Widows, and Children of ſuch Soldiers, &c. as have fallen in the Rebellion.

RESOLVED,

THAT it appears that above ſixteen hundred Pounds have been already paid in to the Bank of the right hon. *David Latouche*, and *Co.* beſides the ſum of 350l. which we are now informed has been ſubſcribed by the Rathfarnham cavalry.

RESOLVED,

That it is expedient that this ſubſcription ſhould be *general*; and therefore that the chief Magiſtrates be, and they are hereby requeſted, to open Books for the purpoſe, and to promote the ſame in their reſpective cities and towns—and to forward the ſums ſubſcribed to the houſe of the right hon. *David Latouche* and *Co.*

RESOLVED,

That (the Number of Subſcribers attending this Day, being ſmall, from the ſhortneſs of notice) it is expedient to adjourn till *twelve o'Clock on Thurſday next*, when the attendance of all perſons deſiring of promoting this excellent object, is moſt earneſtly requeſted, in order to appoint a committee to carry their intentions into effect.

SIR,

As Chairman of the Committee, I am deſired to forward to you the above Reſolutions, and to requeſt your co-operation and aſſiſtance in forwarding this benevolent plan.

I am, Sir, &c.

RICHARD BOURNE.

A copy of the above Reſolutions be tranſmitted from *Dublin* to the *Mayor* of *Cork*——Public Notice is hereby given, that Books will be opened at the Manſion-Houſe, each day from 11 to 3 o,clock, for a *General Subſcription* of the benevolent inhabitants of Cork, towards this humane and laudable undertaking.

KINGSMILL BERRY, *Mayor.*

Manſion-Houſe, 20th June.

WE, the underſigned, have heard with the trueſt and moſt grateful ſenſe of pleaſure, the very Gallant and Glorious Conduct of his Majeſty's Forces, (Troops of the Line, Militia, Fencibles and Yomanry,) employed in putting down the preſent Rebellion, and puniſhing the baſe attempts to ſubvert our happy Conſtitution; and wiſhing to declare our firm intention to uphold and ſupport the King's Troops, and to ſubſtitute ourſelves as the Protectors of thoſe Families whoſe Relations have fallen in this ſervice of their King and Country, do enter into a Subſcription for this purpoſe; and do hereby call upon and invite all his Majeſty's Loyal Subjects to afford their mite towards ſo laudable a purpoſe.

	£.	s.	d.
General Sir James Stewart,	50	0	0
Brig. Gen. Sir Charles Roſs,	25	0	0
Serjeant Chatterton,	25	0	0
William Chatterton, capt. Eniſkilliners,	11	7	6
John Stewart, capt. Eniſkilliners,	11	7	6
Richard Hare,	22	15	0
John Pedder,	11	7	6
Richard Perry,	11	7	6
George Stevelly, Royal C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Thomas Harding, R. C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Edward Wilmott,	5	13	9
M. R. Weſtropp, R. C. V.	11	7	6
Hugh Baker, R. C. V.	11	7	6
James Chatterton, R. C. V.	11	7	6
John Cuthbert, Jun. R. C. V.	11	7	6
Edward Pope, R. C. V.	5	13	9
Anthony Edwards, R. C. V.	5	13	9
N. Maſſey,	11	7	6
Wm. Hodder,	11	7	6
Ralph Weſtropp	5	13	9
Henry S. Perſſe, Lt. L. C. L.	5	13	9
Bernard Shaw,	11	7	6
Wm. Maxwell,	11	7	6
Henry Bagnell,	5	13	9
Marcus Lynch,	5	13	9
Iſaac Morgan,	11	7	6
William Smith,	100	0	0
Sir John Gilman, R. C. V.	11	7	6
George Jack,	11	7	6
John Martin,	5	13	9
Lieut. Col. Brownrigg,	11	7	6
Major Gray,	11	7	6
Charles Creed,	11	7	6
Morgan Colwell,	5	13	6
D. Lombard,	3	8	3
Joſeph Rogers,	5	13	9
Savage French,	22	15	0
Mrs. Robinet,	11	7	6
Michael Morriſon,	5	13	9
Thomas Gibbings,	5	13	9
Strettle Jackſon,	5	13	9
Major Gibbings,	11	7	6
Michael Wood,	17	1	3
John Cuthbert, ſen.	11	7	6
Mrs. Judkin Fitzgerald,	5	13	9
Auſtin Shinkwin,	5	13	9
Simeon Hardy,	1	2	9
John Latham,	11	7	6
George Collis,	5	13	9
Nicholas Francis Coppinger,	22	15	0
William Hoare,	1	2	9
Daniel Callaghan,	5	13	9
Daniel Lane,	5	13	9
A Poor Man's Mite,	11	4	½
Samuel Cooper Auſten,	5	13	9
Bradſhaw Popham,	2	5	6
Leyceſter and M'Calls,	34	2	6
John Newman, *Dromore*,	11	7	6
John Thompſon,	11	7	6
John Logan,	1	2	9
Benjamin Parven,	1	2	9
Mark Oſborne,	2	5	6
D. Denny,	2	5	6
Thomas Biggs,	11	7	6
Thomas White,	3	8	3
David Deane,	2	5	6
Peter Morgan, *Brideſtown*,	5	13	9
George Baker,	11	7	6
Jeffry Beaſly and Son,	5	13	9
Joſeph Woodley,	11	7	6
James Ingram,	2	5	6
Edward D. Freeman,	11	7	6
George Fuller,	1	2	9
Jeremiah O Reily,	1	2	9
Bat. Sullivan,	3	8	3
Ant. Edwards, (Profits on printing the Bulletin.)	9	2	0
John Cotter	5	13	9
William Harris, *Apollos*,	11	7	6
Chriſtopher Allen,	3	8	3
Rev. John Lombard,	5	13	9

Further Subſcriptions will be received by Captain WESTROPP, *Royal Cork Volunteers*, Marlborough-Street.

JUNE 9.

☞ THE MAYOR and SHERIFFS will thankfully receive any Information reſpecting *Concealed Arms*; or any Treaſonable Preparation or Practices within the County of the City or City of Cork.—The Information may be conveyed in any manner moſt convenient; ſtrict ſecrecy will be obſerved, and Rewards given in proportion to the Diſcoveries which may be made.

June 11.

JULY LOTTERY.

Iriſh State Lottery,

COMMENCES DRAWING JULY 24, 1798.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.	*Value of Each.*	*Total Value.*
2 of	£10,000 is	£20,000
2 - -	5,000 - -	10,000
3 - -	2,000 - -	6,000
10 - -	500 - -	5,000
30 - -	100 - -	3,000
60 - -	50 - -	3,000
8,100 - -	10 - -	81,000
	First drawn Blank 13th Day	1,000
	Do. - - 14th Day	1,000
	Do. - - 15th Day	2,000
	Do. - - 16th Day	1,000
	Do. - - 17th Day	5,000
	Do. - - 18th Day	1,000
	Do. - - 19th Day	10,000
	Firſt drawn Ticket,	500
	Firſt drawn Ticket the laſt morning.	500
21,793	Blanks.	
		£.150,000

☞ TICKETS and SHARES, *in the greateſt variety of Numbers, now on Sale at No.* 6, New-Buildings, CASTLE-STREET.

July 4.

CLUTTERBUCK, SULLIVAN & CO.

BEG leave to inform their Friends, they are now Landing out of the *Anne*, from *Oporto*, a choice Parcel of WINE, in Pipes and Hhds.—They have alſo on Sale, ſeveral Hundred Dozen of very *Old Port*, in Bottle; *Madeira* and *Claret*; a few Baſkets of *Champaigne* and *Tent*; *Arrack*, 20 Years Old, in Bottle; *White Wine*: *Pickling Vinegar*; very Old real Leinſter Spirits of *Whiſkey*. They are in daily expectation of the Arrival of a Freſh Parcel of TEAS from the preſent Sales; alſo Scale and Refined SUGARS, *&c. &c. &c.*

June 30.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen.

Nov. 8, 1797.

THERE being a want of SURGEONS MATES, to ſerve in his Majeſty's ſhips, the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, do hereby give notice to ſuch Gentlemen as may be willing to ſerve therein, that they may on application to Dr. Wm. Gray of Dublin, or Dr. Wm. Meade of Cork, receive letters for examination before the Royal College of Surgeons at Dublin, and afterwards on preſenting the Certificates of ſuch examinations to the ſaid Commiſſioners, will receive Warrants according to their Qualification.

The Commiſſioners do further give notice to ſuch Gentlemen as may prefer being examined by the Surgeons Company of London, that they may receive Letters for that purpoſe, by applying at the Sick and Wounded Office at Somerſet-Place, London.

Particulars of the allowances to Surgeons Mates and Surgeons, in his Majeſty's Navy, may be known by applying at the Office of the Commiſſioners, to Dr. Gray, of Dublin, or Dr. Meade, of Cork.

LONDON,

JUNE 29.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

This day His Majeſty went in the uſual ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, where (the Commons attending headed by their Speaker) his Majeſty was pleaſed to prorogue the Seſſion of Parliament by the following moſt gracious Speech from the Throne:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"By the meaſures adopted during the preſent ſeſſion, you have amply fulfilled the ſincere and unanimous aſſurances which I received from you at its commencement.

"The example of your firmneſs and conſtancy has been applauded and followed by my ſubjects in every rank and condition of life.

"A ſpirit of voluntary and ardent exertion, diffuſed through every part of the kingdom, has ſtrengthened and confirmed our internal ſecurity; the ſame ſentiments have continued to animate my troops of every deſcription; and my fleets have met the menaces of invaſion, by blocking up our enemies in all their principal ports.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"The extenſive and equitable ſcheme of contribution, by which ſo large a proportion of our

expences will be defrayed within the year, has defeated the expectation of thoſe who had vainly hoped to exhauſt our means, and to deſtroy our public credit.

"You have been enabled to avail yourſelves of farther reſources, from a commerce encreaſed in extent and vigour, notwithſtanding the difficulties of war; and have had the ſingular ſatisfaction of deriving, at the ſame moment, large additional aid from individual exertions of unexampled zeal, liberality, and patriotiſm.

"The proviſion which has been made for the redemption of the land-tax, has alſo eſtabliſhed a ſyſtem which, in its progreſſive operation, may produce the happieſt conſequences, by the encreaſe of our reſources, the diminution of our debt, and the ſupport of public credit.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The deſigns of the diſaffected, carried on in concert with our inveterate enemies, have been unremittingly purſued, but have been happily and effectually counteracted in this kingdom, by the general zeal and loyalty of my ſubjects.

"In Ireland, they have broken out into the moſt criminal acts of open rebellion. Every effort has been employed, on my part, to ſubdue this dangerous ſpirit, which is equally hoſtile to the intereſts and ſafety of every part of the Britiſh empire. I cannot too ſtrongly recommend the unſhaken fidelity and valour of my regular, fencible, and militia forces in Ireland, and that determined ſpirit with which my yeomanry and volunteer corps of that kingdom have ſtood forward in the defence of the lives and properties of their fellow ſubjects, and in ſupport of the lawful government.

"The ſtriking and honourable proof of alacrity and public ſpirit which ſo many of my fencible and militia regiments in this kingdom have manifeſted on this occaſion, has already received the fulleſt teſtimony of the approbation of Parliament. This conduct, perſonally ſo honourable to the individuals, affords the ſtrongeſt pledge both of the military ardour which actuates this valuable part of our national defence, and of their affectionate concern for the ſafety and happineſs of Ireland, which are eſſentially connected with the general intereſts of the Britiſh Empire. With the advantage of this ſupport, and after the diſtinguiſhed and important ſucceſs which has recently attended the operations of my arms againſt the principal force of the Rebels, I truſt the time is faſt approaching, when thoſe now ſeduced from their allegiance, will be brought to a juſt ſenſe of the guilt they have incurred, and will entitle themſelves to forgiveneſs, and to that protection which it is my conſtant wiſh to afford to every claſs and condition of my ſubjects, who manifeſt their deſire to pay a due obedience to the laws.

"This temporary interruption of tranquility, and all its attendant calamities, muſt be attributed to theſe pernicious principles which have been induſtriouſly propagated in that country, and which, wherever they have prevailed, have never failed to produce the moſt diſaſtrous effects. With ſuch warnings before us, ſenſible of the danger which we are called upon to repel, and of the bleſſings we have to preſerve, let us continue firmly united in a determined reſiſtance to the deſigns of our enemies, and in the defence of that Conſtitution which has been found by experience to enſure to us in ſo eminent a degree, public liberty, national ſtrength, and the ſecurity and comfort of all claſſes of the community.

"It is only by perſeverance in this line of conduct that we can hope, under the continuance of that divine protection which we have ſo abundantly experienced, to conduct this arduous conteſt to a happy iſſue, and to maintain undiminiſhed the ſecurity, honour, and laſting proſperity of the country."

The Ruſſian Fleet, conſiſting of ten ſail of the line and four frigates, has been ſeen in the North ſea.—Its deſtination is off the Texel. It is preſumed it will not, previouſly to its repairing to its ſtation, touch at any port in this country.

The following is a liſt of the French force at the Mauritius:

La Fort, - -	44	Rear-Admiral de Serci, Captain Sevey.
La Cybelle, -	44	Captain Trouhard.
La Prudente, -	44	Captain Major.
La Seine, - -	44	Captain La Jour.
La Victor, - -	44	Captain La Honue.
La Regeneree, -	40	Captain Willion.
A Corvette, -	26	
Ditto, - -	24	

The above Squadron was very near capturing four homeward-bound Indiamen, which eſcaped, owing to the French Admiral's taking them for Men of War.

By the laſt Letters from India, the Raymond and Woodford Indiamen fortunately eſcaped three of the above Frigates off Ceylon. Admiral Rainier had repeatedly diſpatched ſhips to look for them, but in vain. Two Frigates are reported to have arrived at the Mauritius from l'Orient.

The treatment which the unfortunate Pope has received from the French, may be conſidered as a demonſtrative proof that they have baniſhed from their minds every idea of Religion. The Pope is the Head of their Church, according to the Religion which exiſted previous to the Revolution, and to him the French once looked up with as much *awe* and *terror* as they do now to *the Directory*.

The French are accuſed, but very unjuſtly, of having failed to aſſiſt the Iriſh in the Holy Inſurrection, in which they are now engaged. As far as their ability extends, they have certainly befriended the Rebels. But remittances in arms are not eaſy, and remittances in money are not ſafe. It is a fact, that many of the *ſoi-diſant Patriots* in the South of Ireland were ſome time ſince furniſhed by France with a quantity of ſpecie, wrung from their Allies, of which they have never been able to give even an account. The Directory do not employ their honourable means of acquiſition for the benefit of others.

The Fleet from Oporto, which is juſt arrived has on board 19,358 pipes of wine, and 538 bag of cotton.

The Mr. Fox who ſpoke in the debate on Friday laſt, is the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, Member for Weſtminſter, who ſeceded from his Parliamentary attendance ſome months ago, and who is now returned to his *duty* becauſe the kingdom of Ireland is in a ſtate of rebellion.

Yeſterday diſpatches were received at the Admiralty from Earl St. Vincent, the contents of which had not tranſpired laſt night.

Government are in daily expectation of receiving advices from Sir Horatio Nelſon. His ſquadron, when joined by Captain Troubridge, will conſiſt of 12 ſail of the line—the Leander of 50 guns, five frigates, two ſloops, and one cutter; in all, 21 ſail of men of war.

The famous Duke of Marlborough was more diſtinguiſhed for his military than his literary talents, and was often very defective in his orthography, of which there are extant abundant proofs. Upon ſome occaſion the Duke, in a letter, expreſſed himſelf highly ſatisfied with the conduct of the Britiſh Army, but profeſſed to be not equally contented with the Auxiliaries, and on this occaſion called them *Ox*-illaries. There could be little objection to this orthography if it had been applied to the four footed *advanced guard* of the Rebels of Wexford.

The Huntingdonſhire Militia, commanded by his Grace the Duke of Manchester, were amongſt the foremoſt in handſomely offering their ſervices to go to Ireland.

A quantity of artillery and amunition has this week been eſcorted by a ſtrong Military Guard through South Wales, to put Milford Haven in a perfect ſtate of defence.

A letter from Toulon, dated 11th June, is alſo calculated to diſſipate our alarms, for it ſtates, that there was then an Engliſh fleet of ſixteen ſail of the line off that port.

DUBLIN,

JULY 4.

James M'Can, of Killinchey, charged for being active in forcing perſons into the rebellion—and intigating others to riſe, and bearing the appearance of a leader in Killinchey. Fully proved, to be hanged 27th inſt. which ſentence was put in execution.

Tueſday laſt, Archibald Wilſon, maſon, was executed at Banlig, between Newtonards and Bangor, having been found guilty by Court Martial of rebellion and treaſon.

John Sibbet, of Killinchy, charged with taking two horſes from the ſtable of Mr. Gordon, of Florida, for the purpoſe of aſſiſting the rebels, and for breaking into the houſe of Mr. Potter, and carrying arms.

The Court having conſidered the evidence for the proſecution, and the defence made by the priſoner, are of opinion, that he is guilty of one part of the charge, namely, that of breaking the houſe of Mr. Potter, and carrying arms. The Court therefore, in conſideration of his youth, do therefore adjudge him to ſerve in his Majeſty's forces abroad during his natural life.

On Sunday and yeſterday the Warwickſhire regiment of militia, commanded by the Marquis of Herford, arrived in this city from Liverpool.

They were quartered, many of them, in Kerry Houſe Barrack, and the remainder chearfully accommodated with billets by the inhabitants of Merrion-ſquare and its neighbourhood.

On Saturday and Sunday the Hundredth regiment was conveyed in carriages on the road towards Wicklow.—Sir James Duff moved from Baltinglaſs on Saturday, and the junction of Sir Charles Aſgill from Carlow was hourly expected. All theſe troops are ſuppoſed to have marched towards the centre of the co. Wicklow, from whence an immediate attack can take place upon the rebel forces.

We underſtand that an addreſs of congratulation to the Lord Lieutenant, likely to be ſigned by a number of Roman Catholics, is in agitation, and is to be ſeen at Fitzpatrick's, bookſeller, Upper Ormond quay.

Extract of a letter from Edenderry, June 30.

"Major Ormſby, who commands here, having on the 23d ult. received information of a body of rebels being poſted on Fox's hill in the co. Kildare, marched with about fifty of his men againſt them ordering at the ſame time ſome detachments of yeomanry to proceed in ſuch directions as would enable them to ſurround an adjacent bog, which was ſatisfactorily accompliſhed. When Major O. came up with the inſurgents, who were about 300 in number, they fled precipitately into the bog, from whence they fired in all directions, but without much effect, killing only one of our men and four horſes. The rebels loſt 150, and one of their leaders, a man of the name of Caſey, made priſoner, together with 19 men. All of whom are now trying by Court-martial. Indeed, in this as in various other inſtances, this part of the country is much indebted to the ſpirited and judicious conduct of Major Ormſby.

It is with much ſatisfaction we perceive that public ſecurity is ſo far eſtabliſhed in this city as to admit a renewal of theatrical diverſions. On Thurſday, the houſe is to open again, and the entertainments to commence at half paſt ſix o'clock for the purpoſe of terminating at an early hour.

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the Engliſh Mails to the 2d inſt. inclusive—from which we ſelect the following Intelligence.

THE HAMBURGH MAIL.

RASTADT,

JUNE 14.

After a ſpace of three weeks ſince the departure of Treilhard, the new miniſter plenipotentiary, Jean Debry arriven here the day before yeſterday. He came by the way of Straſbourg, accompanied by a Secretary. He takes the the reſidence of the late miniſter Treilhard, and dined on his arrival with his colleague Bonnier. Yeſterday he went to the conferences at Selz, where Bonnier has not yet been. He is about thirty-five years of age, and of an agreeable perſonal appearance.

Immediately after the arrival of Jean Debry, the Auſtrian chancery ſent an eſtafette for Count Metternich, who directly returned hither.

As far as we are able to learn, the new inſtructions of the French Legation are of that kind that Peace may be expected to be concluded within the ſpace of a few months. Several of the States of the Empire, and alſo the Pruſſian court, wiſh that the tolls on the Rhine may not be aboliſhed.

Yeſterday afternoon, about five o'clock, Citizen Sieyes arrived here very unexpectedly from Straſbourg. At the gate he repreſented himſelf as going to Berlin with his brother, a travelling merchant, but the ſecret was ſoon diſcovered. He walked in the gardens of the caſtle, and multitudes flocked around to ſee him. After a ſtay of two hours, he continued his journey to Berlin, without having ſpoken to any foreign envoy, nor did he paſs through Selz. He was accompanied by the Secretary of Legation Otto, and two other Secretaries. It is believed that he will not take on him the character of Ambaſſador at Berlin, but that he is commiſſioned to make the moſt advantageous propoſitions to the Pruſſian Court. Citizen Jean Debry and Citizen Roſenſtiel accompanied him to his carriage.

It is expected that the French Legation will in their next note give in an Ultimatum.

GENOA,

JUNE 2.

On board the Fleet which ſailed from Toulon, are 19,000 French land forces; and the convoy from this Port had 12,000 Men on board 100 Tranſport ſhips; that from Civita Vecchia carried as many; ſo that Buonaparte has above 40 000 men under his command. Great bets have been made here, that he has ſailed directly for Conſtantinople, where he will co-operate with Paſwan Oglu, and effect what will aſtoniſh the World.

From the LONDON GAZETTE,

JUNE 30.

Admiralty-Office, June 29, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Sir Thomas Williams, Commander of His Majeſty's Ship Endymion, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated off Wexford, the 22d of June, 1798.

I beg to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that when cruizing at the entrance of St. George's Channel with the Squadron under my command, I received information on the 19th, that the King's Troops were to commence their attack on the Rebels at Wexford on the 20th or 21ſt. I immediately proceeded off that Harbour with the Ships named in the margin,* and five Cutters which I had collected. Lieutenant Carpenter, ſen. Lieutenant of the Endymion, was immediately diſpatched in command of the Cutters and Ships' Launches, manned and armed with carronades in their prows, to blockade the inward entrance of the Harbour, and to prevent the eſcape of the Rebel armed Veſſels, and others, of which they were in poſſeſſion, to the amount of forty or fifty Sail.

On the 21ſt I was joined by the Chapman and Weazle Sloops, which, by the light draught of water, anchored much nearer in than the Frigates could venture, and thereby gave more effectual protection to the Cutters and Launches deſtined to atack the Harbour and Fort at the entrance of it, which fired on them. On the arrival of Captain Keen, of the Chapman, I directed him to conduct the operations of the Cutters and Launches, and endeavour to poſſeſs himſelf of the Harbour and Fort, the tides being ſo low, and the wind blowing out, that neither of the Sloops could get in. The Launches proceeded to attack the Fort, of which they ſoon poſſeſſed themſelves, upwards of 200 of the Rebels precipitately retreating from it, leaving behind them their Colours flying and three 6-pounders. The Launches then immediately proceeded up the Harbour, and upon their arrival at the Town, had the happineſs to find the King's Troops were juſt marching into it, they having entirely defeated the Rebels in two ſeparate attacks on the 20th and 21ſt, and who are now flying in all directions, two of their Generals, Hay and Roche, taken Priſoners.

As the object of the Squadron remaining at an anchor here is now fully accompliſhed, it is my intention to get to ſea to-morrow, if poſſible; and I am happy to be informed, ſince the Reduction of Wexford, that the appearance of His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels off the Harbour, and the meaſures purſued by them has been attended by the happieſt conſequences, and greatly contributed to check the further progreſs of the horrible maſſacres that have been committed in the Town of Wexford, diſgraceful to humanity.

There being a number of Boats and ſmall Veſſels along the Coaſt, belonging to the Rebels which I conceived would be employed in facilitating the eſcape of the Fugitives, I have ordered the Boats of the Squadron in, and deſtroyed about 100 of them; in ſome pikes were found concealed.

The Public Service has greatly benefited by the judicious arrangements of Captain Keen and Lieutenant Carpenter, and by the zeal and activity manifeſted by them and the Officers and People employed in the different Ships, Boats, and Launches under their command, and otherwiſe.

* *Endymion, Phœnix, Glenmore, Melampus, and Unicorn.*

LONDON,

JULY 2.

We yeſterday received, by expreſs, Paris Papers to the 27th ult.

Of Buonaparte and his ſquadron we are ſtill doomed to conjecture. According to ſome reports he is in poſſeſſion of Malta, but according to others he had only left three ſhips there to refit.

The act of ceſſion of the Pruſſian territories on the left bank of the Rhine, is to be found at length among the Details brought by theſe Journals.

A letter from Genoa, dated the 2d June, ſtates, that the French Fleet, conſiſting of 300 ſail, were then off the Iſle of Gorgone, oppoſite Leghorn, and that they were ſteering to the South-weſt.

Letters from Cadiz ſtate, that the Engliſh Fleet in the Mediterranean conſiſts of fifteen ſail of the line; it was ſtated that this ſquadron was off Toulon, and conſequently had given up the purſuit of Buonaparte; but this is not confirmed.

Lord St. Vincent continues the Blockade of Cadiz with eighteen ſail of the line.

A letter from Toulon, dated 7th June, ſtates, that the French had taken the Iſland of Malta without any reſiſtance.

We are happy to announce the ſafe arrival in the Downs of the Weſt India Fleet, conſiſting of upwards of 100 Sail, under convoy of His Majeſty's Ship Alfred, of 74 guns, and other Ships of War.

BRITISH NAVY.

MONTHLY STATEMENT

OF THE

Diſtribution of the Britiſh Naval Force,

TO THIS DAY.

Excluſive of the Hired Armed Veſſels, which are chiefly employed in protecting the Coaſting Trade of Great Britain.

	Line.	50's	*Frig.*	*Sps.*	*Tot.*
In Port and fitting,	21	6	33	136	196
Guard-ſhips, Hoſpital-ſhips, and Priſon-ſhips, at the ſeveral Ports,	25	3	3	0	31
In the Engliſh and Iriſh Channels,	33	5	44	59	141
In the Downs and North Seas,	11	0	14	34	59
At the Weſt-India Iſlands and on the paſſage,	5	2	29	35	71
At Jamaica, -	6	1	7	6	20
In America, and at Newfound and,	5	1	12	8	26
Cape of Good Hope, Eaſt Indies, and on the paſſage,	11	4	12	9	36
Coaſt of Africa,	0	0	2	1	3
Coaſt of Portugal, Gibraltar & Mediterranean,	22	1	16	11	50
Total in commiſſion,	139	23	172	290	631
Receiving Ships,	8	1	5	0	14
Serviceable, & repairing for Service,	3	0	2	1	6
In ordinary,	23	1	28	43	95
Building, -	15	2	10	2	29
Total	188	27	217	345	777

State of the Ordinary at each Port,

Portſmouth,	13	0	13	22	48
Plymouth,	9	0	12	6	27
Chatham,	12	1	0	1	14
Sheerneſs,	0	1	5	6	12
River,	1	0	7	7	14
Total	34	2	37	42	115

On Saturday advice was received at the Admiralty from Admiral Sir R. Onflow. On Wednefday morning he was clofe in with the Texel. Four large veffels and feveral fmaller ones were in the Mars Deep, apparently ready for fea.

The following is the lift of the Britifh fleet off the Texel:

Monarch	America	Sirius
Ganges	Agamemnon	Proferpine
Kent	Belliqueux	Veftal
Director	Glatton	Ranger
Veteran	Apollo	Echo

Ten fail of Ruffian line of battle fhips are every day expected.

The Texel is declared to be blockaded, and the neutral veffels perfifting in going thither, are liable to feizure. Notice to this effect has been given to the Danifh, Swedifh, Ruffian, and American Confuls at our feveral Ports.

On Friday the Blanche, of 36 guns, arrived at Portfmouth from Oporto, with feveral veffels under convoy, having on board them 19,358 pipes of wine.

A Genoefe Captain, who left port Pietra in Sardinia, on the 17th June, ftates, that the French landed 5000 men in that Ifland, and that two diſmatted Engliſh veſſels appeared off St. Pierre, but did not enter. He met an Engliſh ſquadron cruizing off Cape Bon, near Tunis. The United Iriſhmen in Paris met the day before yeſterday; we do not know in what numbers; they came to the following reſolutions:

1ſt, An addreſs to the Executive Directory demanding ſuccour for their countrymen in arms.

2d, An addreſs to the People of Ireland

3. An addreſs to the Iriſh on the Continent; and 4. a Vote of Thanks to the Frence, who have offered to go to the aſſiſtance of the Rebels.

The following is the Official Liſt of the militia who have voluntarily offered to extend their ſervices to Ireland:

The Oxfordſhire,	The Dorſetſhire,
Royal Carnarvon,	Weſt Suffolk,
Angleſea,	South Devon,
Royal Bucks, or king's own Regt.	Worceſterſhire,
Royal Lancaſhire,	Carnarvonſhire,
Leiceſterſhire,	Herefordſhire,
Warwickſhire,	North Glouceſter,
Carmarthenſhire,	Iſle of Wight,
Bedfordſhire,	South Lincoln,
Firſt Weſt York,	Merioneth,
Weſt Kent,	Montgomery.

The Light Infantry of the Eaſtern diſtrict, encamped at Little Holland, conſiſting of the following companies of militia:

South Lincoln,	Weſt Suffolk,
Weſt Norfolk,	Eaſt Eſſex,
Eaſt Norfolk,	Herts,
Oxfo[illegible],	North Middleſex.
Cambridge,	

Earl Fitzwilliam, in tranſmitting to Colonel Brownrigg the offer of the Firſt weſt York Militia, of which regiment he is colonel, adds, that he muſt beg to be underſtood as not including the offer of *his own ſervices.*

Letters from Amſterdam ſtate, that the Engliſh Admiral Onſlow, who is cruizing off the Texel, with a ſtrong Squadron, has blocked up the mouth of the Road ſo cloſely, that he took ſome Merchantmen who were endeavouring to enter The Engliſh ſeem to multiply in the North Seas. Their ſhips of war cover the Ocean. There is no longer any ſecurity for our Commerce. The mouth of the Meuſe is alſo blocked up by two Engliſh ſhips of the Line and four Frigates.

DUBLIN,

THURSDAY, JULY 5.

SPECIAL COMMISSION,

FOR TRYING HIGH TREASON.

Wedneſday, July 4.

Preſiding—Lord Carlton, Barons Smith and George, Juſtices Crookſhank and Day.

Henry and *John Sheares*, Eſqrs. were put to the bar, when the indictment conſiſting of ſeveral counts—and principally charging the priſoners with a correſpondence between them and the perſons exerciſing the Government of France, with levying war againſt the King, and with attempting to ſeduce certain of his Majeſty's military ſubjects from their allegiance, particularly Captain Armſtrong, of the King's co. Militia, being read, the priſoners, by their counſel objected to plead, on the ground that an *Alien* was of the Grand Jury which found the bills.

On this objection it was advanced by Counſellor M'Nally, that the priſoners were not preſent when the Grand Jury were appointed, and therefore loſt the benefit of challenging, elſe they would have objected to an unnaturalized foreigner being of that Jury. Though the ſeveral points of view in which the objection ſtood, could not all be eſtabliſhed in favour of his clients, there where he truſted, ſufficient to ſhew, that the indictment, found as it was, an alien on the Jury, could not affect his clients, inaſmuch as a foreigner could not be a judge of the allegiance due by a ſubject of this realm to his Sovereign.

Lord *Carleton* obſerved that in this caſe, where the object was to quaſh the indictment, it was inſufficient to the purpoſe, as the cauſe aſſigned was extrinſic of the record, on the face of which ſome defect muſt appear, in order to give due form to ſuch objections.

A plea was then entered to the import before mentioned, on the part of the priſoners, to which the Counſel for the Crown made replication; this produced a demurrer from the other ſide, and a motion for deferring the pleadings therein until next day.

The *Solicitor General* obſerved that there was no circumſtance juſtifying the claim for delay. It was now ſix weeks ſince the committal of the priſoners, ſoon after which they were furniſhed with a copy of their indictment; in the courſe of that time, it was in their power, and in that of their Counſel, to give the ſubject a very full conſideration, and to form the objections which they now brought forward; theſe objections were to be replied to inſtanter by the Counſel for the Crown, and he truſted in ſuch a manner as would ſhew that they had no exiſtence in propriety, but merely for the purpoſe of effecting a delay injurious to the ends of public juſtice.

Although having every opportunity which an early copy of the indictment could furniſh them, yet their plea was not drawn from that indictment, but from a circumſtance foreign thereto, and which he would ſhew was unſupported by the fact, for he would prove the naturalization of Mr. D'Eccleſeau, the perſon affirmed to be an alien.

Mr. D'Eccleſeau's letters of naturalization were here produced, and the acts of Parliament whereon they were founded referred to.

Mr. *Curran* replied at ſome length to this, not applying to the caſe as laid down expreſsly by the law, but diverging into what it ſhould according to his opinion. He contended that the act of naturalization had reference only to thoſe privileges by which a foreigner was empowered to buy and ſell, exerciſe a trade, and purchaſe lands in the country, but not to ſhare, equally with native citizens, in the power of deciding on judicial queſtions, or acting in the important character of a Juror.

Mr. Prime Serjeant ſaid, that the Counſel for the priſoner had argued at much length, and diſplayed his uſual eloquence in proving what the replication admitted, namely, that an alien could not act as a jurer; the perſon here alluded to was not an alien, as already proved, and as to the abſtract and declamatory flights in which the ingenious Counſel indulged himſelf, he [Mr. P. Serjeant] would not hold himſelf juſtified in following, when he conſidered that he was arguing in a court of law, and on a point of law. It was for the Legiſlature to take cognizance of the ſubject, as handled by the learned Counſel, not for a Court of Juſtice, where only what *was* not what *ſhould be* law, ought to be conſidered.

The Court was of opinion, that the plea of the demurrer ſhould be over-ruled.

The Priſoners and their Agent then made affidavit of the abſence of ſeveral perſons, whoſe attendance was neceſſary to their ſafety. One of them reſiding in England, and the others in the city and neighbourhood of Cork.

Mr. *Sol. General* obſerved, that however averſe he muſt feel to accelerate the trials of perſons circumſtanced as the priſoners were, he could not, conſiſtantly with his duty, refrain from objecting to the motion, which was of a nature that of late had become prevalent to a degree fatal to the due adminiſtration of juſtice. He would feel ſtill more reluctant to give oppoſition in this caſe, if theſe perſons named in the affidavit were neceſſary witneſſes to the facts advanced againſt the priſoners, but that they were not there was every reaſon to ſuppoſe, as the facts ſtated in the indictment were all confined to the capital, and theſe witneſſes, who could only be ſuppoſed to relate to character, reſided at a diſtance of more than an hundred miles.

The public were anxiouſly waiting the events of theſe trials, and the character of the country were involved in their iſſue. It was then rendered important on every account that they ſhould take place with the leaſt poſſible delay; but while public juſtice demanded this acceleration of trial, the juſt claims of the priſoners ſhould have that preference which was due to them: however it was evident that a delay was, in the preſent caſe, ſought, which could not eventually, or at all promote the ends of juſtice; for had theſe affidavits been founded on the facts ſtated in them, they would have been the ſtrongeſt ground to go on, and not made a ſecondary reſource.

The Counſel for the priſoners here explained that the plea of demurrer was wholly a meaſure of their own, and not at all ſuggeſted by their Clients.

After ſome further buſineſs of a deſultory nature, the trial was put off to Thurſday, the 12th inſtant; on which day the perſons ſummoned on the Petty Jury were ordered to attend, at nine o'clock in the forenoon. The Grand Jury was ordered to attend to-morrow at 12 o'clock, to which hour the Court adjourned.

The following perſons are appointed Commiſſioners for the relief of the ſuffering Loyaliſts:

Archbiſhop of Caſhel,
Biſhop of Killaloe,
Biſhop of Kilmore,
Chancellor of the Exchequer,
Right Hon. David Latouche,
Right Hon. Sackville Hamilton,
And Hon. Richard Anneſley.

A correſpondent obſerves on the ſubject of ſolemnizing marriages, that Clergymen are obliged by law to comply, as either in the caſe of the Archbiſhop's licence being iſſued, or, the banns of marriage regularly publiſhed, their non compliance would ſubject them to a puniſhment.

No buſineſs was done yeſterday in the Houſe of Commons, a ſufficiency of members not appearing to conſtitute a houſe.

Mr. Laurence Tighe, of Thomas-ſtreet, who was a few days ago arreſted by miſtake, has been liberated in a moſt honourable manner.

On Saturday ſe'nnight the Mid. Lothian yeomanry cavalry, conſiſting of the Currie, Dalkeith, and Cramond troops, commanded by Major Trotter, met at Morton-hall; when their colours, after being conſecrated by a very ſolemn and ſuitable prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Dick, their chaplain, were delivered by Mrs. Dundas, of Arniſton, and received with three cheers from the whole corps, and a very numerous company of ſpectators. The cavalry then went through a variety of evolutions: his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, Lord Lieutenant of the county, remained on the ground during the whole of the time. The ground was guarded by a reſpectable detachment of the Libberton volunteers, under the command of Andrew Wauchope, of Niddry, Eſq. one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the county.

Mr. Juſtice Swan, and Mr. Deputy Town Major Sirr, have been appointed to receive in this city the ſubmiſſion of all who ſhall determine to profit by the proclamation iſſued under authority of a wiſe Chief Governor. We earneſtly hope that this meaſure of humane and liberal policy will not be counteracted by any pains taken to render it abortive. The pure and truly illuſtrious character of the Marquis Cornwallis is, however full ſecurity againſt deceit with all who have an knowledge of his Lordſhip's name and one of the brighteſt appendages to that name will be, that he has thought mercy even an expermental virtue in the preſent unhappy ſtate of Ireland.

A correſpondent obſerves, that it is a circumſtance as curious as it is incomprehenſible, that one of the beſt meaſures of the Government is obliged to be defended againſt the attacks of thoſe writers paid for its ſupport.

The humanity with which the Marquis of Cornwallis has commenced his government in this country, has already produced very happy effects, and given great ſtrength to the confidence before generally excited by his manly, noble, and generous character. Innocent men are now freed from thoſe fears which they cannot avoid entertaining when ſociety is generally in a ſtate of terror, and none are now afraid of the hand of power but thoſe who merit its inflictions. Even trade is aſſuming a better aſpect; the paper circulation of the country is reviving in public eſtimation, and ſpecie is again making its appearance among us. Theſe muſt naturally be the conſequences of that great and ſaving line of policy ſo humanely and wiſely adopted by his Excellency.

Such is happily the returning ſtate of ſecurity in the Metropolis, that although it is not found expedient to relinquiſh altogether the guards hitherto maintained by the Yeomanry, the number of men on theſe guards are conſiderably leſſened

Yeſterday, at the Special Commiſſion, it having been ſuggeſted to the Court, that the point of law relative to a foreigner being on the Grand Jury, by which the bills of indictment were found againſt Meſſrs. Sheares and others, would probably be brought forward again in a different form, it was determined by their Lordſhips that the other priſoners ſhould be brought up to day for arraignment, in order that if their Counſel reſumed the plea, which yeſterday occupied the Court, it might be diſpoſed of at once, not to be loſing time ſeparately on each man's trial. An adjournment will afterwards take place until this day ſe'nnight.

From the neighbourhood of Carnew we learn that after an interrupted conteſt of two days, the Rebels who attacked that town had been repulſed by the Yeomanry; but that the town of Carnew had been deſtroyed.

The Rebels have concentered their troops near the Hill of Ballymanus, in the county Wicklow where we hope ſoon to hear of their total defeat by the King's Forces.

Yeſterday, the Regiment of Caermarthen Fencibles arrived from England, and were billeted upon the inhabitants in Grafton-ſtreet, College-Green, &c.

DEATHS.

On Monday morning, 25th June, of the wounds he received at the battle of Hacketſtown, Thomas Hardy, Eſq. Captain of the Hacketſtown Infantry.—At Wexford, during the poſſeſſion of that Town by the Rebels, John Norton, Eſq. of Ballinaclaſh.

BELFAST,

JULY 3

The following perſons have been tried at Newtowards, by General Court Martial, on charges of treaſon and rebellion:

Alexander Clandening, of Newtownards, found guilty, was ſentenced to tranſportation for life.

Robert Gowdie, of Dunover, found guilty, was ſentenced to be executed at Newtownards on the 2d inſt. which ſentence was yeſterday put in execution—his body was given to his friends—head not ſevered.

The Rev. James Porter, diſſenting miniſter of Grey abbey, found guilty, alſo ſentenced to be executed on the 2d, which was put in execution yeſterday at the rear of his own Meeting-houſe at Grey-abbey—head not ſevered.

Thomas M'Knight, found guilty, ſentenced to be executed at Bangor on the 3d inſt.

Archibald Philips, of Bangor, acquitted.

Mr. Wilſon, apothecary, and Mr. Herron, watch-maker, both of Newtownards, were laſt night taken into cuſtody.

CORK.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SUBSCRIBER *may perceive we have noticed his Requeſt—It ſhould have been done before, but that we cannot preſent the public with* anonymous *intelligence, and vouch for its authenticity. We have reaſon to ſuppoſe his ſtatement is correct.*

The favors and Letters of SOPHOS *have been received. We hope he has received a* printed parcel *of what he ſent in* manuſcript.

Several letters were received in Dubliſn laſt Wedneſday from London and Plymouth, mentioning with encreaſed confidence, that Admiral Nelſon had defeated, captured and deſtroyed the Toulon armament. The letters from Plymouth were dated on Saturday laſt, the 30th ult.; and ſtated that a veſſel from Nantz had juſt arrived there reporting, that a riſing had taken place in Paris, in conſequence of this intelligence.

The trials of Meſſrs. Henry and John Sheares do not take place until Thurſday the 12th inſt. the cauſe of poſtponment was the abſence of witneſſes, one reſiding in England, and ſeveral in this City and neighbourhood, which was aſſerted on oath.

Robert Pratt, Eſq. late a Lieutenant in the Royal Cork Volunteers, has been appointed Lieutenant and Adjutant in the Weſt Suffolk militia, commanded by the Right Hon. the Earl of Euſton.

The Mayo Regiment which was to have marched into Cork this day from Youghall, got a countermand and marched to Tallow, except one Company which was deſtined for Caſtlemartyr.

Mr. Hargrove and Doctor Roſs, who were lately tried by a Court Martial, in Limerick, were honorably acquitted and immediately liberated.

The Duty of the Court Martial in this City has been ſuſpended for a few days. We underſtand that a Court of Enquiry has been eſtabliſhed, which takes a primary cognizance of the perſons accuſed, and according as the charges are ſupported, they are either liberated, or ſent to the General Court Martial for trial.

We underſtand that thouſands of the Deluded Wretches in the Counties of Wexford, Carlow, Wicklow, and the other diſturbed Diſtricts, are daily coming in, and offering all the atonement in their power, by ſurrendering their Arms, and *delivering up their Leaders.*

Reports of a certain *Noble Perſonage* being about to quit this Kingdom, we are confidant, are totally without foundation.

NO TIME TO LOSE!!

Drawing Commences 24th Inſtant:

WHOLE TICKETS, HALVES,
QUARTERS, EIGTHS,

And SIXTEENTHS of TICKETS, in the greateſt Variety of Numbers, and at the moſt reduced *Dublin* Prices, now on Sale, at No. 6, NEW BUILDINGS, *Caſtle-Street.* July 7.

THE AUCTION

OF a Part of the CARGO, of the *Na. Sa. De Patrocinio Et St. Annæ* conſiſting of about—

600 Cheſts Sugar,
2000 Ox-Horns,
And ſome Dye-Wood,

Which was advertiſed for Sale on this Day, is adjourned to MONDAY, the 23d of JULY inſt. July 7.

For Sale by Auction, at Cork,

ON NONDAY, the 23d of July inſtant, immediately after the Sale of the remainder of the *Patrocinio's Cargo*—

About 500 Hhds. Red, } *French Wine;*
100 Dit. White, }
32 Pieces *French* Brandy;
22 Caſks Preſerves;
And 8 Boxes Soap:

Being Goods condemned as Prize to His Majeſty's Sloop *Sylph.*

Catalogues and Samples to be had previous to the Sale: apply to JOHN ROCHE, junr. Cove, and Meſſrs. PEDLER AND COTTER, CORK. July 7.

From the Sun of the 29th of June.

LONDON,

JUNE 29.

The account given in the French Papers of the trial of O'Coigly, and the other Persons indicted with him, is remarkable for the curious observations which they contain on the evidence adduced in favour of the Prisoner. Of Mr. Erskine, the *Moniteur* observes, that "he is a man who has been guilty of *faults* (we presume it alludes to his able and elegant Defence of the Christian Religion on the prosecution of the *Age of Reason*), but that he has *often atoned for them* by his sublime virtues."

Mr. Sheridan is said in the same Journal to have declared "that he advised O'Connor to quit the Kingdom, and to have borne testimony to that Prisoner's integrity and love of Parliamentary Reform, [illegible] adverse to all Foreign assistance in procuring it, [illegible] called in [illegible]."

Sir Horatio Nelson was off Toulon, with [illegible], two days after Buonaparte [illegible]. Captain Troubridge, with Nine sail, passed the Gut on the 27th or 28th of May, to reinforce him; so that we entertain very sanguine hopes of Sir Horatio being able to overtake Buonaparte, and should he fall in with him, we have no doubt as to a most glorious result for the British Arms.

EARTHQUAKE AT SIENNA.

(Extract of a letter from Leghorn.)

This terrible event took place on the 25th of May. The shock was felt about 15 minutes after one. A noise similar to a discharge of cannon accompanied an undulatory movement of the earth, which made all the inhabitants of the town join at once in an exclamation of terror. It was observed in the country that the shock was less sensibly felt towards the sea than Southward. No extraordinary phænomena preceded this alarming event. It was only observed that for some days before the air was extremely thick and cloudy, and that the temperature passed several times in the day from excessive heat to insupportable cold. Almost all the churches have been damaged. The dome of a Lecture-room in the College of Boromeus fell in. Seventeen young students, who were assembled in the room, were all either killed or wounded. The son of the Governor of Leghorn, who was one of them, has lost both his arms. The number of persons killed, in consequence of the earthquake, is supposed to be fifty.

The number of the wounded is much more considerable. A part of the Convent of Saint Barbo, where the Pope resided, is destroyed.—Fortunately for the Sovereign Pontiff, he was then in the Gardens of the Sallerani family. All the inhabitants fled to the country, where they erected tents for their accommodation. A slight shock occurred during the night, and between three and four o'clock next morning a more violent one took place, which renewed the general alarm. Even on the 27th, the people did not think themselves safe in the Churches, and an Altar was erected in the Great Square, where Divine Worship was celebrated.

PARK'S TRAVELS IN AFRICA.

Major Rennell's and Mr. Edwards' Report to the African Association.

Until Mr. Park's Journal is published by himself, the following notices from Major Rennell and Mr. Bryan Edwards, printed for the satisfaction of the African Association, may be considered as matters equally curious and important.

The discoveries of Park gave a new face to the physical geography of western Africa. They ascertain the sources of the Gambia, the Senegal, and the Niger; and prove by the courses of these great rivers, that a belt of mountains, running from west to east, occupies the parallels between 10 and 11 degrees of N. L. and at least between the 2d and 10th degrees of W. L. from Greenwich. The highest part of this chain of mountains, is situated between the 6th and 10th degrees of W. L. since within this space are found the sources of the Gambia and the Senegal, which run to the north-west; and also the source of the Joliba, or Niger, which runs to the north-east. The head of the principal branch of the Senegal, is 80 geographical miles to the west of the Niger; and the head of the Gambia is 100 west of the Senegal.

Mr. Park first discovered the Niger at the town of Sego, situate near the 14th degree of northern latitude, and 2 degrees west longitude from Greenwich; and therefore above 14 degrees from the western coast of Africa, from whence he began his travels; which were continued from Sego to Silla, 70 miles, in the direction of N. E. along the banks of the river.

The vast continent which he had traversed, Mr. P. found to be every where divided into petty states, inhabited by Negroes or by Moors; the former kind and hospitable; the latter the most perfidious of the human race, combining in their character the blind superstition of the African Negro with the savage treachery of the Arab; and all them taught to regard the Christian name with inconveivable abhorrence, and to consider it nearly as lawful to murder a European as it would be to kill a dog. By these Moors, Mr. P. was kept in merciless and insulting durance upwards of two months, at Benown, situate in 15 degrees N. L. and 7 W. L.

Finding that it was in contemplation to deprive him of life, or put out his eyes, he determined, rather than remain longer among such monsters, whose tenderest mercies were cruelty, to risk perishing in the woods by hunger, or the fury of wild beasts. He fortunately procured at his departure his horse and pocket-compass; which last he had, during his confinement, concealed in the sand. He rode forward without stopping the whole of the first day. His horse grew tired, he experienced the torments of thirst. Whenever he came to a tree, he climbed it, in hopes of discovering a watering-place; he chewed the leaves, but found them all bitter. Towards the evening of the second day, he must inevitably have perished, had he not lighted upon a few scattered huts of Toulah shepherds. Perceiving an aged negro woman among them who gazed on him, he tendered her his handkerchief, and requested in exchange a little corn. She kindly invited him into her hut, and produced a large wooden bowl of Kouscous, or boiled corn; procuring him at the same time corn and water for his horse.

In this manner, obtaining eleemosinary support from the most wretched of human beings, he wandered for the space of 15 days, directing his course near east-south-east, in the accomplishment of his mission. At length, in the morning of the 16th day, having been joined by some Mantingo Negroes, who were travelling to Sego, he had the inexpressible satisfaction to behold the great object of his wishes—the long-sought majestic Niger, glittering to the morning sun, as broad as the Thames at Westminster, flowing with slow majesty from west to east, through the middle of a very extensive town, which his fellow-travellers told him was Sego, the capital of the great kingdom of Bambara.

His emotions were exquisite: and it were unjust not to give them, in his own words—"I hastened to the brink of the river, and having drank of the water, lifted up my fervent thanks in prayer to the Great Ruler of all things, for having thus far crowned *my* endeavours with success."

Among the animals Mr. Park met with in Africa, were the hyæna, the panther, and the elephant, which the natives destroy by fire-arms, particularly the last, for the sake of his teeth.—When Mr. Park told them that, in the East-Indies, elephants were made perfectly tame, and sold for an immense quantity of gold dust, they laughed him to scorn, shouting, *Tobaubo fonnio!* 'The white man's lie!'

At Jarra, Mr. Park arrived February 18, 1796, near Simbing, where Major Houghton, wrote his last dispatch with a pencil; here he discovered that the Major had been either murdered or strayed to death in the great desart at Jarra, near the salt-pits of Thheet.

It was at the Camp of the King of Bambara, at Benown, that the ceremony of the nuptial benediction was performed on the English Explore, of Africa, not unlike, though greater in degree, than the one recorded in Prior's Alma:

Now see how great Pomanque's Queen,
Behav'd herself among the men;
Pleas'd with her punch, the gallant soul
First drank, then water'd in the bowl;
And sprinkled in the Captain's face,
The marks of her peculiar grace.

Mr. Park lost his thermometer in the part of his tour where he wanted it most: he remembered that the ground was too hot for the naked foot, and that even at Benown, the northernmost place he visited, the Negroes could not go from one tent to another without their sandals. On his return home he was stopped by the periodical rains, which occasioned the country to be so much inundated as to make it impassable, owing to its being intersected by the branches of the Senegal, the Basins or Black River, for the space of 200 miles East and West. This could hardly have been foreseen in so parched a climate. The Senegal is the Niger of Leo Africanus.

SHEERNESS,

JUNE 27.

Yesterday the Prince Frederic, of 64 guns, Captain Hall, arrived at the Nore from the river Thames; and this day the *Circe*, of 28 guns, Captain Winthrop, from a cruize. The latter has captured two vessels, one of which is a smuggler, having on board a large quantity of Hollands, and some Tobacco; the other has the appearance of a yacht; is about 70 tons burthen, and is supposed to be a spy.

DUBLIN,

TUESDAY, JUNE 3.

Colonel Sankey, of the Dublin militia, has declared himself a candidate; and the Right Honourable George Ogle is mentioned by his friends as another.

Yesterday, his Excellency Marquis Cornwallis, and several personages of the first distinction, dined with the Right Honourable the Speaker, at his house in Molesworth-street.

A desperate engagement between a party of Rebels and some of the yeomanry and Reay fencibles, took place on Sunday morning, near Clonard-bridge, in which nearly 200 rebels were slain, and the remainder routed.

To-morrow, the trials of several persons charged with High Treason, commence, at the Session-house, in Green street.

On Saturday last a large party of Rebels (nearly 2000) assembled near Ballymanus: a party of the troops quartered in Rathdrum instantly marched against them, but the Rebels did not wait their approach, for as soon as a very small party of the Royal Army appeared, they fled over the mountains towards Carnew.

A still larger band of Rebels posted themselves near the town of Carnew, which they attacked in the evening of Saturday; a desperate contest ensued with a small body of Yeomanry which defended the town, and in the event the Rebels were completely put to flight.

We learn, however, that some detachments of the Rebel army, posted between Carnew and Gorey, had succeeded in drawing a party of the Gorey Cavalry and the Ancient Britons, amounting to nearly forty men, into an ambuscade in a narrow and intricate defile, where these loyal and gallant fellows, imprisoned and embarrassed, were totally cut off.

A large body of these Rebels had on Sunday returned from Carnew to their post at Glenmaleer, near the Seven Churches, from which they were on Monday se'nnight driven by the sudden march of General Myers and the Dublin Yeomanry.

Another party of Rebels have, it is said, taken possession of Carrick-Rua, near Gorey, in the county of Wexford.

Thursday last, two persons found guilty as Rebels, were executed at Carlow; and on Saturday another, who had been a captain among the insurgents.

Last Saturday two ruffians had the audacity to enter the town of Rathcoole, with menacing demands from the party of Rebels said to be encamped in that neighbourhood; the messengers of treason received the reward of treason in their immediate execution, and the town of Rathcoole has been since undisturbed.

Yesterday twelve prisoners were brought into town from the county of Wicklow. They were escorted by a detachment of the Bray cavalry.

The Leader of the county of Wicklow Rebels is said to be Mr. Garret Byrne, of Ballymanus.

The apprehension of the silver hoarders, lest they should suffer from the issue of shillings from the royal mint, which is to take place, has, we are happy to find, brought in the course of last week, much silver change to light from its dark concealments.

The prime materials of manufacture, cochineal, which for some weeks past had risen in this city above 4s. in the pound, we have good hope, will soon fall again under 20s. in consequence of considerable importations lately made from America; 5,800l. of this valuable article was entered by one house in London, on Monday last from Philadelphia.

In consequence of a Grand Jury Presentment, the remaining houses of the ancient Essex-street piazza are taking down, to the great comfort and satisfaction of the neighbouring inhabitants, whose lives have for a long time been endangered from their nodding ruins.

From an authentic source, we learn, that the manner of Lord Kingsborough's capture by the Wexford rebels, was as follows:—his Lordship, with that loyal ardour and spirit of enterprise that distinguish his character—being desirous to reconnoitre Wexford, and obtain some knowledge of the rebel force, proceeded along the coast in a boat from Arklow. Arriving off Wexford, his Lordship fell in with an oyster smack, on the deck of which there appeared only three persons, apparently fishermen, and thinking he could obtain from these the information which he wanted, he was induced to go on board—when, the moment he stepped on board, several men, who, 'till then, had concealed themselves, started up, and made him prisoner; they also made captives, the three men who had rowed his Lordship from Arklow, setting their boat adrift. All those who were in ambush, had in their hats cockades composed of green and yellow ribands. The boatmen were kept close prisoners, they having been honest and inoffensive men, until after the attack of Vinegar-Hill, when they put pikes in their hands, and told them they must fight—the poor men, however, embraced a favourable opportunity to effect their escape.

A Singular attempt to sell a wife by commission.—On Tuesday evening as a Field-Preacher was going to harangue his auditors near Hoxton-market, a bricklayer, who said he came out of the country, offered him what he called a commission, to be read in public; this proposal was refused—but several of the spectators interfering, the Preacher agreed to let the former, who gave himself the appellation of a Commissioner, have the use of his rostrum. It then appeared that another bricklayer, then out of town, had, as he termed it, authorized him to sell his wife for him in any of the public markets, to a person with whom she had formerly eloped. The Lady, as well as her intended, being sent for from a house in the neighbourhood, she seemed by no means averse to the proposal; but to the great surprise of the commissioner, who was ignorant of a recent quarrel, her intended positively refused to accept her. A dustman, with some others, who understood the parties had long lived as man and wife, then proposed settling the matter, by drinking together without any further ceremony, when one of them being struck by the officiating bricklayer, a battle immediately ensued, in which the dustman and several of the Preacher's adherents bore a considerable part. The table and stool, from which the harangue was delivered, were broken to pieces, while the *Lady*, whose bulky appearance seemed to invite no other bidder, prudently withdrew during the heat of the fray.

On Monday last, Alexander Gamble, who had been tried by a Court Martial, on a charge of treason and rebellion, and found guilty, was executed at Ballymoney. He was extremely penitent, confessed his crime, and acknowledged the justice of his sentence.

James Chorde commonly called Doctor Chord, was tried at Downpatrick the 21st inst. for treasonable practices, and for having a command in the rebel army, assembled at Saintfield and Ballinahinch; and for instigating the people of Killinchy to rise. After a long trial, he was on the fullest and clearest evidence found guilty, to be hanged the 23d inst. which sentence was put in execution. It appeared on this trial, that he was the leader of the rebels in the engagement with the York fencibles and Newtonards yeomanry, at Saintfield, the 9th inst.

For the Dublin Evening Post.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

As it has not been the custom for Members of the Legislature to utter their opinions on public concerns, except in their respective Houses of Parliament, it may perhaps be deemed presumptuous and informal for any man individually to step forward in the manner I am about to do.—But as critical emergencies require extraordinary exertions, I feel it an indispensable duty to offer my advice to my deluded Countrymen, at such a moment as the present; and I must rest upon the purity of my motives to shield me from all reprehension for so doing. Privileged as an hereditary Counsellor of the Nation, to offer my advice to my King upon an important point, I would certainly do so, with all duty and respect, whenever I felt it an incumbent duty: and shall I hesitate to speak also to the people, when both duty and humanity urge me to use my utmost efforts to rescue my country from that ruin with which an unfortunate delusion seems ready to overwhelm it?

At this awful crisis, our most gracious Sovereign has sent over the Marquis Cornwallis to govern this kingdom: a Nobleman of the most brilliant talents as a Statesman and a General. He has commenced his administration here by an act, which affords you the strongest proof of the benevolence of his disposition; a benevolence so conspicuously blended with his military career as to render him revered in India; where he was some years since appointed Governor General for the express purpose of settling the affairs of that extensive country, then agitated as this unhappy kingdom is at present.

You cannot but have heard, that such an army has been landed in Ireland in the course of a few days past, as with the troops which were here before the arrival of the Marquis Cornwallis, must enable him at any moment that he pleases, to desolate your habitations and to annihilate your families; yet, with this irresistible power in one hand, he offers you with the other, mercy and forgiveness. And this mercy is extended to you at a moment that your offences seemed to cut off all expectation for you, but the most rigorous severity. Hasten, then, my Countrymen, I beseech you, to avail yourselves of that lenity which is again willing to receive you into the bosom of the community, to pass an act of oblivion on all your past errors, and to restore you to that peace and tranquility which you have so rashly forsaken, for—you know not what illusive hopes.

Consider the misery and ruin you have already brought upon your country; the many thousands who have in the space of a few weeks fallen victims to the madness of Rebellion! For, can I suppose that any thing but madness could induce you to take up arms against the best of Kings who has uniformly proved himself the Father of his People, and peculiarly so, in his gracious conduct to the Catholics of Ireland?—Let me conjure you to consider the wretched situation of your wives and children, even in this early state of your rebellion; but above all, consider the famine which must be the inevitable consequence of your delaying to accept that pardon which has been so unexpectedly and graciously offered to you.

During the whole course of my Parliamentary conduct, I have invariably shewn myself an advocate for conciliatory measures; and I pride myself on having acted as I did, because my conduct flowed from the conviction, that as a true friend to Ireland, I ought then to do so: but, my Countrymen, though I was found amongst the most zealous of your friends whilst I thought you deserving of support, you have now seen me amongst the foremost and the most determined of your opponents, when it became necessary to meet you in the field to repress rebellion.

Dunsany-Castle,
July [illegible], 1798.

DUNSANY.

CORK: Printed by JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)*——☞ *This Paper is published at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-street, opposite the Post-Office, where Advertisements, Essays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

THE LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The Cork Herald:

OR, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.—No. 44.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1793. [Price, Four-Pence.

NO TIME TO LOSE!!

Drawing Commences 24th Inſtant:

WHOLE TICKETS, HALVES,
QUARTERS, EIGTHS,
And SIXTEENTHS of TICKETS, in the [illegible] of Numbers, and at the moſt reduced Prices, now on Sale, at No. 6, NEW BUILDINGS, *Caſtle Street.* July 7.

THE AUCTION

OF a Part of the CARGO, of the *Na. Sa. De Patrocinio Et St. Anna:* conſiſting of about—

600 Cheſts Sugar,
2000 Ox-Horns,
And ſome Dye-Wood,

Which was advertiſed for Sale on this Day, is adjourned to MONDAY, the 23d of JULY inſt.
July 7.

For Sale by Auction, at Cork,

ON MONDAY, the 23d of July inſtant, immediately after the Sale of the remainder of the *Patrocinio's Cargo*—

About 500 Hhds. Red, } *French Wine;*
100 Dit. White, }
32 Pieces *French* Brandy;
22 Caſks Preſerves;
And 8 Boxes Soap:

Being Goods condemned as Prize to His Majeſty's Sloop *Sylph.*

Catalogues and Samples to be had previous to the Sale: apply to JOHN ROCHE, Junr. COVE, and Meſſrs. PEDDER AND COTTER, CORK. July 7.

FIRST AND SECOND QUALITY
Scale *Sugar* in bags,
Kent and Brewers *Hops*,
New Swediſh *Herrings* repack'd for export,
Double *Matts*,
Wood *Hoops.*

For ſale, on moderate terms, R. B. BURKE's Stores, Sand-quay. May 19.

This Day was Publiſhed—Price 1s. 1*d.*

AND

To be had of all the BOOKSELLERS;

A SERMON,

On Dwelling together in Unity.

Preached at the Proteſtant Diſſenting Meeting-Houſe, Prince's-ſtreet, Cork,

ON SUNDAY MORNING, THE 1ST JULY, 1798.

By the Rev. THOMAS D. HINCKS.

July 7.

THERRY, HOPPER and MEANY,

Are now landing from the laſt Sales,

200 CHESTS OF TEA.

They have for ſale, at their Stores,

Very fine Jamaica Sugar,	in	*Hhds.*
Do. Eaſt-India *Do.*	—	*Bags.*
Pepper, in whole and half *Bales.*		
Ginger, in ſmall *Bags.*		
Pearl Barley,	in	*Barrels.*
Rice,	—	*Tierces.*
Coffee,	—	*Barrels.*
Sago,	—	*Boxes.*

Cloves, Mace and Saffron.
Jamaica Rum, in Puncheons.

The Teas now arrived, with their Stock on hands, will form a compleat Aſſortment.
June 30.

C. DONEGAN has this Day received a ſupply of OLD PORT WINE, in Pipes and Hhds. per the *Eliza*, from *Oporto.* He has alſo on Sale:—

Jamaica Rum;
Pickling Vinegar;
A few Hhds. nice flavoured Claret;
Scale and refined Sugars;
Kent Hops;
Virginia Wrapper Tobacco;
Spaniſh Shumack and Corkwood.

Which he will Diſpoſe of on the loweſt poſſible Terms. June 23.

JULY LOTTERY.

Iriſh State Lottery,

COMMENCES DRAWING JULY 24, 1798.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.	*Value of Each.*	*Total Value.*
2 of	£.10,000 is	£. 20,000
2 - -	5,000 - -	10,000
3 - -	2,000 - -	6,000
10 - -	500 - -	5,000
30 - -	100 - -	3,000
60 - -	50 - -	3,000
8,100 - -	10 - -	81,000

First drawn Blank	13th Day	1,000
Do. - -	14th Day	1,000
Do. - -	15th Day	2,000
Do. - -	16th Day	1,000
Do. - -	17th Day	5,000
Do. - -	18th Day	1,000
Do. - -	19th Day	10,000
First drawn Ticket,		500
First drawn Ticket the laſt morning.		500
21,793 Blanks.		
		£. 150,000

☞ TICKETS and SHARES, *in the greateſt variety of Numbers, now on Sale at No.* 6, New-Buildings, CASTLE-STREET. July 4.

FOR SALE,

AT the Stores of DOMINICK-WATERS, SONS and CO. Red Port Wine of ſuperior Quality, in Pipes and Hhds. The Credit they will give on the ſale of this Article, when the Security is undeniable, muſt ſecure them a *decided preference.*

They have alſo for ſale,
Very fine Martinique Coffee in Barrels,
Prime Vinegar in Hhds.
Firſt Quality Hops in Pockets,——and
Eaſt India Sugar in Bags, equal in colour and quality to Lump.

Committee-Room, Royal Exchange, June 12.

At a Meeting of the Subſcribers to the Fund for the Relief of Widows, and Children of ſuch Soldiers, &c. as have fallen in the Rebellion.

RESOLVED,

THAT it appears that above ſixteen hundred Pounds have been already paid in to the Bank of the right hon. *David Latouche*, and *Co.* beſides the ſum of 350l. which we are now informed has been ſubſcribed by the Rathfarnham cavalry.

RESOLVED,

That it is expedient that this ſubſcription ſhould be *general*; and therefore that the chief Magiſtrates be, and they are hereby requeſted, to open Books for the purpoſe, and to promote the ſame in their reſpective cities and towns—and to forward the ſums ſubſcribed to the houſe of the right hon. *David Latouche* and *Co.*

RESOLVED,

That (the Number of Subſcribers attending this Day, being ſmall, from the ſhortneſs of notice) it is expedient to adjourn till *twelve o'Clock on Thurſday next,* when the attendance of all perſons deſiring of promoting this excellent object, is moſt earneſtly requeſted, in order to appoint a committee to carry their intentions into effect.

SIR,

As Chairman of the Committee, I am deſired to forward to you the above Reſolutions, and to requeſt your co-operation and aſſiſtance in forwarding this benevolent plan.

I am, Sir, &c.

RICHARD BOURNE.

A copy of the above Reſolutions be tranſmitted from *Dublin* to the *Mayor* of *Cork*——Public Notice is hereby given, that Books will be opened at the Manſion-Houſe, each day from 11 to 3 o'clock, for a *General Subſcription* of the benevolent inhabitants of Cork, towards this humane and laudable undertaking.

KINGSMILL BERRY, *Mayor.*

Manſion-Houſe, 20th June.

☞ THE MAYOR and SHERIFFS, give this Notice, that they will protect all *Horſes* and *Carriages*, bringing Proviſions to Market and returning home. *Manſion-Houſe, Cork, 11th June,* 1798.

WE, the underſigned, have heard with the trueſt and moſt grateful ſenſe of pleaſure, the very Gallant and Glorious Conduct of his Majeſty's Forces, (Troops of the Line, Militia, Fencibles and Yeomanry,) employed in putting down the preſent Rebellion, and puniſhing the baſe attempts to ſubvert our happy Conſtitution; and wiſhing to declare our firm intention to uphold and ſupport the King's Troops, and to ſubſtitute ourſelves as the Protectors, of thoſe Families whoſe Relations have fallen in this ſervice of their King and Country, do enter into a Subſcription for this purpoſe; and do hereby call upon and invite all his Majeſty's Loyal Subjects to afford their mite towards ſo laudable a purpoſe.

	£.	s.	d.
General Sir James Stewart, - -	50	0	0
Brig. Gen. Sir Charles Roſs,	25	0	0
Serjeant Chatterton, - - -	25	0	0
William Chatterton, capt. Eniſkiliners,	11	7	6
John Stewart, capt. Eniſkiliners, -	11	7	6
Richard Hare, - - - - -	22	15	0
John Pedder, - - - - -	11	7	6
Richard Perry, - - - - -	11	7	6
George Stevelly, Royal C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Thomas Harding, R. C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Edward Wilmot, - - - - -	5	13	9
M. R. Weſtropp, R. C. V. -	11	7	6
Hugh Baker, R. C. V. -	11	7	6
James Chatterton, R. C. V. -	11	7	6
John Cuthbert, Jun. R. C. V.	11	7	6
Edward Pope, R. C. V. - -	5	13	9
Anthony Edwards, R. C. V. - -	5	13	6
N. Maſſey, - -	11	7	6
Wm. Hodder, - -	11	7	6
Ralph Weſtropp -	5	13	9
Henry S. Perſſe, Lt. L. C. L. -	5	13	9
Bernard Shaw, -	11	7	6
Wm. Maxwell, -	11	7	6
Henry Bagnell, -	5	13	9
Marcus Lynch, -	5	13	9
Iſaac Morgan, - - - - -	11	7	6
William Smith, -	100	0	0
Sir John Gilman, R. C. V. - -	11	7	6
George Jack, - -	11	7	6
John Martin, - - -	5	13	9
Lieut. Col. Browrigg, - -	11	7	6
Major Gray, - - - -	11	7	6
Charles Creed, - - - -	11	7	6
Morgan Colwell, - -	5	13	6
D. Lombard, - -	3	8	3
Joſeph Rogers, - - -	5	13	9
Savage French, - - -	22	15	0
Mrs. Robinet, - - -	11	7	6
Michael Morriſon, - -	5	13	9
Thomas Gibbings, -	5	13	9
Struttle Jackſon, - -	5	13	9
Major Gibbings, - - -	11	7	6
Michael Wood, - - - -	17	1	3
John Cuthbert, ſen. - - -	11	7	6
Mrs. Judkin Fitzgerald, - -	5	13	9
Auſtin Shinkwin, - - - - -	5	13	9
Simeon Hardy, - - - - -	1	2	9
John Latham, - - - - -	11	7	6
George Collis, - - - - -	5	13	9
Nicholas Francis Coppinger, - -	22	15	0
William Hoare, - - - -	1	2	9
Daniel Callaghan, - - - - -	5	13	9
Daniel Lane, - - - - -	5	13	9
A Poor Man's Mite, - - - -	11	4	
Samuel Cooper Auſten, - - - -	5	13	9
Bradſhaw Popham, - - - -	2	5	6
Leyceſter and M'Calls, - - - -	34	2	6
John Newman, *Dromore,* - - -	11	7	6
John Thompſon, - - - - -	11	7	6
John Logan, - - - - -	1	2	9
Benjamin Parven, - - - -	1	2	9
Mark Oſborne, - - - - -	2	5	6
D. Denny, - - - - -	2	5	6
Thomas Biggs, - - - - -	11	7	6
Thomas White, - - - -	3	8	3
David Deane, - - - - -	2	5	6
Peter Morgan, *Brideſtown,* - - -	5	13	9
George Baker, - - - - -	11	7	6
Jeffry Beaſly and Son, - - -	5	13	9
Joſeph Woodley, - - - - -	11	7	6
James Ingram, - - - -	2	5	6
Edward D. Freeman, - - - -	11	7	6
George Fuller, - - - -	1	2	9
Jeremiah O Reily, - - - -	1	2	9
Bat. Sullivan, - - - - -	3	8	3
Ant. Edwards, { Profits on printing the Bulletin. }	9	2	0
John Cotter - - - - -	5	13	9
William Harris, *Apollo,* - -	11	7	6
Chriſtopher Allen, - - - - -	3	8	3
Rev. John Lombard, - - - -	5	13	9

Further Subſcriptions will be received by Captain WESTROPP, *Royal Cork Volunteers,* Marlborough-Street. JUNE 9.

☞ THE MAYOR and SHERIFFS will thankfully receive any Information reſpecting *Concealed Arms*; or any Treaſonable Preparation or Practices within the County of the City or City of Cork.—The Information may be conveyed in any manner moſt convenient; ſtrict ſecrecy will be obſerved, and Rewards given in proportion to the Diſcoveries which may be made.
June 11.

TO BE LET,

FROM the 29th of September next, for ſuch term as ſhall be agreed upon, the Corner Houſe and Concerns in Millerd Town together with a ſmall Houſe, and an excellent new Corn Kiln, adjoining the ſame in Francis ſtreet, now in the Poſſeſſion of the Repreſentatives of Luttwell Hayes, Eſq. Propoſals to be made to Mr. Forreſt. Cork June 11, 1798.

CLARKE'S MARSH
PORTER BREWERY.

FOWKE, GIBBINGS AND CO.

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they are at preſent provided with a conſiderable Stock of

PORTER, much approved of.

☞ They can with confidence Report their aſſurance to thoſe who are pleaſed to favor them with their Commands, that a regular and ample ſupply during the Summer may be depended on.
June 16.

County of CORK. } ☞ THE next General Seſſions of the Peace and Civil Bill Court, for the Diviſion of Cork, will be held at the King's Old Caſtle, Cork, in ſaid Diviſion and County, on *Saturday* the 14th day of July next, and for the Diviſion of Middleton, at Mallow in that Diviſion and County aforeſaid on Thurſday the 19th day of July aforeſaid. June 27.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF

The Rt. Worſhipful KINGSMILL BERRY, Eſq. MAYOR.

The middle Price of Wheat 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per Quarter; with an allowance to the Baker of 10*s.* on the White and Wheaten, and 12*s.* on the Houſehold.

Cork, July 4, 1798.

WHITE			WHEATEN.			HOUSEHOLD.		
lb.	*oz.*	*dr*	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*
1 *pen.* 0	4	6	1 *pen.* 0	7	1	1 *pen.* 0	9	3
2 *pen.* 0	9	5	2 *pen.* 0	14	4	2 *pen.* 1	2	6
3 *pen.* 0	14	3	3 *pen.* 1	5	6	3 *pen.* 1	12	2
4 *pen.* 1	3	3	4 *pen.* 1	12	7	4 *pen.* 2	5	5
6 *pen.* 1	13	7	6 *pen.* 2	11	3	6 *pen.* 3	8	3

KINGSMILL BERRY, MAYOR.

LONDON,

JULY 3.

TOULON FLEET.

Letters received by the laſt mail from Liſbon mention, that the Marſeilles ſeamen, the beſt acquainted with the Levant trade, have been for months employed in ſounning the coaſt of Egypt, and that the principle Jewiſh houſes of that country have been commiſſioned by the French Conſul to ſtore up proviſions in the warehouſes of Alexandria, Roſetta, and Damietta. A French ſloop of war from Mauritius, as early as laſt ſummer, is ſaid to have been ſent to the Red Sea to acquire a more exact knowledge of the navigation of that dangerous gulph. We have good reaſon to believe that ſhipping are taken up here to carry out a reinforcement of ſix regiments to the Britiſh ſettlements in India; and we know that a ſquadron has been ſent from the Cape of Good Hope to cruiſe between the eaſtern coaſt of Africa and the two French iſlands.

From all theſe circumſtances we are led to ſuppoſe that Egypt is the immediate deſtination, and Engliſh India the ultimate object of Buonaparte's expedition. If Egypt be the firſt object, it is undoubtedly as a military poſt, and not as a colonial eſtabliſhment. The eſtabliſhment of a colony is a matter of too much calculation, of too ſlow progreſs, and of too diſtant benefit, to ſuit either the graſping ambition, the precarious power, or the hot and the turbulent ſpirit of revolutionary leaders. The proſpect muſt be more near and more dazzling.—The only object that can eaſily be conceived is, an attack on the Britiſh power in India. The obſtacles to the ſucceſs of this enterpriſe are indeed innumerable. They have choſen the beſt ſeaſon for a voyage to Egypt, which in the month of June is very often performed by a ſingle veſſel from Marſeilles in 14 days. But the harbour of Alexandria is bad, and the bars of Roſetta and Damietta extremely dangerous, and the coaſt of Egypt is full of ſhallows which render it of the moſt difficult and perilous acceſs.—— The accumulations of ſand which are brought down by the Nile ſhift their places almoſt every year, in ſuch a manner as to defy the ſagacity of the moſt experienced pilot.

Buonaparte may have already reached the coaſt of Egypt, if he has not been overtaken by Sir Horatio Nelſon. But even if he has overcome the difficulties of landing in that country, innumerable obſtacles remain, not indeed of a military nature, for the whole Mamlouk militia, who govern, or rather oppreſs Egypt, do not exceed 8000 half-armed and undiſciplined banditti. But it muſt be difficult, if not impoſſible, to ſend proviſions to an European army in a country ſo miſerably governed as Egypt; and the ſupply of proviſions from Europe, at beſt tedious and doubtful, may be altogether intercepted by the Britiſh fleet. The accounts of the moſt intelligent travellers, of Bruce, Niebuhr and Irwin, agree in repreſenting the navigation of the Red Sea, eſpecially in the Northern part, as in the higheſt degree hazardous; to which we may add, that it is unknown to European pilots, and that the native mariners are moſt contemptibly unſkilful and cowardly. It is more than doubtful whether all the ſhipping which the French can collect at Mauritius be ſufficient for tranſporting ſuch an army as that of Buonaparte from Iidda to the coaſt of Malabar; and it can hardly be believed that they can elude the vigilance of our naval commanders either at the Cape and in India, or that, encumbered with ſuch an army, if they meet our fleet, can eſcape certain and ſpeedy deſtruction. Suppoſe them even landed in India, weakened and reduced as they muſt be by the accidents of ſuch a navigation, and obliged to fight their way through an unknown and hoſtile country, we cannot ſee much ground of ſerious alarm for the ſecurity of our Indian empire.

In any other times, ſo many apparently inſurmountable obſtacles which lead us to doubt (notwithſtanding the circumſtances we have mentioned) whether an attack on India through Egypt be the *real* object of the conqueror of Italy. But extraordinary and romantic enterpriſes are congenial to the daring ſpirit of a revolution, which have triumphed over the moſt ancient and venerated eſtabliſhments of the civilized world; and it muſt be owned that hiſtory affords us ſeveral examples of bold attempts having ſucceeded, perhaps chiefly becauſe they are deemed impracticable. Enterprizes above common rules inſpire a more than vulgar ſpirit in thoſe who undertake them. Their impoſing aſpect ſometimes fills the enemy with diſmay—and their ſuppoſed impracticability ſometimes lulls him into a fatal ſecurity.

FALMOUTH,

JULY 3.

Arrived this day, the Walſingham packet, captain Couſe, eight days paſſage, with the mail from Liſbon. Earl St. Vincent ſtill blockades Cadiz, and Admiral Nelſon is gone up the Mediterranean: great hopes are entertained at Liſbon, that they will fall in with the Toulon fleet: a cutter was coming into Liſbon when the packet was under weigh: they enquired what news? ſhe anſwered, none: ſhe came from admiral Nelſon: paſſengers by the Walſingham, are Lord Paulet, Colonels Hope and Erſkine, Major O'Connor, Captain Hobſon, and ſeveral other paſſengers, part of whom were taken on board the Prince Adolphus, which packet is now in Liſbon: the paſſengers and officers on board agreed for a certain ſum, with the prize maſter, to take her into Liſbon, which he conſented to.

Letters received at Liſbon give an account of the loſs of the Princeſs of Wales packet, with the mail for Jamaica: ſhe was captured by a French privateer of 12 guns; one paſſenger unfortunately was killed; captain Goddard ſlightly wounded: had not the men on boad the packet deſerted from their guns, they would have carried the privateer.

CHATHAM,

JULY 3.

Friday the Ardent was undocked, after having her damage repaired, occaſioned by her being on ſhore on one of the North Sands.

Saturday the VENERABLE, late Admiral Duncan's ſhip, was docked, to have the defects made good which ſhe received in the engagement with Admiral de Winter.

The ſame day ſailed to Blackſtakes, to take in her ordnance ſtores, the Superbe, of 48 guns, Captain Sutton, from whence ſhe will proceed to join the ſquadron under Lord Duncan.

DUBLIN,

JULY 7.

SPECIAL COMMISSION,
FOR TRYING HIGH-TREASON.

THURSDAY, JULY 5.

The Court opened at twelve o'clock purſuant to adjournment, before the Hon. Barons Smith and George, Juſtices Crookſhank and Day.

John M'Cann was put to the bar, and arraigned generally on an indictment of High Treaſon, conſiſting of more than 20 counts—for that he on the 20th of May laſt, and for ſeveral days after the 28th of the ſame month, did feloniouſly, traiterouſly, and malice prepenſe imagine the death of his moſt ſacred Majeſty, him to dethrone and depoſe, in concert with various other unknown traitors, at ſeveral wicked and rebellious meetings convened at the parith of St. Michael, to execute ſaid purpoſes, and levy war againſt his Majeſty, by divers acts of aid and conſpiracy with the perſons exerciſing the Government of France—that in the courſe of theſe traitorous attempts, he had procured to aſſemble at Clondalkin, in the co. of Dublin, upwards of 1000 men, amongſt whom he had arms diſtributed, conſiſting of clubs, pikes, firelocks, piſtols, &c. that in ſeveral of ſaid rebellious meetings he preſided, in the act of examining and receiving various returns and accounts of men, arms, and ammunition, &c. for the aforeſaid purpoſe of levying war againſt the king, and adhering to his enemies—and that in chambers belonging to one Oliver Bond, of Bridge-ſtreet, he not only had ſeveral of theſe meetings, but others, at which ſummonſes had been iſſued to require the attendance of divers traitors unknown—that at the ſaid ſeveral meetings various ſums of money had been levied to purchaſe arms, ammunition, &c. to be employed in raiſing and forwarding a rebellion to ſubvert the conſtitution of the country, and to dethrone the King as aforeſaid, in conſequence of illegal oaths, binding himſelf in a conſpiracy with perſons calling themſelves United Iriſhmen to effect the ſame. To theſe ſeveral charges the priſoner pleaded not guilty, and for trial put himſelf on God and his country.

The *Solicitor General* addreſſed the court on their convenience, and the propriety of indulging the priſoner for another week, the better to prepare for his defence, and would appoint Friday the 13th inſt. for trial.

Mr. *Curran*, as counſel for the priſoner, replied that by that time it was incumbent on the priſoner to have due preparation made, and that he would be ready to take trial on that day.

Samuel Neilſon brought forward, and after his irons were ſtruck off was put to the bar—being aſked if he would have the bills of indictment on which he was arroigned read to him, he replied, "it was unneceſſary—it would be only loſs of time." On being aſked to name his counſel, and agent, if he choſe to have ſuch aſſigned to him—he replied, that his reaſon on a former day for refuſing the aid of counſel, was, on account of pecuniary embarraſſments, but ſince that day certain gentlemen of the bar had deſired him to wave that conſideration, and offered aſſiſtance. He would, therefore, if the Court pleaſed, have Mr. Curran and Mr. G. Ponſonby, aſſigned as his counſel, and Mr. Crawford as his agent.

The clerk of the crown then arraigned him, on three different counts of High Treaſon, for having imagined and compaſſed the death of the king, and conſpired with the perſons exerciſing the government of France, to dethrone him, and ſubvert the conſtitution; being aſked to plead, he heſitated, but ſaid, he believed not guilty—the anſwer being imperfect, the Court waited for ſome time, and interrogated him again, on which he ſaid, My Lord, I have repeated five times that I believed not guilty. A formal anſwer having been at length obtained, he was aſked in the accuſtomed manner, how he would be tried, to which he anſwered, in the uſual way, but at length aſſented to ſay, by God and his country. He aſked if he might make a reaſonable requeſt, as to the manner of his confinement, and the irons with which he was bolted. The Court replied that if he had any thing on that head, or any thing to complain of, he ſhould prefer his complaint by affidavit.

Mr. *Curran*, his counſel, ſaid, having been ſo recently made acquainted with the priſoner's ſituation, he did not know what to offer in mitigation of the coercion he complained of, but would ſuggeſt an examination of the gaoler, as the moſt proper mode through which if he was aggrieved, he might be redreſſed.

On the *Solicitor General* acceding to the propoſal, and the gaoler expreſſing his readineſs to ſtand an examination, the priſoner replied, it was not neceſſary. The priſoner then applied to the Court to know if his counſel might have acceſs to him after receiving a copy of his indictment. The anſwer was, certainly at all reaſonable times. He wiſhed to have that anſwer explained, and was informed, it meant at hours neither extraordinary early, nor extraordinary late.

Michael William Byrne was then arraigned on four counts of High Treaſon, for imagining and compaſſing the King's death, by inviting and adhering to his enemies, now at war with him, conſpiring with the French to dethrone him, and ſubvert the conſtitution of theſe realms. He pleaded not guilty, and ſaid he would be ready for trial on Friday ſe'nnight.

Oliver Bond was brought forward to receive a copy of a new bill of indictment, and have counſel and agents aſſigned thereon. In the former bill an informality occurred in the ſecond count, where after expreſſing the charge, adhering to the King's enemies, the words 'now at war' with him were omitted, which cauſed a new bill to be framed, and a copy of the correct one given to the priſoner, according to the ſtatute, five days before trial. He choſe Mr. Curran and Mr. George Ponſonby as counſel, and Mr. Johnſon as agent, who were accordingly aſſigned to him. On aſking if he might be indulged with other counſel, in aid of thoſe he had choſen; the court informed him that the law allowed but two counſel to a priſoner under his circumſtances, but if he choſe to change them he might be gratified. His trial alſo was ordered for Friday ſe'nnight, and the court adjourned to Thurſday, the 12th inſt. at nine o'clock.

Yeſterday Mr. E. C. Keane, an attorney, one of the corps of Liberty Rangers, was removed from his confinement in the Royal Exchange to the New Priſon.

One of the Ratigans, of Dirty-lane, in Thomas ſtreet, has been apprehended, and was yeſterday confined in the Royal Exchange. He is not the perſon of his name mentioned in the proclamation, but is one of the family.

Part of the Caernarvon fencibles were yeſterday landed, and marched into town in the evening in order to join the remainder of that regiment, which has been here ſome days.

Captain Philip Hay, of the co. Wexford, was yeſterday taken into cuſtody in the Caſtle-yard.—He is the perſon who was mentioned in this paper ſome time ago, as having eſcaped from the Rebels in Wexford, and who brought the intelligence of Lord Kingſborough's not being ſeverely treated by the Rebels.

Mr. Carty, a rebel chieftan, was apprehended laſt night by Lieut. Ward and a party of the Liberty Rangers: he ſtands charged with having been an officer in the rebel army at the action of *Vinegar hill*, and having kept poſſeſſion of the houſe of the Right Hon. George Ogle, at Belvieu, co. Wexford, during the rebellion in that county.

Official Bulletin.

DUBLIN-CASTLE, July 6, 1798.

Lettere have been this day received from Majors Generals Needham and Sir James Duffe, dated at Gorey, the 5th inſtant, which ſtate, that they had marched from their different poſitions on the night of the 4th, in order to ſurpriſe a body of rebels having moved early in the morning of the 5th from their poſt, were met by Sir James Duffe's column at the Wicklow Gap, and, after a few cannon ſhot, they treated.

Sir James Duffe purſued; General Needham's column was at too great a diſtance for his infantry to aſſiſt, but his cavalry joined in the purſuit, which continued for twelve miles, when they were ſtopped on ſome riſing grounds: here the regiments under Sir James Duffe coming up, viz. the 89th, the Louth and the Leitrim, with their curricle guns, the rebels were put to flight, with very conſiderable ſlaughter, and diſperſed in all directions.

Major-General Needham praiſes the good conduct of his aid-de-camp, Capt. Moore. Sir James Duffe ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of the zeal and ſpirited conduct of the officers and men under his command, and aſcribes his ſucceſs to the exertions of the commanding officers of the different corps, and Lieut. Hemmings of the artillery. The loſs of Sir James Duffe's column was ſix men killed and ſixteen wounded, and ſix horſes killed.

It appears from other letters, that on Sunday laſt a patrole of cavalry, under the command of Col. Puleuon, was attacked on their march by a body of Rebels from a hedge contiguous to the road, and ſuffered ſome loſs in men and horſes.

Major Ormſby, of the city of Limerick militia, has reported from Edenderry, that on the 30th poſt, he had attacked a body of about 300 Rebels, with ſixty infantry and ſome yeomen cavalry, and entirely diſperſed them, killed one hundred. The action took place at Fox's-hill, ſix mile from Edenderry. Major Ormſby returns his thanks to Capt. Wakely, Lieutenants Haughton, Tyrrell, and Barlow, and to Lieut. Rogers, of the Northumberland fencibles. His detachment experienced only the loſs of two horſes.

Yeſterday, the noted offender, Moore, was taken into cuſtody, on attempting to exchange ſome notes at the National Bank, of which the mail coach-office in Dawſon ſtreet had been robbed in Februaro laſt, and was committed to the new priſon by Alderman James.

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the Engliſh Mails to the 4th inſt. incluſive—from which we ſelect the following Intelligence.

LONDON,

JULY 4.

We have received by expreſs the Paris Journals up to the 1ſt inſt. incluſive. There is nothing yet certainly known by the public in France reſpecting the ultimate deſtination of the Toulon fleet. It would appear, however, that it has experienced, as was before reported, ſome damage from a ſtorm. The Engliſh fleet in the Mediterranean is formidable enough, even by the confeſſion of the French themſelves, to cope with the ſtrongeſt force the enemy can oppoſe to it: and one ſquadron of it now blocks up the port of Toulon, to prevent a ſecond diviſion from ſailing, which was preparing to follow the firſt.

The accounts in theſe Journals reſpecting the ſtate of Ireland, are ſo contrary to truth, and ſo much exaggerated, evidently on purpoſe, that we forbear to quote them. One report, however, deſerves to be noticed, which is ſtated in one of the Journals (not official) namely——"that the Engliſh Miniſtry, alarmed for the conſequences of the rebellion in Ireland, have, through the Pruſſian Miniſter, made overtures of peace to the Directory." Neither the reſult nor any farther circumſtances reſpecting the overture is ſtated.

The following are among the moſt intereſting of the articles contained in theſe Journals:

Paris, 8 Meſſidor, June 26.

We are informed from Toulon, that the Engliſh have intercepted a brig and a cutter. Another brig, however, found means to get into port. According to accounts of the crew, it appears beyond all doubt, that the Engliſh have actually from forty to forty-five ſhips of war in the Mediterranean; that they have left five ſhips before Malta; and that they are in purſuit of the French fleet. The ſquadron before Toulon ſeems to be ſtationed there for the purpoſe of preventing the ſecond armament and convoy from getting out.

The above brig knew nothing of the French fleet, ſo that nothing can be more doubtful than the intelligence ſaid to have been received of the capture of Malta.

A private letter ſtates, that on the 22d of Prairial (June 10) Buonaparte paſſed the Pharos of Meſſina, and that on the 25th, he was cruizing along the ſhores of Candia, toward Cyprus.

Letters of a recent date, and to be depended on from the coaſt of Italy ſtate, that on the 20th of Prairial the French fleet was at the northern extremity of Sicily, and that on the 25th eighteen Engliſh ſhips of war were diſcovered off the Iſland of Elba.

It is pretended here that the King of Spain has ſignified to the Directory that his fleet cannot attempt to quit Cadiz while the Engliſh are before that port. Some, however, think, that according to an article in our treaty with Spain, by which it is ſettled that, in caſe of a junction of the two fleets, they ſhall be commanded by the old officer, vice-Admiral Morard de Galles, down on his way to Paris, may, perhaps, be deſtined for Cadiz. He is one of the oldeſt General Officers of the two nations, and his age entitles him to command the two fleets.

A letter from Liſle ſtates, that the Engliſh, made priſoners at Oſtend, have been exchanged for an equal number of French priſoners, who will be immediately ſent over to Calais.

The greateſt ſcarcity is ſaid to prevail at Rome, and that epidemic maladies have been the conſequence of that misfortune.

The flames of war have certainly been kindled up between the King of Sardinia and the Ligurian Republic. Several battles have taken place between 3000 Piedmonteſe and 1500 Genoeſe: victory declared in favour of the latter, who took 200 priſoners and four mortars, together with Carolio.

We are informed, in a letter from Mentz, of the death of General Hatry. Being on his way to Biberich with his family, and ſome officers of rank, to dine with the Prince of Naſſau, the party were ſurpriſed by a violent ſtorm when in the middle of the Rhine, near the ſmall iſland called Ingelheimer. And the boat, when juſt about to enter a ſmall bay in that iſland, was overſet by the wreck of a windmill deſtroyed by the ſtorm, and the whole company periſhed.

10 *Meſſidor. June 28.*

Certain accounts have been received, that our fleet, on the 22d of Prairial (June 10) had paſſed the ſouthern point of Sicily. The Engliſh fleet on the 25th, (June 13) were off the Iſland of Elba. According to this intelligence, our fleet then had the ſtart of the Engliſh by three days ſail, or by the diſtance between the Iſland of Elba and the ſouthern point of Sicily. This intelligence may be depended on.—*L'Echo de la Republique Francaiſe.*

A letter from Marſeilles, dated Prairial 30, (June 18,) ſtates, that Captain Galibardi, who arrived there the preceding evening from Smyrna, had depoſed that on the 20th of that month he had been taken by an Engliſh frigate, and ſet at liberty twenty-four hours after as being under the Grecian flag. He reports that the Captain of the ſaid frigate, on diſmiſſing him at Gaſita, an Iſland on the African coaſt, near Tunis, told him he had ſpoken on the 19th with a Daniſh ſhip, the maſter of which aſſured him that he had ſeen on the 18th near Maretino, an Iſland on the weſtern part of Sicily, 13 French ſhips of the line, 10 frigates, and three or four hundred tranſports, and that he did not meet with a ſingle Engliſh ſhip in his courſe.

Breſt, 3 Meſſidor, June 21.

A ſmall armament to conſiſt of two frigates, la Fraternite, and la Bellone, with l'Aiguille cutter, deſtined for a ſecret expedition, is preparing here with the utmoſt diſpatch. It will be commanded by Captain Second, who has a proviſional brevet as a Poſt-Captain. It appears that this Officer, who is juſt arrived at this port, is the author of the plan, for his powers are very extenſive. The Staff has been doubled, and in compliance with his deſire, the crews conſiſt of picked men. Four hundred of the braveſt and moſt robuſt of the marine artillery men have alſo been embarked, and the armament will ſail without delay.

BUONAPARTE.

Various are the opinions reſpecting Buonaparte's deſtination:

1. He is ſaid to be on his way to India. For this purpoſe he muſt land at Alexandria, paſs his army over above 100 miles of ſandy deſart, under the burning rays of a tropical ſun, almoſt vertical there at this ſeaſon. Arrived at Suez, he muſt find tranſports ready to convey his army to the coaſt of Malabar, unoppoſed or unvanquiſhed by our fleet in India. Theſe difficulties to us would ſeem inſurmountable, did we not know the enterprizing ſpirit and hitherto reſiſtleſs power of the modern Hannibal. Once landed on the coaſt of Malabar, he will be received with open arms by Tippoo Saib, who breathes revenge for his late humiliation. We recollect the ſyſtem of colonizing Egypt, which was mentioned in the French Legiſlature. We recollect the proclamation of the Governor of the Mauritius. And we

recollect that a French Director declared that Britain was to be attacked in her most vulnerable part. In opposition to this must be set the improbability that Buonaparte would risk a diminution of his fame by so hazardous an expedition. Yet we believe that this report has occasioned serious discussions in the Cabinet and at the India House.

2. It has been said that his object is to take possession of some of the principal islands in the Mediterranean, Candia, Cyprus, Malta--perhaps Sicily. The Sovereigns of those islands are not, it is true, at War with France; but we remember the fable of the wolf and the lamb: [illegible]

3. To effect a revolution, and to re-establish a Republic in Greece, has been mentioned as the design of the expedition. To the eye of philosophy, or of general policy, a change in the Turkish Government appears desirable. And a close correspondence has taken place between the French and the Greeks through the island of Corfu, which the former have seized. This indeed will not be strictly consistent with the news, which induced the late Empress Catherine to call a young Russian Prince Constantine.

4. There are many, who affirm that Buonaparte is to penetrate through the Turkish dominions into Poland, in order to restore the Poles to their former independance, and to the rank, which they once obtained in the list of nations. The French General told his army that they took no horses, because they would be well mounted as soon as they reached the place of their destination. It will naturally be asked, whether France is willing to attack in Poland the united power of Austria, Russia, and Prussia? Perhaps she is sensible of the inimical sentiments of these Powers, and will not wait till they strike the first blow.

5 Nor are those wanting, who think it probable that the French army will invade the Crimea, and the southern parts of Russia, dispossess her of Oczakow, and strengthen the Turkish frontier against that Empire.

We have thus stated the various opinions that prevail respecting this mysterious armament, and shall leave our readers to form their own conclusions.

CORK.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The engagement so humourously described by DETECTOR, *which took place a few Evenings since on the* Black-Rock-Road, *and in which the* vulgar fury *of certain* delicate Ladies, *of Patrick-Street, was so conspicuous, should appear in our Paper, but that we reccommend* DETECTOR *to use the nervous arm of the Civil or Military Law, as such* miscreants *would but disgrace critical flagellation.— Do these [illegible] patriots think that Treason is to be sanctified by* female *lips?—Or are the horrors of the* North-Gaol *rendered less terrible, by their* frequent visitations there?

We stop the press to say that the London papers of the 6th Inst. are this moment arrived, they confirm *the taking of the Island of Malta by the French force under the* command of *Bounaparte*, and his squadron which sailed from Toulon a short time since, the mystery of that armament and its destination is at length developed.

The spirit of philosophy having been employed by the *Jacobins* for the purpose of destroying order in *France* and of subjugating so many other countries, it become a matter of consequence to enquire how far it could have been resisted in its commencement, and whether we have yet the means in our power to oppose its progress: It appears clear that this enthusiasm for infidelity could only be resisted by some principle as powerful as itself. A spirit of *Religion* ought to have been opposed to the spirit of *Philosophy*, but unfortunately the *Religion* of the higher orders in France rendered this impossible and left the country therefore at the mercy of the *Philosophers*, it is obviously owing to the same want of *Religion* that some of the fairest countries in Europe have been subdued, and we fe fear not to declare, that *Religion may*, but that *Religion* ONLY can save the world from the further progress of this evil.

To the Editor of the Cork Herald.

SIR,

THE Morning Chronicle (an English Paper whose springs are moved by the Jacobins of the London Corresponding Society, and are Whig Club), having thought fit to traduce two respectable families in Ireland, by attributing to them exclusively the late alarming state of this kingdom, I beg leave through your Paper to offer the following remarks to the consideration of those whose credulity might otherwise be imposed upon by the malicious falsehoods of those and other Jacobin Prints. The Morning Chronicle asserts roundly, that "the CLARES (as with its usual accuracy, it stiles LORD CLARE) and BERESFORDS, have caused the Civil War, and are Guilty of the blood now shedding in Ireland."

These are heavy charges. One should have imagined that common decency and humanity would have hesitated—that the most uncommon impudence would hardly have ventured, to pronounce any one man, or set of men, the executive cause of the scenes of Murder Pillage, and desolation, which have been acting in Ireland, without giving one thought to the principals, the accursed principals of France, which after having laid waste the country in which they spring, have carried war, and wickedness and misery into every other country in Europe where the *armies* or the *arts* of France could open them a passage.

The fiend-like spirit of faction never prompted a more desperate and shameless falsehood.

Let us see if we cannot find some motive for such vileness and stupidity, more obvious, and coming more home to the business and bosom of the Morning Chronicle, and its supporters, than the mere warmth of discussion upon a great public subject. That alone could not account for such rancour.

With respect to the "Clares," alias lord Clare, it is undoubtedly true, that he is supposed to have resisted in the first instance, the repeal of some few of the Restrictive Laws against the Catholics—but his resistance was not long. The laws were repealed. Is there in this any thing to bring, down upon his head the guilt of all the blood that has been shed in Ireland, in this unnatural and unprovoked Rebellion? There is not a Protestant-ascendancy man in Ireland, not a parader round King William's statue, not a Whig of them all, but has done as much; though some of them undoubtedly changed their tone a little sooner, and why?---not out of regard to Catholics; but because the catholic question offered a fair handle to *party violence*; and was taken up as an instrument of factious opposition, which, joined with the question of Parliamentary reform, might have shaken the Government of Ireland to its foundation.

So much for Lord Clare's resistance to the catholics claims. But he is a *Judge* as well as a *Politician*. In this character how has he acted? There is but one voice throughout Ireland——Party itself has never dared to impeach his character in this respect. No man ever discharged the duties of the high office that he holds, more entirely to the satisfaction of his own country. No man ever contended more strenuously, at all times, and under all circumstances, for the maintenance of a close and permanent connection between this country and Great Britain.

Where then is his crime? — Let the Morning Chronicle ask its Employers, if they happen to remember any such question as that of *Regecy?*

As to "the Beresfords," it is at first to be observed, that no individual of that family has now or ever had, a place in the cabinet. Even the Morning Chronicle might have known, that being First Commissioner of the Revenue does not give a man any share in Administration.

The Gentleman who is the particular object of so much jacobinic obloquy, has now been in the service of Government these thirty years, and the business of his station leaves him little leisure for other avocations: he has nothing to do with ministers but to send them his accounts, and has seldom, if ever, spoken in Parliament, but on that particular branch of public business, for which only he is responsible.

Mr. Beresford has not spent his patrimony at the *Gaming table*, or his evenings over the *Bottle*; he does not harangue at *Political Clubs*, instead of attending his duty in *Parliament*; has never been known to assert one day, what he has been forced to deny or explain away the next; neither has he studied the law, to try how far it can be perverted: in a word, Mr. Beresford is a sincere lover of his country, and, what is still a greater crime in the opinion of the Morning Chronicle, he holds a place for which a member of the late Opposition has long had an ardent desire.

Of Lord Waterford, the head of the Beresford family, it is not necessary to speak, as neither he, nor any of his sons, hold any employment under Government, except commanding a militia regiment be construed into a place. It is well known that he is an amiable and honourable man, and it may not be amiss to add, that this nobleman, together with the rest of this "sanguinary family," have constantly resided on their own estates, & are as good judges of the real state of Ireland as the Whig Club, or Corresponding Society, or even the Morning Chronicle itself.

I should have hoped the late circumstances might have taught the Morning Chronicle a little caution —— what if one of those "sanguinary Beresfords," whom it so wantonly labours to provoke, should find leisure to take the opinion of a Jury on one of those atrocious libels, if ever ventured upon by that or any other paper.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

MODERATO.

We are happy to present our readers with the amount of the military force in this kingdom, collected from the best authority.

4 Regiments of Dragoon Guards, 4, 5, 6, and 7, six troops each, 40 men to a troop, - - - 960

5 Regiments Light Dragoons, 5, 9, 22, 23, and 24th Regiments, - - 1200

8 Regiments of Foot, 6, 13, 30, 41, 54, 64, 68, and 89, of which 3 are skeletons, say - - 450; 5, 600 each, - 3000 — 3450

8 Regiments Fencible Cavalry, Ancient British, Cambridge, Mid Lothian, New Romney, - - - 960

34 Regiments Fencible Infantry, Aberdeen, Argyleshire 2d battalion, Angus-shire, Caithness, Devon and Cornwall, Durham, Dunbarton, Lord Elgin's, Essex, Fraser's, Fifeshire, Inverness, Northampton, N. Lowland, Leicester, Perthshire 2d battalion, Rothesay and Caithness, Marks 2d battalion, Reay, Northumberland, Loyal Tay, Suffolk, York, Somersetshire, 400 each, - 9600

5 Companies Invalids, 250—3 companies Artillery, 90—2 regiments of Hessians, 1000—the Guards, 2000—25th Foot, 600—100th ditto, 1000, - - - - - - - 4940

Fencible Cavalry gone and going.

Lancashir, 250 - Oxfordshire, 250—Berwickshire, 260—Lanark, 260—Dumfries-shire, 260—Durham, 260 Roxborough, 260 - Militia, 12,000, 13800

Exclusive of the Yeomanry of Ireland, and the Irish Militia and Flying Artillery, - - - - - 50,000

Total Force, 88250

N. B. Twenty thousand men have since been added.

To the Editor of the Cork Herald

SIR,

The public attention has been so long directed to the pending negociation between the French and the Emperor that it requires either an uncommon share of *faith*, to believe them sincere, for a considerable portion of *patience* to travel the slow and mazy round of its prolonged formalities.

The proceedings at Rastadt consist chiefly in reciprocations of civilities between Count Cobenzel and Francoise de Neufchateau. The Ex-director, it appears, can cross the river by day, though the Constitution (wisely no doubt, as being, like all the preceding Constitutions of the French, a master-piece of "human wisdom") forbids his sleeping out of the territory of the Republic. As for count Cobenzel, he can cross and re-cross at his pleasure, or rather (as befits the representative of the first crowned head in Europe) at the pleasure of his opposite neighbour, the Ex-director. We have it not from any very good authority, that Francois is in the habit of laying wagers—that he will bring M. Cobenzel over at any hour of the day or night, at five minutes warning—and that the Boatmen are observed to laugh whenever the first minister and minister plenipotentiary of his imperial Majesty, the Emperor and King, comes down to the bank of the river in a great hurry, in consequence of a summons from the French Ex-poet and Politician—but there is every reason to believe that Neufchateau would win his wagers, if he laid them—and the watermen of the *Rhine* must have very little taste for ridicule, if they are not amused with the *fetching and carrying* which *M. Cobenzel* has been taught since his arrival at *Rastadt*; and which it is but justice to say, he has taken to as naturally as though he were born for it.

While peace is negotiating in this manner; a peace in which, if the materials are to answer to the workmanship, there will be as much care taken of the dignity of the Emperor, as there will be security provided for the integrity of the Empire; the Austrian Government is, however, continuing its armaments. The regiments are recruited to the full War Establishment; and it should seem, therefore, that there *are* some points, although the French have not yet been fortunate enough to hit upon them, which would provoke a renewal of hostilities. The French, it must be owned, have not been wanting in ingenuity, nor in their endeavours to discover what are the topics of interest, or of feeling, what are the *sore places*, as it were, of the Austrian Government where a touch would irritate, and perhaps drive them into action. And to an impartial Observer, it would really appear that they have gone as far as they could go upon this system.

It would indeed be a bold undertaking, to pronounce what is the utmost length that France *can* proceed in insult and aggression, even under the pretext of not meaning hostility; and it is not easy, after what we have seen, to conjecture what are the extremest limits of Austrian suffering and forbearance. But if one had been consulted beforehand by the Directory, upon the degrees of provocation upon which they might venture, without incurring the risque of a rupture, an honest Counsellor would probably have advised them to stop far short of what they have already done, and done safely.

If the Directory had failed in the first place—"We mean to cancel and annul the Preliminaries of Leoben, as having been extorted from our generosity. We shall make another treaty as a new basis for the negotiation of peace; and this Treaty we shall equally disregard in the course of our subsequent proceedings; and if ever it is referred to on the part of the Emperor, shall treat his ministers as blockheads and drivellers, for supposing that we could intend to adhere literally to stipulations so little to our own advantage. We shall erect new republics in the neighbourhood of the Emperor's dominions, and partly out of the spoils of his territory;—and as for the Cessions which we make to him, we shall take care to strip them bare of every thing that is valuable, to give them into his hands in the most defenceless and distracted state; and after he is in possession of them, shall continue to foment and encourage a spirit of discontent and resistance, which may at no distant period wrest them from him again, without our stir; or, at all events, must render them a barren and profitless acquisition full of turbulence, anxiety, and danger."

To this who would not have answered—beware—if you mean peace, this is not the way to attain it. This is more than any power on earth can bear.

"Mean Peace!"—would the Directory reply, "Hear further. We shall, beside these essential matters, contrive to wound the pride of the Austrian Monarchy, to revolt the feelings of the Austrian People", and then they would have developed the plan of Bernadott's proceedings at *Vienna*. "Will this lead to war?"

It cannot chuse but do so—would have been the inevitable answer.

"No matter; We shall be before hand with the court of *Vienna*, and ask reparation of it, for the insult which it will have sustained.—We will demand the dismission of their minister: if they appoint another, it will probably be Cobenzel; and if it be; we will (it is almost too ludicrous to state; but we will) make Buonaparte send him a letter, saying that nobody but they two can settle the business at Rastadt; and then"—

—"If Count Cobenzel comes, it will be well; you will have tried *Vienna* high enough, and it will be time to have done with this system of useless provocation."

"Done! if Buonaparte were indeed to meet him, that might be possible; but Buonaparte will have other work on his hands. No, no; we shall send an ex-director to meet him, a minister whom a sort of constitutional Hydrophobia will prevent from crossing the boundary river (for we ought to have mentioned, that we will have the *Rhine* for our boundary let the Emperor or empire say what they please); and then, with an erect and inflamed insolence on one side, and a broken and subdued spirit on the other, we may probably negotiate to some advantage.!!

If this had been stated *before* the event, is there a mind so pacific that would have anticipated any thing but war? But all this *has* happened; and the peace which is to save Europe, is still negotiating. The peace *may* be concluded in form; but it is not by such a peace that Europe can be *saved.*

MANSION HOUSE.

Cork, 10th July, 1798.

BENEFACTIONS received by the Mayor towards the relief of the Widow and Children of such Soldiers &c. as have fallen or may fall in defence of their country in the present Rebellion.

		£	s.	d.
The Mayor		22	15	
Ben. Bousfield Esq.		11	7	6
Richard Kellett Esq.		11	7	6
Richard Pike Esq.		11	7	6
Mich. Busteed Esq.		5	13	9
Mr. Sheriff Harding,		5	13	9
Thomas Pope Esq.		2	5	6
Rev. Walter Richards,		2	5	6
Mr. M'Donald, (Parade)		3	8	3
Mr. Carden Terry,		1	2	9
Mr. Thomas Bennett,		1	2	9
An Unknown Hand,		2	5	6
Capt. Lord Visct. Donoughmore L. C. Legion		22	15	
Capt. Goold	do.	17	1	3
Capt. Sir Rich. Kellet,	do.	11	7	6
Capt. Travers,	do.	5	13	9
Captain Johnston,	do.	5	13	9
Captain Jeffrys,	do.	11	7	6
Captain Galway,	do.	3	8	3
Captain Waters,	do.	11	7	6
Lieutenants Walker,	do.	5	13	9
—— Goold,	do.	11	7	6
—— D. Perrier,	do.	5	13	9
—— G. Perrier,	do.	5	13	9
—— G. Waters,	do.	5	13	9
—— Stackpole,	do.	2	5	6
—— Maziere,	do.	3	8	3
—— Haly,	do.	2	5	6
—— Persse,	do.	5	13	9
—— Cuthbert,	do.	5	13	9
—— Wm. Lane,	do.	11	7	6
Wm. Crawford, Esq.	do.	22	15	0
Wm. Beamish, Esq.	do.	22	15	0
Richard Barrett, Esq.	do.	22	15	0
Richard Fitton, Esq.	do.	5	13	9
Isaac Morgan, Esq.	do.	11	7	6
Wm. Lumley, Esq.	do.	5	13	9
Daniel Connor, Esq.	do.	5	13	9
Wm. Goold, Esq.	do.	5	13	9
Stephen Coppinger, Esq.	do.	5	13	9
Francis Goold (Patrick) Esq.	do.	2	5	6
Mr. M. U. Doyle,	do.	3	8	3
— John Moylan,	do.	3	8	3
— John Therry,	do.	3	8	3
— Thos. Gonnell,	do.	5	13	9
— Edmond Kenifeck,	do.	5	13	9
Hugh Lawton, Esq.	do.	3	8	3
Bryan Sheehy, Esq.	do.	3	8	3
John Callanan, M. D.		5	13	9
John Franklin, Esq.	L. C. L.	3	8	3
Denis Moylan, Esq.	do.	3	8	3
John O'Conor, Esq.	do.	2	5	6
John O'Mullane, Esq.	do.	2	5	6
Thos. Rochfort, Esq.	do.	2	5	6
E. H. Hopper, Esq.	do.	5	13	9
Nichs. Therry, Esq.	do.	5	13	9
Mr. Corns. Donegan,	do.	3	8	3
Mr. John Casey,	do.	1	2	9
Mr. E. Connellan,	do.	3	8	3
Mr. Daniel Goold,	do.	2	5	6
Mr. Robert Burke,	do.	3	8	3
Mr. Thomas Sheehan,	do.	2	5	6
Mr. Jeremiah M'Sweeny,	do.	3	8	3
Mr. John Barrett,	do.	1	2	9
Mr. Myles Barlow,	do.	1	2	9
Mr. William Coppinger,	do.	2	5	6
Mr. John Scraggs,	do.	3	8	3
Justin M'Carthy, Esq.	do.	2	5	6
Standish Barry, Esq.	do.	3	8	3
Hatton Conron, Esq.	do.	2	5	6
H. A. Goold, Esq.	do.	3	8	3
Mr. Alex. M'Carthy	do.	1	2	9
Mr. J. Martin, Glanmire,	do.	1	2	9
Mr. Robt. O'Donoghue,	do.	1	2	9
Wm. Philips, Esq.		2	5	6
Revd. A. Hyde		5	13	9
Mr. James Williamson,		1	2	9
Mr. M. T. Fulham,		2	5	6
Mr. John Bluett,		1	2	9
Mr. Joseph King,		2	5	6
Hon. and Rev. Dean St. Laurence,		5	13	9
Mr. Edward Daly, R. C. V.		1	2	9
		£.472	1s.	3d.

Further Subscriptions for this laudable Purpose, will be received by the MAYOR, or at the Bank of Messrs. KELLET and Co.

POETRY.

BALLYNAHINCH.

A NEW SONG.

By a Fifer in the Drumballyroney Volunteers.

I.

A certain great Statesman, whom all of us know,
In a certain Assembly, no long while ago,
Declar'd from this Maxim he never would flinch,
" That no Town was so *loyal* as *Ballynahinch.*"

II.

The great Statesman it seems had perused all their faces,
And been mightily struck with their loyal grimaces;
While each Townsman had sung, like a Throstle or Finch,
" We are all of us *loyal*, at *Ballynahinch.*"

III.

The great Statesman return'd to his Speeches and Readings;
And the *Ballynahinchers* resum'd their Proceedings;
They had most of them sworn " *We'll be true to the* Frinch*,"
So *loyal* a Town was this *Ballynahinch!*

IV.

Determin'd their Landlord's fine words to make good,
They hid Pikes in his Haggard, cut Staves in his Wood;
And attack'd the King's Troops—the assertion to clinch,
That no Town is so *loyal* as *Ballynahinch.*

V.

O! had we but trusted the *Rebel's* Professions,
Mix their Cannon with smiles, and their Pikes with concessions:
Tho' they still took an *ell*, when we gave them an *inch*,
They would all have been *loyal*-like *Ballynahinch.*

* *Helping the* French.

From the Packets of Sunday and Monday.

AMERICA.

[*From the New York Commercial Advertiser of June 21, 1798.*]

The Address of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, to the Executive of the United States.

SIR,

The Legislature of the State of Connecticut is not in the habit of interfering in the administration of the general government, nor of obtruding opinions or advice upon the Councils of the Union. We have been accustomed to exhibit, as a fair and sufficient proof of our affection for the national constitution, an uniform obedience to the laws, and an undeviated respect for the constituted authorities; but at a time when the American nation is deeply injured and insulted, by the lawless aggressions and imperious claims of a foreign power—when our enemies profess to confide in our disunion—and boasts of " the means" of severing the affections of our citizens from the government of their choice—it would ill comport with our duty or our feelings, to repress the sentiments by which we are animated.

That the United States, extensively concerned in commercial intercourse, should be, in some degree, affected by a war which desolates Europe, was to be expected: but that a neutrality fair and impartial should be openly and insidiously attacked—that intrigues of a complexion and character the most formidable to our internal peace, should be industriously practised—that one Ambassador should be refused an audience—and that three Envoys, sent expressly as the messengers of peace, should be treated with contemptuous neglect, or, for their overtures, so just and honourable, demands the most insolent and insufferable should be substituted by the government of a nation assuming the high appellation of a great and magnanimous republic, was not to be believed till realized, and can be ascribed only to a lust of domination which knows no bounds, and to an abandonment of the principles of morality and justice, without example in the history of the world.

Filled with astonishment and indignation, at events which threaten our national existence, we highly applaud the dignity and firmness so conspicuously displayed by the executive, and the prompt and efficacious measures adopted by the government, and we assure them of our firm and hearty support.

We deprecate war, but we cherish our independence: it was won by a struggle too severe, to be easily surrendered. We revere the names, the virtues, and the sufferings of our ancestors. The inestimable gift of civil and religious freedom derived from them shall not be impaired in our hands, and no sacrifice of blood or treasure shall be esteemed too dear, to transmit the precious inheritance to posterity.

" Accept, Sir, in this perilous hour, our most fervent wishes for your personal happiness, and for the peace and honour of the nation over which you preside. Reposing entire confidence in the wisdom and fortitude of our rulers, we commit them and the interest of this great people to the GOD of our Fathers.

Signed at the request, and in behalf of the General Assembly,

JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

ANSWER.

To his excellency Jonathan Trumbull, Governor, and to the Honourable the Legislature of the State of Connecticut.

GENTLEMEN,

An Address, so affectionate and respectful, carries with it a dignity and authority which is the more honourable to me, as it comes from a legislature, which, although not in the habit of interfering in the administration of the general government, has exhibited an uniform affection for the national constitution, and an undeviating respect to the laws and constituted authorities.

There can never be a time when it will be more necessary for the nation to express the sentiments by which [illegible] than when it is deeply injured by lawless aggressions, and insulted by imperious claims of a foreign power, professing to confide in our disunion, and boasting of the means of severing the affections of our citizens from the government of their choice.

Your approbation of the conduct and measures of government, and assurances of a firm and hearty support, are of great and high importance, and demand my most respectful and grateful acknowledgments.

With you I cherish our independence, revere the names, the virtues, and the sufferings of our ancestors; and admire the resolution, that the inestimable gift of civil and religious freedom shall never be impaired in our hands, and that no sacrifice of blood, or treasure, shall be esteemed too dear, to transmit the precious inheritance to posterity.

I return my most fervent wishes for your personal happiness and the peace and honour of the nation, committing all, with all their interests, to the GOD of our Fathers.

Philadelphia, May 21, 1798. } JOHN ADAMS.

PHILADELPHIA,

MAY 28.

By Mr. Vincent Low, who arrived from Cape Henlopen yesterday afternoon, we have received the melancholy news of the loss of his Britannic Majesty's sloop of war De Braak, Captain Drew, which overset in Old Kiln Roads about four o'clock last Friday afternoon; she was at the time, under the mainsail and reefed topsails, just about to cast anchor, a mile from the light-house, her boat alongside waiting for the Captain, who intended to go shore at Lewes Town; a sudden flew of wind laid her down on her beam-ends; she immediately filled and went down, with Captain Drew, his Lieutenant and 38 officers, seamen, and marines. The rest of the ship's company, about 25, including the boatswain, escaped in the boats, and several were taken up by a pilot boat.

The De Braak parted with the fleet off the Western Islands in chase of a strange sail, and was unable to rejoin the convoy; about 25 days ago she fell in with and captured a Spanish ship from La Plata, bound to Spain, with a very valuable cargo, consisting of 200 tons of copper in bars, a quantity of cocoa, &c. the Prize is arrived in the Delaware; 12 of the prisoners were lost in the sloop of war.

The unfortunate Captain Drew was brother to Capt. Drew of the Cerberus frigate, who was drowned in Plymouth Sound, on the 15th of January last.

MAY 31.

On Monday the surviving Spanish prisoners, taken in the prize of his Britannic Majesty's sloop of war De Braak, were brought up to Philadelphia, and given up to the agents of Spain.

The crew of the De Braak consisted of 85 persons in all, about half of whom were saved, including those who were in the prize. The officers left alive are the prize-master, a midshipman, and the boatswain. The accident altogether is a most melancholy one, but it is greatly heightened by the circumstance of the Captain's Lady being so near as New York, where she was every hour in anxious expectation of the happiness of meeting him. The prize lies at the fort.

THE HAMBURGH MAIL.

LEGHORN.

MAY 29.

The Toulon Fleet which consists of above 300 sail, after remaining some time near the Island of Gorgona off this port, where it was joined by the Transports from Civita Vecchia, weighed and sailed towards the Eastward.

In the three Spanish Ports of Malaga, Almeria, and Carthagena, there are above seventy neutral ships that have been carried in there; as, if there is the least mistake in the pass or leading of the ship, it is declared a lawful prize.

The Spanish fleet at Cadiz has received orders to attack the English fleet as soon as the latter shall be weakened by detaching some ships of war to the Mediterranean.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

MAY 11.

A Russian fleet of twelve ships of the line and fourteen frigates, has sailed from the harbours of the Crimea. Most of the frigates are of 40 guns. There are also sixty galleys with land forces. As Russia is on the best terms with the Porte, this fleet appears to have a secret destination in the Mediterranean. A second fleet is also fitting out at Cherson.

ZURICH.

JUNE 10.

The following is a more circumstantial account of the carrying away of the treasure of this town.

On the 5th of June, the French war Commissary, Pommier, gave notice, that citizen Rapinat would come in the evening to inspect the treasure, and that therefore the deputies of the chamber of administratiion might hold themselves in readiness. About six o'clock, Rapinat, Roughiere, and Pomier, made their appearance with soldiers, and required the keys of the Treasury. These were refused him, and secretary Meiss hastened to fetch the Statthalter, Pfenniger, and the President of the chamber of Administration, Wyss; both of whom came, and protested against such a proceeding. Rapinat then demanded the keys, saying, menacingly *(Voila les Bayonettes)* " You see the bayonets!" To which the Statthalter, Pfenniger replied, " Had we so many bayonets as you, we would dispute it with you. I shall immediately send an account of this proceeding to Arau." " You will!" said Rapinat, " then do not forget to add, that we shall cary it away in four days time." He then broke off the seal, and ransacked the treasury, which was yesterday carried away in waggons by the French.

LONDON,

JULY 3.

A letter from Charlestown, South Carolina, dated 12th May, says, " The dispatches from our Ambassador at Paris have united us as a band of brothers ready for the field. Our merchant vessels are all arming

" An Alien Bill is about to be brought into the American Congress, to prevent the great influx of foreigners; nor less than 10,000 fugitives from the West India Islands have lately arrived in Philadelphia, and 300 Irishmen were naturalized in one day, with the view of carrying an Election in favour of a jacobin Senator, in which, however, they were defeated by the exertions of the federal side."

Admiral Lord Vincent Duncan has had his last audience of Earl Spencer, and taken his leave of the Admiralty Board previous to setting off to join his squadron on the North Sea station.

The Royal Family have received further recent accounts from Stutgardt, of the complete restoration of the Dutchess of Wirtemberg's health, after her late lying in, and of the general joy expressed by all ranks of people upon the occasion; there having been a grand Gala to celebrate her Royal and Serene Highness's return to the public circles. The gardens of the Ducal court, always highly spoken of as among the most beautiful, as well as extensive, of any on the Continent, are likely to receive some additions from the well known taste of the Dutchess, of which there are pleasing monuments left behind in her native country at Kew, Frogmore, and the gardens at Buckingham-house.

The speech from the throne is dignified and manly, It is such as a British Monarch should deliver, and it is what a British Public must feel and admire. What is said of the pernicious principles of France, and the disastrous effects they have produced wherever they are circulated, is a truth which the lamentable history of these times too obviously demonstrates. These pernicious principles have unfortunately extended to Ireland, but the miseries they have occasioned will, we doubt not, operate as an awful warning, and prevent them from infecting the people of this country, and interrupting the blessing which our excellent constitution has so long imparted.

The West India fleet, consisting of upwards of 100 sail under convoy of his Majesty's ship Alfred, of 74 guns, and other ships of war, is safe arrived in the Downs. Not a single ship is missing.

Extract of a letter from on board the Royal Sovereign, dated in sight of Ushant, June 26, 1798.

" No material occurrence has taken place in the squadron since my last:—the enemy, we learn, are still using their best exertions to get a fleet to sea, for which we are not less anxious than themselves. The best intelligence from neutral vessels state them as putting the crews of all merchant ships in the strictest requisition, and that another flag at the fore has been hoisted since the 20th inst. We keep a strict look out for them, our squadron never being a single day out of sight of Ushant."

An article dated Philadelphia 28th of May, states the loss of his Majesty's sloop of war De Braak, Captain Drew, which overset in Old Kiln Roads; the Captain and 38 officers, seamen and marines went down with her, and only 25 of her crew were saved.

The Hamburgh mail says, that a Russian fleet, consisting of 12 sail of the line and 14 frigates, has sailed from the ports of the Crimea, and supposed to have a secret destination in the Mediterranean—a second fleet is fitting out at Cherson.

It is reported that Government have received intelligence of the Toulon fleet having arrived at Alexandria, and that Buonaparte has landed his troops there.

A correspondent who has read the wild conjectures of the London prints, respecting the destination of the Toulon expedition, particularly those who make the British settlements in the East Indies the object, has amused himself with the following itinerary of two ways that if such a Quixote plan is really thought of, must one or other be adopted.

The first exhibits a course of 900 miles by land through the burning deserts of Syria; and 1700 miles by water, to the shores of the Dekan at Bombay; the second, of 50 miles by land, through the lands of Suez, and 3,950 by sea, to the same coast:—thus from

	Miles.
Tripoli, in Syria, to Hamon (land) -	150
Hamon to Palmyra, ditto, - - - -	50
Palmyra to Bagdat (the caravan tract,) ditto,	350
Bagdat, on the Euphrates to the Persia Gulf,	350
Down the Persian Gulf to the Arabian Sea,	500
The Arabian Sea to Bombay, - - -	1,200
Miles, - -	2,600

The second thus, from

Alexandria up the Nile to Cairo (water)	150
Cairo, over the sands to Suez (land) - -	50
Suez, through the Red Sea to the Arabian Sea, - - - - - - -	1,800
The Arabian Sea to Bombay, - - -	2000
Miles - - -	4000

The John, Captain Malcolm, from St. Petersburgh, laden with tallow, hemp, &c. arrived at Leith on Thursday. She left St. Petersburgh the 2d ult. and is the first ship that has arrived from thence at Leith this summer.

The Venus, Gavin, for Leith, is arrived in the channel, from Oporto.

PLYMOUTH.

JULY 1.

The Royal Lancashire regiment of militia, who were encamped at Maker heighes, are embarking on board the following ships now in the Sound, destined to Ireland, viz.

Dictator,	64	guns,	Capt. Martin.
Hindostan,	54	——	Mulock.
Medusa,	50	——	Becher.
Magnanime,	44	——	De Courcy.
Galatea,	32	——	Byng.

The baggage of the regiment is now shipping from one of the gun-boats on board the men of war, but the embarkation of the troops will not be compleated this evening, on account of a strong wind from the S. W. Two of the boats have been driven into Catwater, and the troops that were on board them have landed at Plymouth, to wait the winds abating. The above ships will sail the moment the wind proves favourable.

PORTSMOUTH.

JULY 2.

Arrived, the Grand Falcon cutter, with one of the French gun-vessels taken at Marcou.

This morning the Charon, Ulysses, and Coromandell, after having been buffeted in South Yarmouth roads, for some days, by adverse gales, returned through the Needles to Stocks Bay, with the Dorset and South Devon regiments of militia on board for Ireland. The Ulysses has parted with an anchor, and the other ships have sustained some damage.

MARGATE—July 2.

The squadron under the command of Captain Lawford, viz. the Romney, Champion, Plover, and Wolverrine, are just returned to our roads from their cruise off the coast of Flanders. They bring in with them a Danish frigate, and convoy of 18 sail, laden with naval stores, and supposed to be bound for Toulon; they are consequently detained. A similar convoy is expected in a few days, so that the squadron will only take in water and return immediately to their station in hopes of intercepting them. A fine fleet of about 120 sail of West Indiamen are now passing by on their way to the Thames—one of which, the Hope, Captain Thomas, I am just informed, is totally lost on the Goodwin Sands—the crew are saved. —The inflexible, Wassenaar, and Alkmaar, still continue off this place.

CORK: Printed by JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)* —☞ *This Paper is published at the Cork Herald Office, Caroline-street, opposite the Post-Office, where Advertisements, Essays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The Cork Herald:

OR, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.—No. 45.] SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1798. [Price, Four-Pence.

MANSION HOUSE,

Cork, 10th July, 1798.

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—— G. Waters, do.	5	13	9
—— Stackpole, do.	2	5	6
—— Maziere, do.	3	8	3
—— Haly, do.	2	5	6
—— Perse, do.	5	13	9
—— Cuthbert, do.	5	13	9
—— Wm. Lane, do.	11	7	6
Wm. Crawford, Esq. do.	22	15	0
Wm. Beamish, Esq. do.	22	15	0
Richard Barrett, Esq. do.	22	15	0
Richard Fitton, Esq. do.	5	13	9
Isaac Morgan, Esq. do.	11	7	6
Wm. Lumley, Esq. do.	5	13	9
Daniel Connor, Esq. do.	5	13	9
Wm. Goold, Esq. do.	5	13	9
Stephen Coppinger, Esq. do.	5	13	9
Francis Goold (Patrick) Esq. do.	2	5	6
Mr. M. U. Doyle, do.	3	8	3
— John Moylan, do.	3	8	3
— John Therry, do.	3	8	3
— Thos. Gonnell, do.	5	13	9
— Edmond Kenifeck, do.	5	13	9
Hugh Lawton, Esq. do.	3	8	3
Bryan Sheehy, Esq. do.	3	8	3
John Callanan, M. D.	5	13	9
John Franklin, Esq. L. C. L.	3	8	3
Denis Moylan, Esq. do.	3	8	3
John O'Conor, Esq. do.	2	5	6
John O'Mullane, Esq. do.	2	5	6
Thos. Rochfort, Esq. do.	2	5	6
E. H. Hopper, Esq. do.	5	13	9
Nichs. Therry, Esq. do.	5	13	9
Mr. Corns. Donegan, do.	3	8	3
Mr. John Casey, do.	1	2	9
Mr. E. Connellan, do.	3	8	3
Mr. Daniel Goold, do.	2	5	6
Mr. Robert Burke, do.	3	8	3
Mr. Thomas Sheehan, do.	2	5	6
Mr. Jeremiah M'Sweeny, do.	3	8	3
Mr. John Barrett, do.	1	2	9
Mr. Myles Barlow, do.	1	2	9
Mr. William Coppinger, do.	2	5	6
Mr. John Scraggs, do.	3	8	3
Justin M'Carthy, Esq. do.	2	5	6
Standish Barry, Esq. do.	3	8	3
Hatton Conron, Esq. do.	2	5	6
H. A. Goold, Esq. do.	3	8	3
Mr. Alex. M'Carthy do.	1	2	9
Mr. J. Martin, Glanmire, do.	1	2	9
Mr. Robt. O'Donoghue, do.	1	2	9
Wm. Phillips, Esq.	2	5	0
Revd. A. Hyde	5	13	9
Mr. James Williamson,	1	2	9
Mr. M. T. Fulham,	2	5	6
Mr. John Bluett,	1	2	9
Mr. Joseph King,	2	5	6
Hon. and Rev. Dean St. Laurence,	5	13	9
Mr. Edward Daly, R. C. V.	1	2	9
	£. 472	1s.	3d.

Further Subscriptions for this laudable Purpose, will be received by the MAYOR, or at the Bank of Messrs. KELLET and Co.

FOR SALE,

AT J. MARTN's, SOUTH-MALL,

OLD Priest, Company, and White Port, now Landing per Eliza. Claret, Madeira, Lisbon, and Sherry, in Wood and Bottle.—New Kent Hops in Pockets.—Pernambucco Cotton of remarkable Quality, and Malaga Raisins in Casks and Boxes. July 7.

CLUTTERBUCK, SULLIVAN & CO.

BEG leave to inform their Friends, they are now Landing out of the *Anne*, from *Oporto*, a choice Parcel of WINE, in Pipes and Hhds. —They have also on Sale, several Hundred Dozen of very *Old Port*, in Bottle; *Madeira* and *Claret*; a few Baskets of *Champaigne* and *Tent*; *Arrack*, 20 Years Old, in Bottle; *White Wine Pickling Vinegar*; very Old real Leinster Spirits of *Whiskey*. They are in daily expectation of the Arrival of a Fresh Parcel of TEAS from the present Sales; also Scale and Refined SUGARS, &c. &c. &c. June 30.

NO TIME TO LOSE!!

Drawing Commences 24th Instant:

WHOLE TICKETS, HALVES,

QUARTERS, EIGTHS,

And SIXTEENTHS of TICKETS, in the greatest Variety of Numbers, and at the most reduced *Dublin* Prices, now on Sale, at No. 6, NEW BUILDINGS, *Castle-Street*. July 7.

THE AUCTION

OF a Part of the CARGO, of the *Na. Sa. De Patrocinio Et St. Anna*: consisting of about—

600 Chests Sugar,
2000 Ox-Horns,
And some Dye-Wood,

Which was advertised for Sale on this Day, is adjourned to MONDAY, the 23d of JULY inst. July 7.

For Sale by Auction, at Cork,

ON MONDAY, the 23d of July instant, immediately after the Sale of the remainder of the *Patrocinio's Cargo*—

About 500 Hhds. Red, } *French Wines*;
100 Dit. White, }
32 Pieces *French* Brandy;
22 Casks Preserves;
And 8 Boxes Soap:

Being Goods condemned as Prize to His Majesty's Sloop *Sylph*.

Catalogues and Samples to be had previous to the Sale: apply to JOHN ROCHE, Junr. COVE, and Messrs. PEDDER AND COTTER, CORK. July 7.

THERRY, HOPPER and MEANY,

Are now landing from the last Sales,

200 CHESTS OF TEA.

They have for sale, at their Stores,

Very fine Jamaica Sugar,	in	*Hhds.*
Do. East-India *Do.*	—	*Bags.*
Pepper, in whole and half *Bales.*		
Ginger, in small *Bags.*		
Pearl Barley,	in	*Barrels.*
Rice,	—	*Tierces.*
Coffee,	—	*Barrels.*
Sago,	—	*Boxes.*
Cloves, Mace and Saffron.		
Jamaica Rum, in Puncheons.		

The Teas now arrived, with their Stock on hands, will form a complete Assortment. June 30.

C. DONEGAN has this Day received a supply of OLD PORT WINE, in Pipes and Hhds. per the *Eliza*, from *Oporto*. He has also on Sale:—

Jamaica Rum;
Pickling Vinegar;
A few Hhds. nice flavoured Claret;
Scale and refined Sugars;
Kent Hops;
Virginia Wrapper Tobacco;
Spanish Shumack and Corkwood.

Which he will Dispose of on the lowest possible Terms. June 23.

TO BE LET,

FROM the 29th of September next, for such term as shall be agreed upon, the Corner House and Concerns in Millerd-street, together with a small House, and an excellent new Corn Kiln, adjoining the same in Francis-street, now in the Possession of the Representatives of Attiwell Hayes, Esq. Proposals to be made to Mr. Forrest. Cork, July 11, 1798.

JULY LOTTERY.

Irish State Lottery,

COMMENCES DRAWING JULY 24, 1798.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		Value of Each.		Total Value.
2	of	£. 10.000	is	£. 20,000
2	- -	5,000	- -	10,000
3	- -	2,000	- -	6,000
10	- -	500	- -	5,000
30	- -	100	- -	3,000
60	- -	50	- -	3,000
8,100	- -	10	- -	81,000
	First drawn Blank 13th Day			1,000
	Do. - -	14th Day		1,000
	Do. - -	15th Day		2,000
	Do. - -	16th Day		1,000
	Do. - -	17th Day		5,000
	Do. - -	18th Day		1,000
	Do. - -	19th Day		10,000
	First drawn Ticket,			500
	First drawn Ticket the last morning.			500
21,793	Blanks.			
				£. 150,000

☞ TICKETS and SHARES, *in the greatest variety of Numbers, now on Sale at No.* 6, New-Buildings, CASTLE-STREET. July 4.

FOR SALE,

AT the Stores of DOMINICK WATERS, SONS and CO Red Port Wine of superior Quality, in Pipes and Hhds. The Credit they will give on the sale of this Article, when the Security is undeniable, must secure them a *decided preference*.

They have also for sale,
Very fine Martinique Coffee in Barrels,
Prime Vinegar in Hhds.
First Quality Hops in Pockets,—and
quality to Lump.

Committee-Room, Royal Exchange, June 12.

At a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Fund for the Relief of Widows, and Children of such Soldiers, &c. as have fallen in the Rebellion.

RESOLVED,

THAT it appears that above sixteen hundred Pounds have been already paid in to the Bank of the right hon. *David Latouche*, and *Co.* besides the sum of 350l. which we are now informed has been subscribed by the Rathfarnham cavalry.

RESOLVED,

That it is expedient that this subscription should be *general*; and therefore that the chief Magistrates be, and they are hereby requested, to open Books for the purpose, and to promote the same in their respective cities and towns—and to forward the sums subscribed to the house of the right hon. *David Latouche* and *Co.*

RESOLVED,

That (the Number of Subscribers attending this Day, being small, from the shortness of notice) it is expedient to adjourn till *twelve o'Clock on Thursday next*, when the attendance of all persons desiring of promoting this excellent object, is most earnestly requested, in order to appoint a committee to carry their intentions into effect.

SIR,

As Chairman of the Committee, I am desired to forward to you the above Resolutions, and to request your co-operation and assistance in forwarding this benevolent plan.

I am, Sir, &c.

RICHARD BOURNE.

A copy of the above Resolutions be transmitted from *Dublin* to the *Mayor* of *Cork*——Public Notice is hereby given, that Books will be opened at the Manfion-House, each day from 11 to 3 o,clock, for a *General Subscription* of the benevolent inhabitants of Cork, towards this humane and laudable undertaking.

KINGSMILL BERRY, *Mayor.*

Manfion-House, 20th June.

☞ THE MAYOR and SHERIFFS, give this Notice, that they will protect all *Horses* and *Carriages*, bringing Provisions to Market and returning home. *Manfion-House, Cork, 11th June, 1798.*

WE, the undersigned, have heard with the truest and most grateful sense of pleasure, the very Gallant and Glorious Conduct of his Majesty's Forces, (Troops of the Line, Militia, Fencibles and Yeomanry,) employed in putting down the present Rebellion, and punishing the base attempts to subvert our happy Constitution; and wishing to declare our firm intention to uphold and support the King's Troops, and to substitute ourselves as the Protectors of those Families whose Relations have fallen in this service of their King and Country, do enter into a Subscription for this purpose; and do hereby call upon and invite all his Majesty's Loyal Subjects to afford their mite towards so laudable a purpose.

	£.	s.	d.
General Sir James Stewart,	50	0	0
Brig. Gen. Sir Charles Rofs,	25	0	0
Serjeant Chatterton,	25	0	0
William Chatterton, capt. Enifkiliners,	11	7	6
John Stewart, capt. Enifkiliners,	11	7	6
Richard Hare,	22	15	0
John Pedder,	11	7	6
Richard Perry,	11	7	6
George Stevelly, Royal C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Thomas Harding, R. C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Edward Wilmott,	5	13	9
M. R. Westropp, R. C. V.	11	7	6
Hugh Baker, R. C. V.	11	7	6
James Chatterton, R. C. V.	11	7	6
John Cuthbert, Jun. R. C. V.	11	7	6
Edward Pope, R. C. V.	5	13	9
Anthony Edwards, R. C. V.	5	13	9
N. Maffey,	11	7	6
Wm. Hodder,	11	7	6
Ralph Westropp	5	13	9
Henry S. Perse, Lt. L. C. L.	5	13	9
Bernard Shaw,	11	7	6
Wm. Maxwell,	11	7	6
Henry Bagnell,	5	13	9
Marcus Lynch,	5	13	9
Isaac Morgan,	11	7	6
William Smith,	100	0	0
Sir John Gilman, R. C. V.	11	7	6
George Jack,	11	7	6
John Martin,			
Lieut. Col. Brownrigg,	11	7	6
Major Gray,	11	7	6
Charles Crete,	11	7	6
Morgan Colwell,	5	13	9
D. Lombard,	3	8	3
Joseph Rogers,	5	13	9
Savage French,	22	15	0
Mrs. Robinet,	11	7	6
Michael Morrison,	5	13	9
Thomas Gibbings,	5	13	9
Strettle Jackson,	5	13	9
Major Gibbings,	11	7	6
Michael Wood,	17	1	3
John Cuthbert, sen.	11	7	6
Mrs. Judkin Fitzgerald,	5	13	9
Austin Shinkwin,	5	13	9
Simeon Hardy,	1	2	9
John Latham,	11	7	6
George Collis,	5	13	9
Nicholas Francis Coppinger,	22	15	0
William Hoare,	1	2	9
Daniel Callaghan,	5	13	9
Daniel Lane,	5	13	9
A Poor Man's Mite,		11	4½
Samuel Cooper Austen,	5	13	9
Bradshaw Popham,	2	5	6
Leycester and M'Calls,	34	2	6
John Newman, *Dromore*,	11	7	6
John Thompson,	11	7	6
John Logan,	1	2	9
Benjamin Parven,	1	2	9
Mark Osborne,	2	5	0
D. Denny,	2	5	6
Thomas Biggs,	11	7	6
Thomas White,	3	8	3
David Deane,	2	5	6
Peter Morgan, *Bridestown*,	5	13	9
George Baker,	11	7	6
Jeffry Beasly and Son,	5	13	9
Joseph Woodley,	11	7	6
James Ingram,	2	5	6
Edward D. Freeman,	11	7	6
George Fuller,	1	2	9
Jeremiah O Reily,	1	2	9
Bat. Sullivan,	3	8	3
Ant. Edwards, Profits on printing the Bulletin.	9	2	0
John Cotter	5	13	9
William Harris, *Apollos*,	11	7	6
Christopher Allen,	3	8	3
Rev. John Lombard,	5	13	9

Further Subscriptions will be received by Captain WESTROPP, *Royal Cork Volunteers*, Marlborough-Street. JUNE 9.

☞ THE MAYOR and SHERIFFS will thankfully receive any Information respecting *Concealed Arms*; or any Treasonable Preparation or Practices within the County of the City or City of Cork.—The Information may be conveyed in any manner most convenient; strict secrecy will be observed, and Rewards given in proportion to the Discoveries which may be made.

June 11

ON SALE,

At R. BURKE's, Sand-Quay,

CHOICE RED PORT, in Hhds. juſt arrived; 1ſt, 2d and 3d, Eaſt India Sugar, in Bags:
Pernambucco Cotton, in Pockets;
Kent and Brewers Hops, in Pockets;
New Swediſh Herrings;
Ditto, repacked for Exportation;
Ruſſian Matts;
A few Barrels Kiln-dried and Screened Oats.

☞ A freſh Supply of New Teas, Jamaica and Eaſt-India Sugars daily expected.

Terms made pleaſing. July 14.

CLARKE'S-MARSH
PORTER BREWERY.

FOWKE, GIBBINGS, AND CO.

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they are at preſent provided with a conſiderable Stock of

PORTER, much approved of.

☞ They can with confidence Repeat their aſſurance to thoſe who are pleaſed to favor them with their Commands, that a regular and ample ſupply during the Summer may be depended on.

June 16.

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the Engliſh Mails to the 8th inſt. inclusive—from which we ſelect the following Intelligence.

THE HAMBURGH MAIL.

RASTADT, JUNE 17.

Yeſterday Count Cobenzel returned hither from Selz, to which he will go again to-morrow. The Auſtrian Miniſter, Count Lehrbach, has likewiſe been there almoſt every day. It is ſaid, that on the part of Auſtria, the liberation of Wacken and Barrat, the Agents arreſted at Bruſſels, has been obtained. The queſtion relative to the Debts of Belgium, and the demands of the Ciſalpine Republic on the Vienna bank, will be ſettled at Vienna. On the other ſide, it is ſaid, that the court of Vienna will not conſent to make any ſatisfaction for the inſults offered to Buonaparte, as had been required at Selz. Should war unhappily, and contrary to expectation, re-commence, Pruſſia will ſupport the neutrality of the German Empire.

(Another letter, ſame date).

The Deputation of the Empire yeſterday held a Sitting, in which the Directorial Miniſter announced the legitimation of citizen Jean Debry, which had taken place in the preſence of the ſaid Miniſter, and alſo in the preſence of the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majeſty.

Citizen Melzi d'Eſile, the Ciſalpine Miniſter, ſets out to-morrow for Paris. A Miniſter from the Helvetic Republic is expected here.

The Piece, entitled "the Act of Ceſſion of the Pruſſian States on the left bank of the Rhine to the French Republick, publiſhed in ſeveral Gazettes, is merely a plan which never received any kind of ſanction.

CONSTANTINOPLE,

MAY 5.

The Proclamation which the French General Laſalcette, commandant *ad interim* in the Venetian Iſlands, has addreſſed to the inhabitants of Corcyra, has juſt been made public here. The expreſſions it contains, cannot but give ſome uneaſineſs to the Porte, which immediately took ſuch meaſures of precaution as to indicate no little jealouſy. The aſſurances and reiterated proteſtations of pacific intentions made by its new neighbours, cannot efface the impreſſion made by the principles of the Proclamation itſelf; and if it did not openly expreſs its reſentment, it was becauſe a formal promiſe had been made, that this piece ſhould not be printed and circulated. It is eaſy to judge the effect which the publicity of it muſt now produce on our Government.

Letters from Philippoli, ſtate that Seid Ali Pacha having erected without oppoſition, under the cannon of Widdin, a Redoubt defended by his beſt troops, theſe were diſlodged, after a very obſtinate engagement, in which they ſuffered a vey conſiderable loſs, beſides 1000 men made priſoners. Paſwan Oglu, it is ſaid, ſent back theſe priſoners the next day after having diſarmed them, and ſtripped them to their ſhirts.

ITALY, JUNE 1.

The trade of Leghorn is almoſt entirely at a ſtand; as the Engliſh and French Privateers take almoſt all veſſels bound to that Port. A ſingle Engliſh Privateer has taken about 20 ſhips within a fortnight.

MILAN, JUNE 7.

A great number of French Troops have arrived here from the Interior of France, as alſo from Switzerland, which are on their march for the late Papal Territory, to replace thoſe which have been embarked. Among theſe, are three very fine Regiments of Cavalry from the *Rhine*.

The ſuppreſſion of Chapters and Convents here ſtill continue. The greater part of thoſe of *Bologna, Ferrara, Modena*, and *Reggio*, have undergone this fate, and their property has been ſequeſtered to the uſe of the Nation.

LONDON,

JULY 7.

The St. George, of 98 guns, formerly Sir H. Parker's flag ſhip in the Mediterranean, has been refitted and re commiſſioned in the Medway where Captain J. Holloway has hoiſted his pendant on board her as commander.

Captain John Pakenham ſucceeds Capt. Holloway in the command of the Ajax, a new ſhip of 80 guns, now taking in her guns and ſtores at Graveſend.

A council was held yeſterday at St James's, when a Proclamation was ſealed, relative to Aliens, coming in and going out of the kingdom.

By the Liſbon Mail which arrived yeſterday, the Admiralty has received diſpatches from Earl St. Vincent, who is before Cadiz: but they contain no one article of information reſpecting Admiral Nelſon's fleet in the Mediterranean, nor any other news. There is no appearance of the Spaniſh fleet's coming out.

The flames of war have certainly been kindled up between the King of Sardinia and the Ligurian Republic. Several battles have taken place between 3000 Piedmonteſe and 1500 Genoeſe—victory declared in favour of the latter, who took 200 priſoners and four mortars, together with Carocio.

Three large ſhips are taken up by the E. India company to carry ſtores to India, and probably troops. They are to ſail as ſoon as they can be got ready, and are to touch at Liſbon, as it is ſuppoſed to take troops from thence.

A general muſter of the 1ſt and 3d regiments of foot guards took place on Saturday morning, on the parade at St. James's Park, in the preſence of the Duke of Glouceſter and ſeveral general officers, preparatory to another draft for Ireland, which is to be made next week. The number mentioned is to be 1200, including the grenadier companies.

Laſt Thurſday morning the Herefordſhire regiment of militia took its route, by a forced march in waggons, from Canterbury for Portſmouth, in order for embarkation for Ireland. The men proceeded in two diviſions by different roads, and occupied, between 80 and 90 waggons, which were preſſed for the purpoſe. One diviſion went thro' Lewes about two o'clock the next day, after travelling the whole night. On their arrival at Brighton, 35 waggons were in readineſs to receive them, and having ſhifted their ſtations without loſs of time, they proceeded on their route, and arrived early on Saturday at their deſtination, but we have not learnt that they are yet embarked.

We underſtand that the ſailing of the ſhips on board of which the regiments of militia had embarked, that had not actually ſailed for Ireland, has been countermanded, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland having aſſured the Britiſh Government that he has now force enough not only to enforce the tranquility of Ireland, but to maintain it.

FALMOUTH,

JULY 4.

This day arraived here, the Caroline frigate, one of Lord St. Vincent's fleet, with the Creſent, a chartered Eaſt India ſhip from China for London; captured in the bay of Biſcay by a French privateer, and re-captured by the Caroline. The Caroline on Sunday laſt ſpoke a Genoeſe ſhip juſt came out of Corunna, the captain of which reported, that a few hours before he ſailed from that port, an expreſs had arrived there, with intelligence that Sir Horatia Nelſon had fallen in with the French Toulon fleet, and after a ſevere engagement, had captured Buonaparte and ſix ſail of the line, beſides deſtroying a great number of tranſports.—This information was alſo confirmed by a Dane, that was afterwards ſpoke by the Caroline.

The Caroline having been ſome time cruizing, could not know this when ſhe left the fleet off Cadiz.

Yeſterday the flank companies of the Somerſet Militia quartered here, volunteered going to Ireland.

PORTSMOUTH.

JULY 6.

Dropped down to St. Helen's, preparatory to ſailing for the Downs with a fleet of tranſports under convoy, the Arrow and Marquis Cornwallis ſloops of war.

Arrived from a cruize, and has made ſignal for ſailing again, the Fly ſloop of war, Captain Cumberland.

DUBLIN,

TUESDAY, JULY 11.

Laſt Sunday, his Excellency Marquis Cornwallis went to St. Thomas's Church, where a ſermon was preached by the Rev. Walter Blake Kirwan, for the widows and children of ſoldiers and yeomen killed in the preſent rebellion. His text was from Iſaiah, ch. 40, v. 1, and part 2. The collection amounted to 1122l. The church is roomy, and well calculated for the purpoſe, and the congregation of nobility and gentry was the greateſt ever aſſembled together on any occaſion.

The Houſe of Lords met yeſterday, and after going through the orders of the day before their Lordſhips, adjourned to this day.

No buſineſs was yeſterday tranſacted in the Houſe of Commons, a ſufficient number of members not having attended.

His Excellency the Marquis Cornwallis, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquiſſes of Waterford and Drogheda, General Myers, and a number of the nobility and gentry, were yeſterday entertained at dinner in a magnificent ſtile by the Earl of Shannon, at his Lordſhip's houſe in Henrietta-ſtreet.

Since the defeat of the Rebels near the White Heaps, in the county of Wicklow, by Sir James Duffe, their ſcattered forces have retired either to Carrickrua, or to the Whelp Rock, near Bleſſington.

The force of Carrickrua is ſuppoſed to have been entirely deſtroyed, or to be now very contemptible; the main body is that which has taken the poſition near Bleſſington.

It is ſuppoſed that by a previous concert amongſt the Generals, that yeſterday the forces from Naas, Kilcullen, Hacketſtown and Rathdrum, were to have been drawn ſo as to encloſe this poſition of the Rebels; and if the movement has been effected, we have no heſitation in anticipating deciſive ſucceſs.

At Forenaughts, near Naas, the ſeat of Mr. Neville, an encounter took place on Sunday, in which 12 Rebels were ſlain by a yeomanry patrole of 15 horſemen. The remainder of the Rebels fled.

It was reported yeſterday that an action had taken place near Newtown-Mount-Kennedy.—The only ground for this report, after our beſt reſearch, we found to have been the appearance of ſome flying Rebels upon the mountains in that neighbourhood.

Some predatory bands of Rebels have ventured to come even within ſix miles of Dublin to rob: but this very circumſtance proves to us that as rebels they are no longer formidable, who find themſelves obliged to ſeparate into bands of robbers.

As far as we can learn, the moſt perfect quiet reigns throughout every part of Ireland, ſave the county Wicklow and its neighbouring borders of the counties of Kildare and Wexford; nor does this exception ſurprize us, when we recollect that in all the rebellions with which this unhappy Iſland has been afflicted, Wicklow was always the county laſt conquered.

Yeſterday evening a party of captain Bereſford's Loyal Dublin Cavalry and Infantry, about four miles from town, near Rathfarnham, obſerved ſeveral armed men in a field at ſome diſtance. The party, conſiſting of a non-commiſſioned officer and four privates, immediately approached them in order to diſcover the deſcription of the perſons aſſembled, and were received with a diſcharge of muſquetry, which happily did no miſchief except wounding one horſe; the fire was inſtantly returned by the cavalry, who killed two of the aſſailants on the ſpot, and took ten priſoners, (together with a quantity of ammunition) five of whom were immediately executed with their arms in their hands, and the other five brought to town, decorated with their green flags and cockades. They are now confined in the guard-houſe at Marlborough-green.

The ſentence on Lieutenant Barnewall, of the Rathnally cavalry, who was ſome time ſince tried by a General Court Martial, on a charge brought againſt him by Mr. Pendleton, of the Lawyers corps, was on Saturday laſt given out in general orders. He has been found guilty of *cowardice*, in an action with the Rebels on the 26th of May, at Tarah-hill; and of having, on that occaſion, uſed expreſſions to intimidate his Majeſty's troops—he has been broke and diſmiſſed the ſervice; and his ſentence to this effect, ordered to be read out at the head of the different yeomanry corps in this kingdom; who have, however, (happily for their country) ſhewn (almoſt univerſally) they needed not the warning of *his* diſgraceful fate.

A committal for the murder of Mr. Turner, of Wexford, has been laid by Mr. Alderman James upon Carty, now in the New Priſon.

Yeſterday and Sunday ſeveral parcels of pike heads were diſcovered concealed in different parts of the city by Major Sirr.

Same day ſome women were arreſted on one of the public roads near town, it having ben diſcovered that they were conveying ammunition to the inſurgents.

On Sunday 24 perſons ſuppoſed to have been aſſembled for treaſonable purpoſes, were taken up in a public houſe adjacent to Newgate, and lodged with the Exchange guard.

Same day ſeven jaunting cars laden with priſoners were brought into town from the county of Wicklow, guarded by a party of yeoman cavalry.

On Saturday laſt a great number of perſons who had been taken up as remotely conected with the preſent Inſurgency, were conducted on board a tender, under a ſtrong military guard.

Sunday night, two perſons were apprehended in Cornmarket, upon whom were found a conſiderable number of forged bank notes.

A notice has been iſſued requiring all who have charges to prefer againſt perſons now confined in the *provot* priſon and on board tenders, to attend a court of Enquiry, ſitting in the Barracks of Dublin every day at 11 o'clock.

Sunday evening landed from Wexford, Major Daniel of the 41ſt regiment; his ſituation appeared truly diſtreſſing, labouring under a painful wound, to which we are convinced he will be reconciled, when he reflects that owing to his gallantry in defeating the Rebels at Foulks's-mill, the lives of thouſands of the inhabitants of Wexford were ſaved.

We are happy to learn, that the effect of the Proclamation of Amneſty, has hitherto been worthy of the wiſe and merciful policy which gave it birth. Great numbers we hear, have every where ſubmitted under it, and returned to their allegiance.—It cannot, however, be expected that ſuch will univerſally be its effect—there muſt be many whom the farce of deluſion, and the artifice of their leaders, may cauſe to reject the offered grace and mercy, but the inflictions which the contumacy of theſe will draw upon them, will be leſs regretted by humanity, when they refuſe to profit by its exertions.

On Sunday morning the Cork mail coach was ſtopped at Kill, by a body of rebels, well armed and mounted, who deprived the guard of his arms. The Galway coach was ſtopped at Clonſcurry the ſame morning—and yeſterdy morning at Maynooth, by a large party equally well mounted and appointed, who effected a like plunder.

In conſequence of theſe interruptions, the coaches will not ſet off in future from the poſt-office by night, but at the earlieſt hour in the morning, and letters will be received at heretofore, until ten o'clock each evening.

BELFAST.

JULY 6.

Tueſday evening 11 priſoners were brought in from Broughſhane.

Seventeen priſoners were yeſterday brought in from Liſburn. In the evening two more were brought in from Carrickfergus.

Laſt week —— Nelſon, a young lad about 16 years of age was executed at Ballycarry, purſuant to ſentence of C M. for treaſon and rebellion.

COURT MARTIAL.

Yeſterday, at 11 o'clock, Hugh Grimes was brought befor a Court-Martial, charged with treaſon and rebellion, in being at Creevy-rocks on Monday the 11th, and at Ballynahinch on Tueſday the 12th ult. and with being a leader among the rebels.

Two witneſſes were examined, whoſe evidence went to ſubſtantiate theſe charges.

The Court having found him guilty, he was ſentenced to be hanged—which ſentence being approved of, he was brought about three o'clock to the place of execution, where he ſpent one hour in devotion with the Rev. Mr. Dobbs, and was then launched into eternity. After hanging three quarters of an hour, his body was taken down and given to his friends.

After the Court had finiſhed the trial of Grimes yeſterday, Lambert Brice and James Trimble were brought forward, charged with breaking into the houſe of Kennedy M'Creery, in Dundonald, and ſtealing from him five guineas and a half and his watch. The former was alſo charged, and which was fully proved, with being a leader in the inſurrection at Ballinahinch, on Tueſday the 12th ult.

The court ſentenced Lambert Brice to be executed this day at Dundonald, and James Trimble to be tranſported for life.

This day, James Wallace and John Gribben were brought before the court, charged with treaſon and rebellion, in being preſent at, and aſſiſting to rob the houſe of Mr. Kennedy of Cultra, on Sunday the 10th ult. Both priſoners acknowledged they were guilty.—Sentenced to be tranſported for life.

After which, W. Patten, gardener, was brought before the court, charged with treaſon and rebellion, in forcing —— Lightbody to Hollywood, and then to Cairgaver-hill, where a body of Rebels were met, and Sunday the 10th ult. This charge was fully ſubſtantiated by Lightbody's evidence.

The priſoner called ſome witneſſes, whoſe evidence no way affected that for the proſecution.

He ſtated in defence, that he had delivered up his arms on the 11th ult. and had attended cloſe to his buſineſs till apprehended.

The ſentence of the Court had not tranſpired when this paper was put to preſs.—*Belfaſt Ns. Let.*

CORK.

THE *Subſcribers* to THE CORK HERALD, and the Public in general, are reſpectfully informed, that this Paper will in future be publiſhed at *The Cork Herald Office*, No. 48, GRATTAN-STREET; where *Advertiſements*, Articles of Intelligence, *&c. &c.* will be thankfully received.

☞ A Letter-Box behind the *Lion's Head*, at the Window.

THE tranſactions of the laſt Seſſions of the Britiſh Parliament are of too intereſting a nature, not to have the ſtrongeſt claim on our attention; we therefore have collected the principal circumſtances as they have ariſen in this and the ſiſter Kingdom which we preſent to our Readers.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH SESSION.

THE Seſſion of Parliament being now cloſed, we are naturally led to refer to the Circumſtances under which it opened—to review the principal Meaſures adopted in the courſe of it, and to compare the preſent ſtate, and proſpect, of Public Affairs, with that which preſented itſelf at its opening. The reſult is truly encouraging and animating to every one who feels for the Security and Reputation of his Country.

Previous to the Revolution of the 4th of September, conſiderable hopes had been entertained of the Reſtoration of Peace, and there even ſeemed a proſpect of ſuch an alteration in the general Spirit and internal Syſtem of the French Government, as might afford at leaſt an interval of Tranquillity to Europe. At that too memorable period, all theſe hopes inſtantly vaniſhed.—After five years of War (in which our efforts and expences had exceeded all former example,) we found ourſelves compelled to continue the Conteſt with an enemy, which avowedly fought nothing ſhort of our final deſtauction—which neither meaſured the Reſources, nor valued the Blood of its Subjects; and was ready to ſtake its own exiſtence on any chance—(however deſperate,) of aiming a mortal blow againſt ours.

We had hitherto ſupported the Conteſt by the aid drawn from a flouriſhing Commerce, from undiſturbed and protected Induſtry, and from the continued accumulation of active and productive Capital.

The Enemy had, in the ſame period, diminiſhed its Population by Millions; annihilated its Trade, Navigation, and Manufactures, and ſacrificed and ſunk perhaps one half of the whole agregate wealth of the country. Having long paſſed the boundary which would, according to all moral probabilities, limit the exertions of a nation, they were become, under the guidance of an unrelenting deſpotiſm, only the more formidable to their neighbours. In the midſt of internal weakneſs and miſery, the continuance of the ſame gigantic and convulſive efforts, was only a ſlight comparative aggravation of diſtreſs, already ſo great and ſo habitual, as to make its farther gradations ſcarcely ſenſible.

The weakneſs or timidity of the reſt of Europe, had left them at liberty to direct the whole of their remaining force againſt the Britiſh Empire. They appeared determined to employ it to the utmoſt, and there were three diſtinct grounds, on which they profeſſed to reſt their principal hopes of ſucceſs

The firſt of theſe, and which they were ſanguine enough to believe might of itſelf force us to ſurrender at diſcretion, was the expectation of the total failure of our finances, and the downfall of public credit.

The ſecond, was the boaſted project of the invaſion of this iſland itſelf, of effecting a revolution in the country, and of dictating the conditions of peace perhaps on the banks of the *Thames*.

The third, was the ſupport to be given to a rebellion in *Ireland*; the ſeparation of this country from *Great Britain*, and the eſtabliſhment of an *Iriſh* Jacobin republic under the auſpices of France.

Let us trace ſhortly what has paſſed as applicable to each of theſe heads.

The hope of the failure of our finance, aroſe chiefly from the immenſe accumulation of debt;—the ſuppoſed difficulty of further loans;—the low price of the funds;—the load of additional taxes;—and the perſuaſion, that while the accuſtomed reſources were, as they thought, exhauſted, no new means could be found for defraying the expences of the war. Exaggerated as this view of the ſubject undoubtedly was in its extent, it was not altogether chimerical. The real difficulty of our ſituation was one which calm and impartial minds could not contemplate without ſolicitude. But—thanks to the vigour of government, to the firmneſs and wiſdom of Parliament, and to the good ſenſe and ſpirit of the nation!—We have now the ſatisfaction of knowing that it has been met and ſurmounted.

One of the firſt proceedings of the ſeſſion, was to aſcertain as accurately as was poſſible at ſo early a period, the probable amount of our expences; and the eſtimate then formed, has been verified in all its material parts, except ſo far as additional preparations have ſince become neceſſary; and even theſe have not very materially augmented the amount.

From the complete liquidation of arrears in 1797, and from the change in the circumſtances of the war, it was found that the expences of the preſent year would be reduced below thoſe of the laſt, by a ſum of *Fourteen or Fifteen Millions*; and the heads of expenditure were now ſo far ſimplified, as no longer to leave an apprehenſion of conſiderable exceſs. Still the amount to be furniſhed was one which evidently could not be raiſed by a loan in the ordinary mode, without a farther depreſſion of the ſtocks, and an accumulation of permanent taxes, which would be in the higheſt degree pernicious. The whole ſum to be raiſed was little leſs than *Twenty-eight Millions*. The manner in which this has been accompliſhed, is freſh in every one's recollection, and is at once the ſtrongeſt proof both of the intrinſic power, and of the zeal and ſpirit of the country.

The outline of the *plan*, as originally opened, was to raiſe by an ordinary loan no more than a ſum equal to that proportion of old debt which the exiſting ſinking fund would pay off in the ſame period. The remainder was to be ſupplied either by monies raiſed *within the year*, or by a loan, the capital of which was to be diſcharged within a ſhort and limited time, by extraordinary and temporary taxes. As long as ſuch a ſyſtem is adhered to, a year even of war, can never leave the country ſubject, at its concluſion, to any greater *permanent* burden, either of *debt* or *taxes*, than exiſted at its commencement; and while reſources can be found to accompliſh this purpoſe, and while the ſinking fund is inalienably applied to the extinction of the old debt, the public credit of the country is unaſſailable.

Towards furniſhing part of the ſupplies meant to be raiſed within the year, a ſum of *three millions* has been advanced by the Bank of England, out of thoſe increaſed funds which, contrary to all the gloomy predictions of the laſt year, it has derived from the conſequences of a meaſure, which was at the time pretended to be fatal to its credit & exiſtence. It is now clear beyond a doubt, that the order of the 26th of February, 1797, has deprived the enemy of one of its chief means of diſturbing public credit—has produced additional facility to commerce, inſtead of checking and confining it, and has given the Bank the means of affording aid to the Government during the War, which it could not otherwiſe have ventured to furniſh.

The next, and the moſt conteſted meaſure which was propoſed, was the raiſing a general contribution, on the moſt extenſive plan that could be deviſed, from all thoſe who pay to any of the aſſeſſed taxes; with a proviſion, that the ſum required from each individual ſhould not exceed the tenth of his income. We will not now reſume the detailed diſcuſſion of this meaſure. After all the attempts to raiſe a clamour againſt the project, experience has already ſhewn (what we thought at the time ſufficiently proved by reaſon and argument), that the objections againſt it were founded in prejudice or miſrepreſentation. The thing moſt to be regretted is, that it does not extend as univerſally and equally as is to be wiſhed, to all perſons poſſeſſed of income of any deſcription; and that the modifications which were thought neceſſary to meet partial and particular difficulties, will have materially diminiſhed its produce, as firſt calculated. Still, however, it is the *firſt ſtep*, to that moſt uſeful and effectual of all meaſures, a general contribution of all claſſes, proportioned to their reſpective income. It is the only practical ſcheme of the ſort that has ever been propoſed. Defective as it is, it yet comprehends a great majority of the wealthy part of the community. It provides the most favourable exemptions for the poorer orders. Every precaution has been adopted to distribute it as equitably as the caſe would admit; and it has laid the Foundation of a ſyſtem which (if the war continues) may, perhaps, in our own days be extended and perfected; and, which, at all events, will hold out an example, which we hope the Nation will have virtue and energy enough to follow, in any future struggle in which it may be engaged.

There are two other leading articles in the ways and means of the year, which have compenſated for any defalcation in the produce of the new aſſeſſment, and which each of them tend to give to Europe and to the World, a juſt and proud impreſſion of the *real character* and ſituation of the country.—At the very moment of raiſing, within the year, in the unexampled mode which we have ſtated, a ſum of between *Four and five millions*, by a compulſory law; the voluntary zeal and liberality of Individuals has already added a ſum of certainly above a *million and an half*, and probably approaching to *two millions ſterling*.

As a ſolid pecuniary reſource, this free-will Offering of a grateful and contented people, may be fately weighed in the balance againſt a year's plunder of the revolutionary Armies of France. But if it is valuable in its *amount*, how much more ſo is it in its *principle?* How much more ſo is it, as a pledge of its affection to the Sovereign, and the Conſtitution; of Zeal for the country; of confidence in the Government; and of a determination to make every private ſacrifice in ſupport of the National Intereſt? Never did any Nation ſpeak its genuine ſentiments in a language more likely to confound the hopes of thoſe Enemies who threaten to attack its ſecurity from abroad, or attempt to diſturb its tranquillity at home.

The other article to which we refer, is the temporary tax laid upon our commerce for the ſupport of the War, with the general and zealous concurrence of all deſcriptions of Merchants. A tax of this deſcription, founded on the immenſe of our Exports and Imports during the War, on our undiſturbed poſſeſſion of the principal foreign Markets, and on the complete naval protection afforded to this extenſive trade; ſpeaks at once the ſpirit and good ſenſe of our Merchants, our unexampled ſtate of commercial proſperity in the midſt of an arduous conteſt, and the unparalleled vigilance and activity of our Maritime Defence.

Theſe meaſures have had the effect of ſhewing at once the Power, the Reſources, and the Determination of the Country. They have naturally prevented, under all the critical ſcenes which have been paſſing, any depreſſion of the Public Funds; and they have enabled Government (at the very time when the means of borrowing were ſaid to be exhauſted) to complete the ſupplies by a Loan of Fifteen Millions, on terms the moſt favourable to the Public which have ever been obtained.

The attention of Parliament has not, however, been confined only to the beſt mode of raiſing the ſupplies for a ſingle year. The Plan for the *Sale* of the *Land Tax*, and for applying the Produce towards the Reduction of the National Debt, though vehemently oppoſed by a few perſons attached to their own peculiar opinions, has been adopted with general approbation. It has been clearly proved to be attended with no poſſible inconvenience to the Public, or to Individuals; and its progreſſive operation (beſides furniſhing a conſiderable direct pecuinary advantage to the Public), bears the moſt direct tendency to aid and ſtrengthen the operations of the Sinking Fund—to diminiſh (and as we truſt rapidly), the amount of Funded Debt in the Market, and to faciliate future Loans, and furniſh additional and increaſing means of Exertion, in the event of the Continuance of the War.

While we have thus effectually provided the pecuniary means of obtaining the conteſt, the military efforts, and inherent ſpirit of the nation, have not been leſs conſpicuous in preparing to meet and repel every poſſible enterprize of the enemy. It cannot indeed be doubted, that even before our increaſed preparations, any attempt at an invaſion of *Great Britain* muſt finally have terminated in ruin and confuſion to thoſe who undertook it But conſidering the character of our enemy, careleſs of the lives of its own ſubjects; inveterate in its hatred of this Country, and maddened at the view of our proſperity; intoxicated with its ſucceſs on the Continent, incapable of quiet, and unable to maintain at home its Victorious Armies—There was a period when this wild and deſperate project was not unlikely to be attempted. It would not have mattered to them, if, directing their expedition againſt different points, threefourths of it had been intercepted and deſtroyed on the paſſage, provided there had *been* a chance that the remainder could effect a landing, and expoſe ſome portion of that Country to rapine and plunder, before its ſtrength (then not prepared as at preſent) could be ſufficiently collected to overpower them—Perhaps too the falſe and impudent exaggrations of the few deſperate Incendiaries who wiſh to introduce French principles among us, might have really deluded them into the hope (which they at leaſt profeſſed to entertain), of finding Auxiliaries and Confederates in the boſom of that Country. But even theſe hopes, vain and ill-founded as they were, exiſt no longer.

The impotent malice of the diſaffected has been expoſed and detected—The ſound part of community is completely on its guard. Almoſt every man who has property, is armed to defend it; and the fidelity and loyalty of the great maſs of the nation (united by all the pernicious doctrines ſo induſtriouſly propagated), is as manifeſt as their courage When the threat of invaſion was firſt oſtentatiouſly announced, the *Army of England* formed, the *Conqueror of Italy* appointed its commander, and its diviſions begun to be aſſembled on the extenſive line of coaſt oppoſite to *Great Britain*, from Breſt to the Texel, the whole armed force of every deſcription (excluding the ſupplemental militia and proviſional cavalry, neither of which were then embodied) hardly exceeded 100,000 men; and a large proportion of this force was raiſed only for the defence of particular diſtricts. The additional force which has either been raiſed, or trained and embodied, ſince that period, has augmented their means of defence by at leaſt 150,000 men—above half of them voluntarily enrolled, and ſupported without expence to the public, and almoſt all of them applicable to ſervice in any part where an attack is lis likely to be made.

It is not, however, ſo much from the actual amount of their armed force, or the extent of their preperation, however great and unexampled, that we are to calculate their ſtrength and ſecurity.—The military ſpirit, the public zeal, the juſt national pride, and the manly and well-grounded confidence which pervade and animate all claſſes of ſociety;—theſe are what really conſtitute the defence; of *Great Britain* and in the midſt of the degradation and miſery of ſo large a part of europe, have taught the preſumptuous enemy, that there is at leaſt ſtill one nation, which can neither be ſeduced by their intrigues, nor intimated by their menaces, nor ſubdued by their power.

In this kingdom, the proſpect at the period to which we have referred was indeed alarming; and the criſis which has ſince taken place, has been anxious and awful. But many as have been the calamities which have been brought on this country, and deeply as they muſt be regretted, this ſevere trial has perhaps proved its ſafety and deliverance. The ſtate of this kingdom, ſo far behind England in manners, civilization and induſt (notwithſtanding its rapid improvement during the laſt twenty years); the volatile character of its inhabitants; together with the circumſtance of there being ſo few reſident proprietors, and ſcarce any of that intermediate order which forms the link and connection between the higher and lower claſſes of ſociety; all tended to fit them for the reception of thoſe Jacobin principles which foreign Emiſſaries and domeſtic Traitors having long been labouring to inſuſe. Theſe arts had been too ſucceſsful. The aſſociations of *United Iriſhmen*, formed on French principles, known to be in direct correſpondence with the enemy, placed unnder military direction, and ſworn to the extirpation of all that was reſpectable in the country—was known to be ſpread through every providence in Ireland, and in many parts to be rapidly increaſing. They held out no particular or ſpecific grievance; they aimed at no limited Reform of any real or pretended abuſe; but at an abſolute ſeparation from *Great Britain*;—at the plunder and confiſcation of all property; the deſtruction of the whole frame of Government, and the erection of a Jacobin Republic under the auſpices of *France*. And they were eagerly waiting for the moment when the co-operation of French force, might enable them to make a great and concerted effort for the execution of their deſign. Happily, before ſuch a co-operation was attempted, unexpected diſcoveries led to the ſeizure of ſome of their principal Leaders, and haſtened the explosion of the plot.—The ſtruggle has indeed been ſevere; and deciſive as are the ſucceſſes which have been obtained againſt the principal force that has appeared, We can ſcarcely yet pronounce that it is finally terminated. But we ſee enough, to conſider it as a circumſtance of the firſt importance to the empire, that the criſis was not delayed; and the events by which it has been attended, give us grounds of courage and confidence, which had never been afforded to us before.

Deeply as the conſpiracy was rooted, and widely as it was extended, we have ſeen that there was by no means that concert and union between different parts of the kingdom, which at one time was apprehended. In the height of the rebellion, although the Jacobin ſpirit (ready always to avail itſelf of every pretext, and to aſſociate in its cauſe Allies of the moſt oppoſite qualities) endeavoured to fight under *Catholic* Banners, and many of the lower orders were deluded by this impoſture; yet we have ſeen that the *Catholics* as well as *Proteſtants*—removed all the ſuſpicions which ſome perſons had unjuſtly entertained againſt them; and by the proofs which they have given of their readineſs, fidelity, and valour, have ſhewn that the country poſſeſſes means of defence equal to any difficulty with which it can have to ſtruggle.

In addition to all this, the prompt and efficacious aſſiſtance from *England*; and the alacrity, zeal and ardour with which the militia and fencibles of *England* flew to the defence of their fellow ſubjects in *this country*, form an Æra in the hiſtory of *Great Britain*, from which we may conſider the ſtreng and ſecurity of the Empire as augmented beyond calculation. And we cannot help indulging the hope, that this ſingle circumſtance is capable of awakening ſentimeſits in both countries, which, when the preſent ferment is ſubſided, will unite them more in the cloſeſt ties of affectionate connection.

We have hitherto contemplated what has paſſed in both kingdoms, with reference only to our domeſtic exertions To complete the picture, we ſhould turn for a moment to our Naval Operations during the ſame period. We have ſeen all the principal ports of *France*, and *Spain*, and *Holland*, ſubmitting at the ſame time to be blocked up for months by our fleets, without daring in any inſtance to oppoſe them. Inſtead of being at liberty to detach an offenſive expedition, they have been unable to convey ſhips or ſtores from one part of the coaſt to another. Scarce a frigate or prirateer has ſtolen from any of their harbours, which has not fallen into our hands. One of the chief points ſelected for the collection of their invading force, has itſelf been the object of our ſucceſsful attack; and their preparations through the whole line of adjacent coaſt, have been, in conſequence of it, diſcontinued. Renouncing their boaſted enterprize of invaſion from the coaſts of the channel, they have turned their great effort to the *Mediterranean*, and in that remote quarter have fitted out a myſterious expedition, which they truſted would at laſt have ſcope to act without moleſtation from our navy.——The iſſue, as well as the object of this enterize, notwithſtanding the late accounts of the capture of Malta, is yet uncertain; we ſee them already trembling for the event. They know, that with a ſecurity, promptitude and energy never exceeded, at the very moment when they thought themſelves moſt ſecure in that quarter, and were menacing the Britiſh and Iriſh coaſts, a ſquadron ſuddenly detached from Ireland itſelf, has enabled Lord St. Vincent to ſend a force to the Mediterranean probably ſufficient to diſappoint their great and boaſted efforts, and perhaps to add another brilliant trophy to the long ſeries of naval ſucceſſes which have raiſed the maritime character of this country to its proud pre-eminence. Purſued in the quarter where they leaſt expected it, the blockade of all their other ports has notwithſtanding been continued without intermiſſion, and a new ſquadron is on the coaſt of Ireland, to meet any force which might, by any accidental circumſtances, be enabled to eſcape the vigilance of our fleets in the cannel, the ocean, or the Mediterranean.

On Thurſday the 12th inſtant, the Light Company of the Royal Cork Volunteers dined together, at the King's-Arms Tavern, to celebrate as well that Day as the Anniverſary of the ever memorable 1st of *July* 1690. The company, excluſive of viſitors, conſiſted of upwards of Seventy.

A COW.

STOLEN, or Strayed, from *Roſehill*, near *Ballintemple*, on the Black-Rock-Road, a *White* and *Brown* MILCH COW, the property of Mr. CUTHBERT, who will give a Reward of ONE GUINEA, to any Perſon who ſhall bring home the *Cow*, or diſcover where ſhe may be found.—The *Cow* is remarkable, by having only *one* Horn. July 14

DENIS O'KELLY,

PARLIAMENT-STREET,

Will ſell his HOUSE on the Black-rock road,

WITH

Out-Offices, Gardens and Two Fields,

The whole improved and in nice order.

A. EDWARDS,

HAS THIS DAY PUBLISHED, PRICE 6½

A SERMON, preached at Chriſt-Church,

ON Sunday, July the 1ſt by the REV. BOYLE DAVIS A. B. The Profits ariſing therefrom to be added to the fund for the relief of Soldiers Widows, &c.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 14 MESSIDOR, JULY 2.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of Buonaparte, embarked on board the frigate Juno, before Malta, dated on the 12th of June.

" At half past eleven o'clock I break open my letter, to announce to you a great victory—Malta is ours. This place has this moment furrendered We have not, perhaps, loft 25 men."

A courier, which arrived at the Directory laft night, brought the above good news, fo that it is now official. It will probably be announced to the Legiflative Body in a meffage.

The fame paper, of the 2d inft. ftates—" Citizen Rewbell has been very ill thefe laft days with a nephritic cholic, but he is now in a fair way of doing well."

Lacombe Saint Michel is on the point of fetting out for Naples, where he is to refide as French Ambaffador.

The Ciflpines feen difpofed to take an active fhare in the quarrel of the Ligurian Republic againft the King of Sardinia. Moft of the Italian Journals continually provoke the overthrow of the petty thrones in Italy, which are fupported by powerful relations, and the protection of the French Government.

Letters from Bruffels, dated June 28, ftate that the Engliih fquadron appeared again, two days fince, in the road of Oftend, and remained there fome hours, but finding that every thing was in readinefs to give it a warm reception, it foon fheered off. Two cutters, which formed the rear diviiion, fired fome fhot againft the batteries, but no harm was done. The number of Engliih men of war which cruize in the Weft Scheldt, in the waters which feparate the different iflands of Zealand, and of our coaft, muft be very confiderable indeed, for they are feen every moment on all their different points. Yefterday paffed through this town, on his way to Paris, a courier, whith difpatchs from the Swediih Government, which are faid to be of the greateft importance.

Letters from the right bank of the Rhine ftate, as a certain fact, that an Auftrian army of 40,000 men, under the orders of General Staader, is marching to Franconia, where every thing is ready for their reception. At the fame, time the Pruffian army of obfervation has been confiderably reinforced, and extends its pofition as far as Anfpach, Bayreuth, and the the Imperial city of Nuremberg. On the other hand, a numerous French army is to be immediately encamped on banks of the Nidda. From thefe difpofitions of the three great Continental powers, it fhould feem, that they are perfectly agreed with refpect to the arrangements to be adopted in regard to the German Empire, and that thefe difpofitions have no other objects but to fecure the execution of the different plans which are concerting.

Letters from Amfterdam being the unpleafant intelligence, that the Engliih men of war which are cruizing in the North Seas, have of late captured feveral merchantmen, laden on account of the merchants of the city. The letters add that two fquadrons are to fail immediately from the Texel and from Helvoetfluys, which it is hoped will avenge the infults daily offered in the North Seas by the Engliih to the Dutch flag.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

13 MESSIDOR, JULY 1.

The Council receive a Meffage from the Directory, which was read by a Secretary.

" For a long time, fay the Directory, the Goverment of Malta has fhewn itfelf hoftile to France. It afforded protection to emigrants, as alfo to the foldiers of Conde's army. Her conftitution ought to have obliged her to obferve a ftrict neutrality, but fhe always acted in favour of the enemies of France. The French, who, were friends to liberty at Malta, were ill trated and confined. In a manifefto of the 10th of October 1793, the Grand Maiter declared that the ports of the iiland fhould recognize the Ambaffador but as a Charge d'Affaires of the King, without faying any thing of the Republic; he declared he could not, nor would not recognize it. On the 9th of June, of the prefent year, a requeft was made by the French General, for water, which was refufed by the Grand Maiter, who declared ironically, that he could not admit but two fhips into the port. Dared he thus infult a French army, commanded by Buonaparte, fay the Directory. The 10th of June, the French were on fhore early in the morning, and Malta was inveited, and the town cannonaded on all fides. The befieged made a fally, in which General Marmont, at the head of the 19th brigade, took the ftandard of the order. On the 11th, the Knights furrendered the town and fort, and renounced their property in the iiland, to the French Republic. The Directory adds, we found at Malta two veffels, one frigate, four gallies, 1200 pieces of cannon, 40,000 muikets, 1,500,000 rounds of powder, and other ammunition, of which the Directory had not received the particular details."

DIVIQUET.—" At lenght your civic alarms are diffipated. Every one of you uneafy as to the deftination of the French fleet which failed from Toulon, was anxioufly expecting intelligence from it. Buonaporte has fent you fuch news as is worthy of himfelf. His firft difpatch is begun with a victory—with a conqueft. This proud iiland is at length fubmitted to the yoke—this iiland, which was the ftrong hold of ariftocratic prejudice, and monaftic fuperftition, nothing could defend it againft the juft vengeance of the Great Nation; neither its fuperb ramparts the work of three ages, nor its 1200 pieces of cannon, nor the recollection of its former glory. What Solyman mas unable to effect in 1565, after a fiege of feveral months—what his fucceffors have not been able to accompliih, though goaded by the numerous infults which were offered to the Ottoman flag—Buonaparte executed in a moment. With what confufion will England and Ruffia, who always reckoned this port in the Mediterranean, as fecure to them, be now overwhelmed? Malta is again free from the yoke of the Carthagenians; and thanks to the new Romans, this people are now about to refume their former political and commercial greatnefs."—He then propofed, in honour of this brilliant prelude to the firft victories of our naval army, and the new fucceffes which its Chief is meditating, a refolution that the victorious French Army at Malta has deferved well of their country.

ESSCHASSEREAUX, the elder, fupported this refolution, which was paffed unanimouily.

The cannon were then fired, as a token of victory and joy.

JUNE 28.

They write from Strafburgh, that perfons arrived at that city from Mentz, announce the melancholy news of the death of General Hatry. He was drowned in croffing the Rhine.

The Engliih who were made prifoners in the affair of Oftend, are at length to be enchanged againft an equal number of French prifoners, who are fhortly to arrive from England, and to be difembarked at Calais.

It is pretended here that the King of Spain has fignified to the Directory, that his fleet cannot attempt to quit Cadiz while the Engliih are before that port. Some, however, think, that according to an article in our Treaty with Spain, by which it is fettled that, in cafe of a junction with the two fleets, they fhall be commanded by the oldeft officer, vice-admiral Morard de Gales, now on his way to Paris, may, perhaps, be deftined for Cadiz. He is one of the oldeft General Officers of the two nations, and his age entitles him to command the two Fleets.

JUNE 29.

According to the Courier of Milan, the King of Naples has iffued a very ftrange order. It requires that out of every ten Monks in each Convent in his kingdom, there fhall be chofen one to bear arms for his Majefty.

JUNE 30.

Letters from Raftadt, poiterior to the reply to the French Plenipotentiaries, ftate that paper to have produced a great confternation. It was expected that it would have conceded more to the demands of the Deputation of the Empire.

We know not why fome malevolent perfons amufe themfelves with circulating the report of a pretended great event which will take place, according to them, in a few days. This prediction is the more abfurb, fince every thing announces a complete union between the fuperior Authorities. The moft perfect tranquillity reigns in Paris, and there exifts no one of the fymptoms which are ufually the precurfors of political ftorms.

The Military Commiffion at Rouen has condemned to death two Emigrants. The name of one of them is Fabre Vernon.

The Minifter of the Marine has written the following Letter to Citizen L'Heritier, late Commander of L'Hercule:

Paris, 8 Meffidor.

" I have fubmitted to the Executive Directory, Citizen, all the details of your glorious defence of L'Hercule.

" It is, doubtlefs, painful to a Frenchman to yield to his enemies, whatever their numbers may be; but it is well to fell his defeat dearly, and to atteft his courage by his wounds—this you have done.

" The Directory regrets your misfortune, and eiteems you, and all the brave men who fought under your command.

" E. BRUIX."

The following is the Anfwer of the French Plenipotentiaries to the laft Note of the Deputation of the Empire:

The underfigned, Miniiters of the French Republic for the negociation with the German empire, have received the note of the deputation of the empire of the 19th of laft Floreal, communicated to them by Count Metternich, Miniiter Plenipotentiary of his Majefty the Emperor.

They hoped that the Deputation, enlightened refpecting their true intereits and the danger of temporiiing, and penetrated, like themfelves, with the neceffity of a prompt and durable peace, would not have hefitated to accept the propofitions announced in the note of the French legation of the 14th of laft Floreal; that they would acknowledge that the French Republic could not have exhibited greater moderation and condefcenfion; and that doubtlefs much greater facrifices would have been required of her, had her enemies fuccceded in their plans of invafion and partition; in fine, that inftead of plunging themfelves more and more into an endlefs difcuffion, they would ftudy to give precifion to their anfwers, and efpecially that they would juftify the Oppofition which they manifefted to the moft important points by that ftrength of reafon which men of integrity cannot refiit.

Diiappointed in thefe hopes, the underfigned, have given the more profound attention to the note of the 19th Floreal, and they have to declare that from the moft mature examination, they have derived no convincing reafon to induce them to defiit from their firft demands. For example: the deputation are furely not ferious in propofing to refer to a particular convention of commerce and navigation all that the note of the French Legation contains relative to the navigation of the Rhine, to the Towage Ways, Works on the Banks, Toll Duties, &c. It is difficult in fact to conceive what is intended by a treaty of commerce with the empire in general. It is with each ftate in particular, and according to mutual conveniency, that relations of this kind muft be formed. But all the objects in queftion, with the exception, perhaps, of fome cuftoms which belong to conventions purely commercial, ought to enter into a treaty of peace concluded with the empire, becaufe the empire has a public and direct intereft in them. It is as difficult to comprehend the declaration made by the Deputation, that they are not competent to decide upon the demand of the Miniiter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, relative to the free navigation of the rivers running into the Rhine, and in general to the great rivers of Germany. It appears that the deputation of the empire declare in vain, that they have no powers in this cafe. If they have no right to pronounce in it themfelves, it belongs to them, at leaft, to foli cit the decifion of the Germanic Diet; and furely there is fo much more reafon for aftoniihment at their indifference in this refpect, as the opening a free paffage in the leffer rivers of Germany is the object which, in its confequences, moft intereits the German nation.

The refufal of the deputation to conient to the re-eftabliihment of the commercial bridge between the two Briiacks is built on no better foundation; efpecially when it is remarked that the pretext for this refufal is drawn entirely from the clauie of the ancient treaties, which ftipulate that it fhould be demoliihed. Without feeking to trace the true motive of the refiftance which they have manifefted upon this fubject, the underfigned will repeat that the advantage of a part of Germany demands as ftrongly as that of one of the departments of the French Republic, that this ancient communication fhould be reftored to the commerce of the two nations. Why fhould the alarms ariiing from a ftate of war be conftantly oppofed to the ancient benefits of a ftate of peace? If all the difficulties which the deputation appear to create at every ftep were examined in detail, they would be found equally deftitute of folidity, and the pretentions of the French Republic would ftill remain in full force. But in negociation the eiential point is to advance; and no advance can be made by empty difcuffion. It is therefore neceffary, that on both fides we fhould expreis ourfelves without delay or reierve.

The underfigned will give the example; and if the weakneis of the objections hitherto oppofed to them do not juftify any facrifice on their part, they will find motives for it in the beneficent policy of their Government—in its refpect for humanity, and in its fincere defire to accelerate the concluiion of a definitive treaty, which fhall connect the two powers by the tie of common profperity. They, therefore, propoie the following modification to fome articles of the note of the 14th Floreal, on the fuppoiition that the deputation will accede to the other articles contained in it, which remain unaltered, the underfigned perfifting in them with more urgency, as being incapable of undergoing any difcuffion.

1. Kehl has too often formed part of the French territory, not to be conidered as an ancient French poffeffion, and being fuch, it is not to be fuppoied that the republic fhould now abandon it. But to remove the inquietude of the empire on this fubject, it will be ftipulated that no town or regular fort fhall be built on its foil, and nothing will be preferved except the bridge, and the redoubts neceffary to protect it.

2. The Republic had demanded 50 acres of land oppoiite to the old bridge of Huninguen. with a road to it; it renounces that demand, and requires only that there be conftructed at Huningnen a bridge of communication between the two Banks.

3. The earneft reclamations of the plenipotentiaries of the Empire, in favour of the Chief Nobles, of the Empire, will be favourably received by the French Government. It will alfo be content, that thoie who are not Counts, Princes, or States of the Empire, and who have neither a collective nor individual vote in the Diet of the Empire, fhould be conidered as private perfons, ond treated as fuch: it being underftood, at the fame time, that they can have no claim or indemnity whatever, either from the fuppreffion of feudal rights, want of poffeffion, or degradation, down to the period when they fhall be put in poffeffion, that is the day of exchanging the Ratification of the Definitive Treaty. The Arrears of Revenue due at the fame period will belong to the Republic.

4. The Dependencies on the left Bank of the Eccleiaftical Eitabliihments on the Right being ceded to the Republic, that will continue to belong to the Empire.

The Miniiters Plenipotentiariy of the French Republic have no doubt that the Deputation of the Empire, will juftly depreciate this new teiimony of the moderation of its Government. From reciprocal facrifices there will refult a Peace, fpeedy, folid, and honourable for the States.

BONIER.

Raftadt, 4th Meffidor, JEAN DEBRY.

6th year of the French Republic.

The Imperial Plenipotentiaries, and the Directorial Envoy of *Mentz*, have communicated the above Note to the Deputation of the Empire today. The Deputation will deliberate upon it tomorrow; and it is foreieen that they will make a freih repreientation on its contents to the French Miniiters.

BASLE, JUNE 15.

The Declaration of Citizen Rapinat, " that " all the Magazines of Switzerland appertain to " the French Republic,'; has caufed a very lively fenfation.

FLORENCE, JUNE 4.

The Pope has removed from the Villa of *Sergarvi*, near *Sienna*, to which he had retired on account of the earthquake, to the Carthufian Monaftery, within about two leagues from this City, where preparations have been made for his conftant refidence. The King of Spain has fent him a preient of 60,000 piaftres.

Small fhocks of an earthquake ftill continue to be felt from time to time at *Sienna*, from which town a great number of the inhabitants have fled to Leghorn.

A Ruffian fleet is expected at *Malta.*

LONDON,

JULY 6.

There appears reafon to fear, that a rupture will foon take place between the United States of America and the French Republic. Though M. GERRY has demanded paffports to leave France, he is ftill at Paris.

Although the Pariih of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, ftands only on 16 acres of Ground, the Market of it has recently been leafed out by the Duke of BEDFORD's Steward for 2,300l. per annum.

Relative to the taking of Malta by the French—the following are the obfervations of a Miniiterial Print:—

" There has exifted at all times a conifderable degree of enmity between the Knights and the inhabitants of Malta, and it muft have conifequently been an eafy matter in the emiffaries of France, to gain over to their intereits a great number of the Malteie. The defence of the Iiland was entrufted to about 4000 men only, chiefly compoied of French deferters—The Knights who refided in it were few in number, and feveral of them were fuipected of being tainted with the revolutionary phrenzy and the new fyitem of diiorganization. Buonaparte has on board his fleet Dolomieu one of the Commanders of the Order, who had formerly diiinguiihed himfelf as a friend of revolutionary principles, even before the French Revolution was carried into effect. This perfon had been implicated in the inifurrection which was excited fome time fince in the Iiland againft the Grand Maiter Rohan, and was fentenced on that account to feven years impriionment. He afterwards made his eicape, and the ipirit of vengeance combined with that of anarchy, has no doubt made him an active inifrument in effecting the deftruction of his own order, and the fubjection of the Iiland to the Empire of France. Such are the means which the French have poiibly uied in order to make themfelves maiters of an iiland, impregnable in itfelf, if its defenders were but inipired with true courage, and influenced by unanimity. If Buonaparte has really taken poiieiion of Malta, the conifequences muft be of the greateft importance to the French Republic. She will, of courie, be miitreis of the Levant, and command excluiively the commerce of that rich part of the world. A few cruizers employed between Sicily and Malta, and Malta and Africa, will prevent, without much exertion, any veiiel from navigating in that part, and a iquadron ftationed in the fine and convenient ports of the iiland, will command all the ports of Italy in the Adriatic Sea, in which France already occupies the important iiland of Corfu. Her influence will conifequently extend in a proportionate degree to the Archipelago. She may alio be enabled to give law to Candia, and the other Turkiih iilands—and fhould we wiih to open a communication with Iddia by the Red Sea, Malta will be naturally conifidered as the firft point neceiiary to the fucceis of the expedition, and the principal ftorehouie for the various materials which ihe may think proper to employ in promoting that end. Excluiive of theie conifiderations, Malta in its preient ituation, muft prove highly advantageous to France. It contains 150,000 inhabitants, among whom are 6000 good ieamen—it has an arienal well filled, and an immenie quantity of cannon of almoft every calibre. The money in the public treaiury has been accumulating for a long time paft, in conieqcence of the economy of the iucceiiive Grand Maiters, and the riches which have been lately ient to Malta, as a place of certain iafety, by the Italian Emigrants, will add conifiderably to the ipoils of the enemy.

☞ *Malta, an iiland of the Mediteeranean ea, between Africa and Sicily,* 20 *miles long, and* 12 *broad. It was attacked by the Turks in* 1566, *who were obliged to abandan the enterprize with the loi of* 30,000 *men.*

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MANSION HOUSE,

Cork, 10th July, 1798.

BENEFACTIONS received by the Mayor towards the relief of the Widow and Children of ſuch Soldiers &c. as have fallen or may fall in defence of their country in the preſent Rebellion.

	£.	s.	d.
The Mayor,	22	15	0
Ben. Bourſield Eſq.	11	7	6
Richard Kellett Eſq.	11	7	6
Richard Pike Eſq.	11	7	6
Mich. Buſteed Eſq.	5	13	9
Mr. Sheriff Harding,	5	13	9
Hon. and Rev. Dean St. Laurence,	5	13	9
Thomas Pope Eſq.	2	5	6
Rev. Walter Richards,	2	5	6
Mr. M'Donald, (Parade)	3	8	3
Mr. Carden Terry,	1	2	9
Mr. Thomas Bennett,	1	2	9
An Unknown Hand,	2	5	6
Capt. Lord Viſct. Donoughmore L. C. Legion	22	15	
Capt. Goold do.	17	1	3
Capt. Sir Rich. Kellet, do.	11	7	6
Capt. Travers, do.	5	13	9
Captain Johnſton, do.	5	13	9
Captain Jefferys, do.	11	7	6
Captain Galway, do.	3	8	3
Captain Waters, do.	11	7	6
Lieutenants Walker, do.	5	13	9
——— Goold, do.	11	7	6
——— D. Perrier, do.	5	13	9
——— G. Perrier, do.	5	13	9
——— G. Waters, do.	5	13	9
——— Stackpole, do.	2	5	6
——— Maziere, do.	3	8	3
——— Haly, do.	2	5	6
——— Perſſe, do.	5	13	9
——— Cuthbert, do.	5	13	9
——— Wm. Lane, do.	11	7	6
Wm. Crawford, Eſq. do.	22	15	0
Wm. Beamiſh, Eſq. do.	22	15	0
Richard Barrett, Eſq. do.	22	15	0
Richard Fitton, Eſq. do.	5	13	9
Iſaac Morgan, Eſq. do.	11	7	6
Wm. Lumley, Eſq. do.	5	13	9
Daniel Connor, Eſq. do.	5	13	9
Wm. Goold, Eſq. do.	5	13	9
Stephen Coppinger, Eſq. do.	5	13	9
Francis Goold (Patrick) Eſq. do.	2	5	6
Mr. M. U. Doyle, do.	3	8	3
— John Moylan, do.	3	8	3
— John Therry, do.	3	8	3
— Thos. Gonnell, do.	5	13	9
— Edmond Kenifeck, do.	5	13	9
Hugh Lawton, Eſq. do.	3	8	3
Bryan Sheehy, Eſq. do.	3	8	3
John Callanan, M. D.	5	13	9
John Franklin, Eſq. L. C. L.	3	8	3
Denis Moylan, Eſq. do.	3	8	3
John O'Conor, Eſq. do.	2	5	6
John O'Mullane, Eſq. do.	2	5	6
Thos. Rochfort, Eſq. do.	2	5	6
F. H. Hopper, Eſq. do.	5	13	9
Nichs. Therry, Eſq. do.	5	13	9
Mr. Corns. Donegan, do.	3	8	3
Mr. John Caſey, do.	1	2	9
Mr. E. Connellan, do.	3	8	3
Mr. Daniel Goold, do.	2	5	6
Mr. Robert Burke, do.	3	8	3
Mr. Thomas Sheehan, do.	2	5	6
Mr. Jeremiah M'Sweeny, do.	3	8	3
Mr. John Barrett, do.	1	2	9
Mr. Myles Barlow, do.	1	2	9
Mr. William Coppinger, do.	2	5	6
Mr. John Scraggs, do.	3	8	3
Juſtin M'Carthy, Eſq. do.	2	5	6
Standiſh Barry, Eſq. do.	3	8	3
Hatton Conron, Eſq. do.	2	5	6
H. A. Goold, Eſq. do.	3	8	3
Mr. Alex. M'Carthy do.	1	2	9
Mr. J. Martin, Glanmire, do.	1	2	9
Mr. Robt. O Donoghue, do.	1	2	9
Wm. Philips, Eſq.	2	5	6
Revd. A. Hyde	5	13	9
Mr. James Williamſon,	1	2	9
Mr. M. T. Fulham,	2	5	6
Mr. John Bluett,	1	2	9
Mr. Joſeph King,	2	5	6
Mr. John Topp,	3	8	3
Mr. Edward Daly, R. C. V.	1	2	9
	£. 472	1s.	3d.

Further Subſcriptions for this laudable Purpoſe, will be received by the MAYOR, or at the Bank of Meſſrs. KELLET and Co.

A. EDWARDS,

HAS THIS DAY PUBLISHED, PRICE 6½

A SERMON, preached at Chriſt-Church,

ON Sunday, July the 1ſt by the Rev. BOYLE DAVIS A. B. The Profits ariſing therefrom to be added to the fund for the relief of Soldiers Widows, &c. July 14.

CLARKE'S-MARSH

PORTER BREWERY.

FOWKE, GIBBINGS, AND CO.

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they are at preſent provided with a conſiderable Stock of

PORTER, much approved of.

☞ They can with confidence Repeat their aſſurance to thoſe who are pleaſed to favor them with their Commands, that a regular and ample ſupply during the Summer may be depended on.

June 16.

NO TIME TO LOSE!!

Drawing Commences 24th Inſtant:

WHOLE TICKETS, HALVES,

QUARTERS, EIGTHS,

And SIXTEENTHS of TICKETS, in the greateſt Variety of Numbers, and at the moſt reduced *Dublin* Prices, now on Sale, at No. 6, NEW BUILDINGS, *Caſtle-Street.* July 7.

THE AUCTION

OF a Part of the CARGO, of the *Na. Sa. De Patrocinio Et St. Anna:* conſiſting of about—

600 Cheſts Sugar,
2000 Ox-Horns,
And ſome Dye-Wood,

Which was advertiſed for Sale on this Day, is adjourned to MONDAY, the 23d of JULY inſt.

July 7.

For Sale by Auction, at Cork,

ON NONDAY, the 23d of July inſtant, immediately after the Sale of the remainder of the *Patrocinio's Cargo*—

About 500 Hhds. Red, 100 Dit. White, *French Wine*;
32 Pieces *French* Brandy;
22 Caſks Preſerves;
And 8 Boxes Soap:

Being Goods condemned as Prize to His Majeſty's Sloop *Sylph.*

Catalogues and Samples to be had previous to the Sale: apply to JOHN ROCHE, Junr. Cove, and Meſſrs. PEDDER AND COTTER, Cork. July 7.

THERRY, HOPPER and MEANY,

Are now landing from the laſt Sales,

200 CHESTS OF TEA.

They have for ſale, at their Stores,

Very fine Jamaica Sugar,	in	*Hhds.*
Do. Eaſt-India *Do.*	—	*Bags.*
Pepper, in whole and half *Bales.*		
Ginger, in ſmall *Bags.*		
Pearl Barley,	in	*Barrels.*
Rice,	—	*Tierces.*
Coffee,	—	*Barrels.*
Sago,	—	*Boxes.*

Cloves, Mace and Saffron.
Jamaica Rum, in Puncheons.

The Teas now arrived, with their Stock on hands, will form a complete Aſſortment.

June 30.

C. DONEGAN has this Day received a ſupply of OLD PORT WINE, in Pipes and Hhds. per the *Eliza*, from *Oporto.* He has alſo on Sale:—

Jamaica Rum;
Pickling Vinegar;
A few Hhds. nice flavoured Claret;
Scale and refined Sugars;
Kent Hops;
Virginia Wrapper Tobacco;
Spaniſh Shumack and Corkwood.

Which he will Diſpoſe of on the loweſt poſſible Terms. June 23.

TO BE LET,

FROM the 29th of September next, for ſuch term as ſhall be agreed upon, the Corner Houſe and Concerns in Millerd-ſtreet, together with a ſmall Houſe, and an excellent new Corn Kiln, adjoining the ſame in Francis-ſtreet, now in the Poſſeſſion of the Repreſentatives of Attiwell Hayes, Eſq. Propoſals to be made to Mr. Forreſt. Cork, July 11, 1798.

JULY LOTTERY.

Iriſh State Lottery,

COMMENCES DRAWING JULY 24, 1798.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.	*Value of Each.*	*Total Value.*
2 of	£. 10.000 is	£. 20,000
2 - -	5,000 - -	10,000
3 - -	2,000 - -	6,000
10 - -	500 - -	5,000
30 - -	100 - -	3,000
60 - -	50 - -	3,000
8,100 - -	10 - -	81,000
	First drawn Blank 13th Day	1,000
	Do. - - 14th Day	1,000
	Do. - - 15th Day	2,000
	Do. - - 16th Day	1,000
	Do. - - 17th Day	5,000
	Do. - - 18th Day	1,000
	Do. - - 19th Day	10,000
	First drawn Ticket,	500
	First drawn Ticket the laſt morning.	500
21,793	Blanks.	
		£. 150,000

☞ TICKETS and SHARES, *in the greateſt variety of Numbers, now on Sale at No.* 6, New-Buildings, CASTLE-STREET. July 4.

FOR SALE,

AT the Stores of DOMINICK WATERS, SONS and CO. Red Port Wine of ſuperior Quality, in Pipes and Hhds. The Credit they will give on the ſale of this Article, when the Security is undeniable, muſt ſecure them a *decided preference.*

They have alſo for ſale,
Very fine Martinique Coffee in Barrels,
Prime Vinegar in Hhds.
Firſt Quality Hops in Pockets,—— and
Eaſt India Sugar in Bags, equal in colour and quality to Lump.

Committee-Room, Royal Exchange, June 12.

At a Meeting of the Subſcribers to the Fund for the Relief of Widows, and Children of ſuch Soldiers, &c. as have fallen in the Rebellion.

RESOLVED,

THAT it appears that above ſixteen hundred Pounds have been already paid in to the Bank of the right hon. *David Latouche*, and *Co.* beſides the ſum of 350l. which we are now informed has been ſubſcribed by the Rathfarnham cavalry.

RESOLVED,

That it is expedient that this ſubſcription ſhould be *general*; and therefore that the chief Magiſtrates be, and they are hereby requeſted, to open Books for the purpoſe, and to promote the ſame in their reſpective cities and towns—and to forward the ſums ſubſcribed to the houſe of the right hon. *David Latouche* and *Co.*

RESOLVED,

That (the Number of Subſcribers attending this Day, being ſmall, from the ſhortneſs of notice) it is expedient to adjourn till *twelve o'Clock on Thurſday next*, when the attendance of all perſons deſiring of promoting this excellent object, is moſt earneſtly requeſted, in order to appoint a committee to carry their intentions into effect.

SIR,

As Chairman of the Committee, I am deſired to forward to you the above Reſolutions, and to requeſt your co-operation and aſſiſtance in forwarding this benevolent plan.

I am, Sir, &c.

RICHARD BOURNE.

A copy of the above Reſolutions be tranſmitted from *Dublin* to the *Mayor* of *Cork*—Public Notice is hereby given, that Books will be opened at the Manſion-Houſe, each day from 11 to 3 o,clock, for a *General Subſcription* of the benevolent inhabitants of Cork, towards this humane and laudable undertaking.

KINGSMILL BERRY, *Mayor.*

Manſion-Houſe, 20th June.

☞ THE MAYOR and SHERIFFS, give this Notice, that they will protect all *Horſes* and *Carriages*, bringing Proviſions to Market and returning home. *Manſion-Houſe, Cork, 11th June,* 1798.

WE, the underſigned, have heard with the trueſt and moſt grateful ſenſe of pleaſure, the very Gallant and Glorious Conduct of his Majeſty's Forces, (Troops of the Line, Militia Fencibles and Yeomanry,) employed in putting down the preſent Rebellion, and puniſhing the baſe attempts to ſubvert our happy Conſtitution; and wiſhing to declare our firm intention to uphold and ſupport the King's Troops, and to ſubſtitute ourſelves as the Protectors of thoſe Families whoſe Relations have fallen in this ſervice of their King and Country, do enter into a Subſcription for this purpoſe: and do hereby call upon and invite all his Majeſty's *Loyal Subjects to afford their mite* towards ſo laudable a purpoſe.

	£.	s.	d.
General Sir James Stewart,	50	0	0
Brig. Gen. Sir Charles Roſs,	25	0	0
Serjeant Chatterton,	25	0	0
William Chatterton, capt. Eniſkilliners,	11	7	6
John Stewart, capt. Eniſkilliners,	11	7	6
Richard Hare,	22	15	0
John Pedder,	11	7	6
Richard Perry,	11	7	6
George Steveily, Royal C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Thomas Harding, R. C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Edward Wilmott,	5	13	9
M. R. Weſtropp, R. C. V.	11	7	6
Hugh Baker, R. C. V.	11	7	6
James Chatterton, R. C. V.	11	7	6
John Cuthbert, Jun. R. C. V.	11	7	6
Edward Pope, R. C. V.	5	13	9
Anthony Edwards, R. C. V.	5	13	9
N. Maſſey,	11	7	6
Wm. Hodder,	11	7	6
Ralph Weſtropp	5	13	9
Henry S. Perſſe, Lt. L. C. L.	5	13	9
Bernard Shaw,	11	7	6
Wm. Maxwell,	11	7	6
Henry Bagnell,	5	13	9
Marcus Lynch,	5	13	9
Iſaac Morgan,	11	7	6
William Smith,	100	0	0
Sir John Gilman, R. C. V.	11	7	6
George Jack,	11	7	6
John Martin,	5	13	9
Lieut. Col. Browntigg,	11	7	6
Major Gray,	11	7	6
Charles Creed,	11	7	6
Morgan Colwell,	5	13	9
D. Lombard,	3	8	3
Joſeph Rogers,	5	13	9
Savage French,	22	15	0
Mrs. Robinet,	11	7	6
Michael Morriſon,	5	13	9
Thomas Gibbings,	5	13	9
Strettle Jackſon,	5	13	9
Major Gibbings,	11	7	6
Michael Wood,	17	1	3
John Cuthbert, ſen.	11	7	6
Mrs. Judkin Fitzgerald,	5	13	9
Auſtin Shinkwin,	5	13	9
Simeon Hardy,	1	2	9
John Latham,	11	7	6
George Collis,	5	13	9
Nicholas Francis Coppinger,	22	15	0
William Hoare,	2	2	9
Daniel Callaghan,	5	13	9
Daniel Lane,	5	13	9
A Poor Man's Mite,	11	4½	
Samuel Cooper Auſten,	5	13	9
Bradſhaw Popham,	2	5	6
Leyceſter and M'Calls,	34	2	6
John Newman, *Dromore*,	11	7	6
John Thompſon,	11	7	6
John Logan,	1	2	9
Benjamin Parven,	1	2	9
Mark Oſborne,	2	5	6
D. Denny,	2	5	6
Thomas Biggs,	11	7	6
Thomas White,	3	8	3
David Deane,	2	5	6
Peter Morgan, *Brideſtown*,	5	13	9
George Baker,	11	7	6
Jeffry Beaſly and Son,	5	13	9
Joſeph Woodley,	11	7	6
James Ingram,	2	5	6
Edward D. Freeman,	11	7	6
George Fuller,	1	2	9
Jeremiah O Reily,	1	2	9
Bat. Sullivan,	3	8	3
Ant. Edwards, Profits on printing the Bulletin.	9	2	0
John Cotter	5	13	9
William Harris, *Apollos*,	11	7	6
Chriſtopher Allen,	3	8	3
Rev. John Lombard,	5	13	9

Further Subſcriptions will be received by Captain WESTROPP, *Royal Cork Volunteers*, Mariborough-Street. JUNE 9.

☞ THE MAYOR and SHERIFFS will thankfully receive any Information reſpecting *Concealed Arms*; or any Treaſonable Preparation or Practices within the County of the City or City of Cork.—The Information may be conveyed in any manner moſt convenient; ſtrict ſecrecy will be obſerved, and Rewards given in proportion to the Diſcoveries which may be made.

June 11.

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the Engliſh Mails to the 11th inſt. inclusive—from which we ſelect the following Intelligence.

LONDON,

JULY 11.

It ſeems as if Miniſters conſidered the preparations which have been going on ſome time on the coaſt of France as ſufficient to juſtify ſome precaution. Orders have accordingly been iſſued within theſe few days for a conſiderable number of troops towards the coaſt, in order to be ſtationed in ſuch a manner as to be ready to repel any attempt. Perhaps the apprehenſions entertained of ſome deſign of this nature may have been an additional inducement for miniſters to countermand ſeveral of the corps which were about to embark for Ireland. It certainly would have been unwiſe to expoſe the coaſt to attack or to inſult by tranſporting ſo great a part of our regular force, as it was at one time propoſed to ſend to the ſiſter kingdom.

How far the French ſeriouſly meditate at preſent any attack upon this country, upon Ireland, or the iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey, the information of government ought to enable them to judge. The Paris Journals inform us, that troops have been aſſembling in the neighbourhood of Cherbourg, and that ſome veſſels are equipping at Breſt. It is moſt probable, however, that the deſigns of the Directory at preſent extend no farther than ſome attempt to throw over troops and arms to Ireland.

Indeed it is rather ſurpriſing that they did not attempt this ſooner. It will therefore be the duty of government to ſtation our cruizers in ſuch a manner as moſt effectually to prevent the enemy from ſending any ſuccours to the diſaffected and rebellious.

It is very improbable that the French will at preſent any thing like a ſerious invaſion of England at the preſent moment, unleſs that country is ſo completely drained of troops as to tempt ſuch a meaſure.—By keeping up appearances of preparation, they may with to diſtract our attention and divide our our force, while at the ſame time they may be ready to take advantage of any improper diſtribution of our means of defence.

It was rumoured laſt night that a Gentleman had arrived in town from Paris, who reported that on the 5th inſtant doubts were entertained there reſpecting the truth of Buonaparte's having captured Malta. It was thought he had landed indeed, but that he had not gained poſſeſſion of the citadel, in which it was expected that there would be found enormous treaſures, and that believing the citadel held out, his ſituation was conſidered in Paris as exceedingly critical. Such was the rumour: our readers will give it what credit they think it may deſerve. That the account of the capture of Malta is not very circumſtantial is true, for among other things, it ſays nothing of the treaſure ſuppoſed to be amaſſed in the Citadel, by the convulſions that have agitated Europe, but we ſhall not be ſurpriſed to hear that the capture of the iſland was the reſult of a previous arrangement, and that part of the ſpoils made the purchaſe.

It is certain that very ſerious alarms are at preſent entertained at Whitehall and Leadenhall-ſtreet, for the ſafety of our Aſiatic poſſeſſions. It is difficult to learn particulars; but we underſtand Lord Hobart's accounts give great uneaſineſs to Government. Tippoo is preparing for hoſtilities, in conſequence of having received aſſurances of aſſiſtance from France. All India apprehend a war more ſerious, if undertaken in the formidable manner threatened, than any with which that country has ever been viſited. Our hopes more than ever reſt upon Admiral Nelſon. In a few hours he may prevent a war the moſt coſtly and alarming in which this country can be engaged. It appears to be almoſt impoſſible that Buonaparte can convey his army to India, but nothing is now more certain than that he intends to attempt it.

According to advices received by the Heroine frigate from India, it is reported that the ſlaves in the Mauritius had got poſſeſſion of the Iſland, and had ſent to the Engliſh ſquadron cruizing off there to come and take the Government for his Britannic Majeſty, which was declined, for want of ſufficient force.

By the laſt ſhips from India, we have received the following letter from a Gentleman in India, which will afford amuſement to ſome of our readers:

"*Madras, October* 5, 1797.

The motions of Government in this quarter indicate ſome impending ſtorm, but we, *i. e.* the people, know as little of what is going forward on the ſcene of politics as thoſe who inhabit the moon. We have two newſpapers publiſhed here in the week, but being both under the immediate inſpection of the Governor, (Lord Hobart) who, it is ſaid, upon occaſions condeſcends to correct the proof-ſheets with his own hand, we only get a gumpſe of a leg or an arm of one ſide of the picture. In a word, they do not ſeem deſigned for the inſtruction and amuſement of thoſe who may be ſuppoſed to have Engliſh newſpapers in their power.

"We know that there was a force going out it was ſaid againſt Manilla. Upwards of 30 indiamen and tranſports were collected in theſe Roads, and a number at Bengal. They were to rendezvous at the Prince of Wale's iſland, in the Straits of Malacca. The Bengal fleet was diſperſed by a ſtorm. Two ſhips were loſt, ſome obliged to put back to repair, others came to this place. The Madras fleet was to have ſailed in two diviſions. The firſt ſailed about the end of Auguſt. Six or ſeven days after, diſpatches arrived over-land: the Governor waited on the Admiral, in the Roads, who was to have ſailed with the ſecond diviſion; and then we learnt, for the firſt time, that the long talked of expedition was blown into air. Some ſaid, in conſequence of the peace concluded between the Emperor of Germany and the French, that Tippoo expected a force from France — others, that an attack was expected to be made by the French, Spaniards, and Dutch, upon ſome of our ſettlements here: and others thought thought the threats of Zemaun Shaw, with the well known hatred of Tippoo, and his preparations for hoſtilities, were the cauſes of the ſtoppage of this expedition.

"Be the cauſes what they may, I am ſure there were many belonging to the ſaid expedition who with much leſs regret heard of the ſtoppage of the Bank of England; nay, the complete failure of the Treaſury of England itſelf would not have given them ſuch a ſhock.

"Sir John Shore has left his Government."

His Majeſty has declared, by a ſpecial order, that the French Biſhops, reſiding in this country, ſhall not be ſubjected to the regulations, which motives of prudence have forced Government to adopt with reſpect to Aliens. The Duke of Portland, on acquainting them with this order, obſerved, "that it was a proof of the high ſenſe entertained by his Majeſty of their perſonal good qualities, and a pledge of his Majeſty's entire ſatisfaction with reſpect to the examplary conduct of the Clergy entruſted to their care."

Bank Report to Tueſday, July 10.

Voluntary - - -	£.1,411,204	7 8
Aſſeſſed Taxes - -	798,692	6 1
	£.2,209,196	13 9

The executors of John Hare, Eſq. of Norfolk, in purſuance of a codicial to his will, cauſed his head to be ſevered from his body, and ſewed on again previous to his interment.

The eſtate of Culroſs, in Scotland, belonging to the Earl of Dundonald, was on Wedneſday laſt ſold by public auction at 17,000l. being the upſet price.

The vagrants of Egypt will no doubt rejoice, and "rub the elbow at the news" of the approach of Buonaparte, as they will probably regard it as tending to the fulfilment of a prophecy they have amongſt them, in which they place implicit confidence. It has been thus tranſlated:

Years afte years ſhall roll,
Ages o'rver ages ſlide,
Before the World's controul,
Shall check the Creſcent's pride.
Baniſhed from place to place,
Wide as the Ocean's roar,
The mighty Gypſey race,
Shall viſit every ſhore.
But when the hundredth year,
Shall three times doubled be,
Then ſhall an end appear,
To all their ſlavery.
Then ſhall the warlike powers,
From diſtant climes return;
Egypt again be ours,
And Turkiſh turrets burn.

Mr. Sylveſter, one of his Majeſty's meſſengers, ſailed from Milford Haven on Saturday evening for Waterford, having in his cuſtody, under a ſtrong guard, — Colclough, a relation of the man of that name who was taken and executed in company with Bagnall Harvey.

The afternoon arrived in Cawſend Bay, his Majeſty's ſhips—

	Guns.	*Commanders.*
Royal Sovereign -	110	Vice Ad. Gardner, Captain Bedport.
Neptune - - -	98	— Sir E. Gower.
Canada - - - -	74	— Sir J. B. Warren
Pompee - - - -	80	— Vaſhon.
Terrible - - - -	74	— Sir R. Bickerton
Defiance - - -	74	— Jones.
Incendiary (fire ſhip)	14	— Barker.

Theſe ſhips left the remainder of the fleet, under the command of Admiral Lord Bridport, cruizing off Uſhant; they are to victual and relieve another diviſion of the fleet.

The King of Spain has acquainted our Government of his intention to ſend a frigate and two other veſſels to Leghorn, for the purpoſe of bringing the Pope from Tuſcany to Spain; and has requeſted that theſe ſhips might not be moleſted by our cruizers. Our Government has taken the earlieſt opportunity to inform Lord St. Vincent of its compliance with this requeſt, and has ordered the Admiral to render his Holineſs all the honours due to his rank and his misfortunes, which he has borne with the utmoſt fortitude.

The King of Sweden has given orders to augment his marine by the addition of ſeveral ſhips of the line. The Swediſh Government has ordered at the ſame time that the tax on convoys ſhall be raiſed to *ten* per cent. To diminiſh the former, and encreaſe the latter, is ſurely a very ſingular policy.

A letter from Baſtia, in Corſica, of the 12th ult. ſays, "Buonaparte has already paſſed the Southren point of Sardinia, and is proceeding on his voyage. A few diſcharges of cannon will enſure to France the ſovereignty of Egypt and the trade of India, the trade in fact of the world. The cutting through of the Iſthmus of Suez, in a direct line, is indeed not poſſible, but a junction of the Mediterranean Sea with the Arabian Gulph, in a certain ſenſe, is poſſible. An expedition will be undertaken from Egyt againſt the Britiſh Indies. It has long been eſtimated that 10,000 French troops would be ſufficient to enſure the conqueſt of India, and Buonaparte has between 30 and 40,000. From the plague nothing is to be feared, as it generally ceaſes by the end of June, This expedition is one of the events which will make an æra in the hiſtory of the world, and decide the fate of its commerce. It has already more than half ſucceeded, and the preparations at Toulon, which were conſidered as impoſſible, have been rendered eaſy by the Helvetic and Roman Revolution, combined with other great cauſes.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Diſpatches were yeſterday received at the Admiralty from Admiral Lord Bridport, dated off Uſhant, the 6th inſt. ſtating that he had on that day been joined by the ſquadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Thompſon, conſiſting of the Queen Charlotte, of 100 guns: Formidable, of 98; Bellona, of 74; Mars, of 74; Captain, of 74; Robuſt, of 74; and Ruſſel of 74—Same day the Royal Sovereign, Neptune, Pompee, Defiance, Canada, Terrible, and Megæra fire-ſhip, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Alan Gardner, parted from the fleet, and on Saturday Evening arrived in Cawſend Bay, to revictual.

The Channel fleet has of late frequently ſeen the French ſquadron at anchor in Breſt harbour but the enemy never ſhewed any diſpoſition to come out. That Port is now ſo completely blockaded, that no ſhip can either go in or come out being brought to by our fleet.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer of the Texel—"The enemy appear ready—ten two-deck ſhips, eleven frigates, and forty ſail of tranſports. Our line of battle ſtands thus—the Ganges, Director, Kent, Monarch, America, Belliqueux, Veteran, and Agamemnon.

SHEERNESS, July 8.

Yeſterday arrived the Daphne, of 20 guns, Sir Charles Lindſay Commander; ſhe is to be fitted with all poſſible expedition.

The Irreſiſtible, of 74 guns, captain Plampton, from the Downs; L'Unite, of 38 guns, captain Rowley, from the Weſtward; the Amphion, of 32 guns, from Chatham; and the Terror bomb, arrived and ſailed up the River Thames.

Sailed, the Speedwell brig, Lieutenant Reddy.

YARMOUTH.

As one of the Cuſtom houſe Officers was unloading a detained ſhip, a caſk, which appeared to contain nothing but coffee mills, immediately burſt as ſoon as it was landed: on being examined, it was found to contain a great number of broad-ſwords, on one ſide of which was found the followine inſcription—"Liberty and Equality;" and on the other—"Death or Victory."

Yeſterday arrived the Proſerpine frigate from the fleet with ſeveral ſick on board, which were landed here this morning, alſo the Hart armed brig.

DUBLIN,

JULY 13.

The following are the names of ſome of the moſt reſpectable unfortunate Proteſtant priſoners, whom the rebels put to death at Enniſcorthy, viz.—

Piked to death.

Rev. Sam. Hayden, Rector of Ferns,	Thomas Pounden,
Mr. Pentland,	Thomas Frooke,
— Preſcot, merchant,	Francis Turner,
John White, Eſq. magiſtrate,	H. Hatton, mercht.
Benjamin Stacey,	— Willet, do.
William Barrett,	Joſeph Hawkins,
Frederick Drury,	Stephen Reynolds,
Richard Bennett,	J. Stringer, attorney,
George Sparrow,	John Clifford,
Thomas Pounden and ſon.	Captain Dalton,
	Jacob Minchin.

Piked and Shot.

Thos. Robſon and ſon	Michael Furlong
C Vero, Eſq magiſtrate	J. Hunt, organiſt

Shot to death.

Robt. Burrows and ſon	Captain Carden
Lieutenant Pounden	William Carrol
Thomas Kavanagh	William Mooney

The Rev. Mr. Hayden above mentioned, was a moſt humane gentleman and worthy character, and was 85 years of age. The Rebels tore him to pieces, and would not allow his remains to be interred, but ſuffered them to be deſtroyed by pigs.

The above names are thoſe of ſome of the moſt reſpectable of 360 Proteſtants, whom the Rebels inhamanly butchered.

Extract of a letter from a Gentlemen in the army at Kilcullen—dated Kilcullen, July 9.

"Upwards of 500 of the rebels are this day attending at general Dundas's, and taking the oaths of allegiance.—400 more are to be in to-morrow. Towards Carlow and Kilkenny all again is quiet, and about Caſtletown they are ſurrendering."

Authentic Letters from Arklow mention, that the Commanders of the army there have been buſily engaged for two days, in receiving the ſurrender and arms of the wretched deluded peaſantry, who had been inſurgents, during which time amneſty was extended to upwards of 4000.

It was yeſterday reported, that a number of Rebels had appeared in arms upon the hill of Lyons, in the county of Kildare, and againſt whom a force was ſent by the officer commanding in that quarter to ſubdue them.

A ſmart action, we hear, took place this week at Legalaw, in the co. Wicklow, between a party of the Rebels and the yeoman cavalry, in which, 100 of the inſurgents were killed, a number wounded, and the reſt put to flight.

It was yeſterday mentioned, that ſeveral men-ſervants in the vicinity of Miltown and Rathfarnham, had abſconded on Tueſday, and it was believed had repaired to join the few Rebels, who are now wandering about like abandoned wretches ſtarving in various parts of the country.

From Bray, a ſimilar account was heard yeſterday of ſervants in that quarter. Seventeen men employed by a brewer, it was ſaid were of the number who eloped from thence, one of whom left behind him, a written note to his employer, ſtating his reaſon for going away which he ſaid was in conſequence of a notice from his officer, (a Rebel) ordering him to join his ranks directly.

Yeſterday a ſervant of Mr. Whaley's, who had joined the Rebels, and was apprehended in the co. of Kildare, was brought a priſoner into town by his maſter, and lodged in goal.

Several other priſoners were alſo yeſterday brought into town from various parts of country by the Yeomanry, ſome of whom are military.

We ſtop the Preſs to announce, that Meſſrs. Henry and John Sheares have both been found guilty of the charges of High Treaſon on which their trial commenced yeſterday. The indictment contained two principal counts, viz. compaſſing and imagining the King's death, and adhering to his enemies, ſupported by fifteen overt acts: Meſſrs. Ponſonby, Plunket and M'Nally, opened the priſoners caſes ſeparately, and Mr. Curran occupied three hours, with his uſual animation and ability, in ſpeaking to evidence. He was replied to by the Prime Serjeant, after which Lord Carleton charged the Jury, laying down the law of High Treaſon, according to the beſt legal authorities in England, and the uniform practice of the Courts. Mr. Juſtice Crookſhank and Mr. Baron Smith waved their privilege of charging the Jury, acknowleding that Lord Carleton had urged every idea they entertained on the ſubject with peculiar ability.

The Jury were not retired above twenty minutes when they returned a verdict of GUILTY.

The Court adjourned to three o'clock this day.

Strange to tell! the tract of country now occupied by the Rebels, though little more than from ten to twenty miles diſtance from this city, has long been and ſtill continues to be as little known to us as any of the wildeſt parts of America; a rude and barren extent of heath, moor, bog, and mountain, it has been hitherto conſidered as ſcarcely penetrable by the moſt adventurous ſportſman, and in moſt of our maps is laid down as utterly uninhabited!

An alarm took place in Rathfarnham on Tueſday evening, that a number of Rebels were aſſembling near that place in the mountains, in order to come down and attack the place and the yeomanry—The latter ſhewn great alacrity and ſpirit upon this occaſion—the drum beat to arms—and both cavalry and infantry paraded, and were ready in a moment to attack any inſurgents which ſhould appear—Among the foremoſt we perceived young Mr. Latouche, and other gentlemen, who were equal in exertions to any of their fellow-ſoldiers in every reſpect, to meet the deſpoiling infatuated wretches. A ſteward of the Earl of Ely's, a man much advanced in years, in his zeal to aſſiſt at the time, forgot his age, and got a ſevere fall, which cauſed his death.

A detachment of the Angus fencibles marched off yeſterday evening and took the Bray road.

Early this morning, the ſecond detachment of the Angus fencibles left town. They took the Scalp road.

This day, at noon, the baggage of the corps left this city.

The Marquis of Abercorn, who reſided for ſome time at Kearns's hotel, ſailed for England on Monday laſt.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, JULY 10.

Lord Chan. moved, that all the Peers in and about town ſhould be ſummoned to attend on this day ſe'nnight, when a propoſition of great national importance would be ſubmitted to the conſideration of the Houſe.—Ordered.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, JULY 10.

Lord Caſtlereagh roſe to give notice, that on this day ſe'nnight a propoſition materially intereſting to the tranquility, proſperity and conſequence of this country, would be laid before the Honſe—he moved, therefore, in order to inſure a full attendance, that the Houſe ſhould be called over on that day; at the ſame time obſerving, that he ſhould not deſire to have that call enforced againſt any man whoſe duty neceſſarily compelled his abſence.

The call was ordered, and the Houſe adjourned to Tueſday next.

CORK.

☞ THE PROPRIETOR of this Paper is happy that the extended Circulation of THE CORK HERALD, gratifies him with an opportunity of meeting the wiſhes of his numerous Correſpondents in the Country, in ſending off a *ſpecial Courier* with every evening's Publication, directly as it comes from the Preſs.——The very great Irregularity which the *Proprietor* has found in the Delivery of this Paper by the *Country Poſt-Maſters*, (and which ſeems to have been under *ſome other* influence than *accident*,) particularly to the *Weſtward* of this City, has rendered ſuch a meaſure highly neceſſary, to prevent the *ſhameful* and repeated *diſappointments* which the SUBSCRIBERS have experienced in that and ſome other Quarters. Any perſons giving their orders, either to the *Courier* who carries the Papers, or at the OFFICE, *No.* 48, *Grattan-Street*, ſhall be henceforward Punctually obſerved.

Special Commiſſion—High Treaſon.

On Thurſday laſt, Henry and John Sheares, Eſqrs. were brought before the Court, held by Special Commiſſion in Dublin, for the trial of perſons lately apprehended on treaſonable charges. The trial commenced at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and was not concluded until *eight o'clock* on Friday morning, when they were both found GUILTY. The indictment ſtated in ſubſtance two counts, viz.—compaſſing the King's death, and adhering to the King's enemies, in ſupport of which there were fifteen overt acts laid. It happened that on the 18th day of laſt May, John Warnford Armſtrong, a captain in the King's County militia, was introduced by Patrick Byrne, Bookſeller, of Dublin, to Mr. Henry Sheares, as "*a true Brother*," and one he "*might depend on:*"—Mr. John Sheares ſoon arrived, and entered at once on the buſineſs with captain Armſtrong, and ſaid he could be of infinite ſervice in bringing the men of the King's County militia to their cauſe; that the people being impatient, *a home exertion ſhould be made, and the original plan of waiting for French ſuccour relinquiſhed.*——It was likewiſe proved that the lower order of the *Roman Catholics* were to be excited to join this Rebellion, through the medium of religious prejudices, and thus become *the dupes of this diſtorted policy.* The plan was to take the camp at Lehaunſtown, either by force or fraud; the Artillery at Chapelizod were to be attacked, and finally the Caſtle of Dublin, all in one night, allowing ſuch intervals between each, as would moſt conduce to the confuſion of the Government. After the Caſtle had been ſeized, the tri-coloured flag was to have been hoiſted, and the ſubjoined Proclamation made public, which was diſcovered in a portable writing deſk, belonging to Henry Sheares, in the hand-writing of John Sheares, which was proved by John Dwyer, Eſq. Three or four witneſſes, with the deſign of impeaching captain Armſtrong's evidence, were brought forward, and ſeveral reſpectable perſons depoſed very favourably to the moral characters of the priſoners. After an addreſs to the Jury on behalf of the priſoners by Mr. Curran, and another on the part of the Crown by Mr. Prime Serjeant; Lord Carleton commenced a charge to the Jury at 6 o'clock in the morning, which laſted *two hours.* He was followed by Baron Smith, and Mr. Juſtice Crookſhank, after which the Jury retired, and being abſent about *ten minutes*, returned with a verdict of GUILTY, againſt both the Priſoners. Between three and four o'clock the ſame day, Henry and John Sheares were brought to the bar to receive ſentence of DEATH! Which was paſſed on them by Lord Carleton, in the moſt ſolemn and affecting manner, who lamented that it fell to his hard lot to ſit in judgment, and to condemn to an ignominious *death* men of family and education; men whoſe conſideration and attainments might have proudly led them by the hand through the paths of virtue and honour, to preſide at the Bench from which he then addreſſed them, and to add dignity and honour not only to their profeſſion, but to human nature.—If any thing was wanting to compleat the diſtreſs of his affecting ſituation, he ſaid, it was that he was imperiouſly called on by the injured laws of the Country, and the voice of juſtice, to paſs the Sentence of Death againſt the Two Sons of his Old Friend and Companion, and his much-eſteemed Benefactor. After a moſt affecting addreſs, during which time the whole Court were in tears, he adjudged them to execution the next day.

Mr. John Sheares addreſſed the bench from the dock, and after confeſſing the candour of his Judges, and that he had received a full, fair and honourable trial, declared he was ready for his fate—but pathetically implored ſome little mitigation for his unfortunate Brother Henry, who he urged had ſix children and an amiable Wife, he pleaded that a few days might be granted him to arrange his family affairs, and by ſuch indulgence to ſoften the ſorrows of their aged Mother, whoſe deſcent to the grave would be accelerated, by their unhappy fate.

On Saturday, between two and three o'clock they were both executed in the front of the New Gaol, Green ſtreet, and after hanging the uſual time, their heads were ſevered from their bodies, which, we underſtand, have ſince been ſtuck up, one on the city, and the other on the county priſon.

The Proclamation

Intended to be publiſhed after ſeizing the Caſtle of Dublin.

"*Iriſhmen, your country is free—all the monſters who occupied the Government of Ireland, to oppreſs its people, are in our hands. The national flag, the ſacred green, is now waving over the towers, once witneſſing the vices of your tyrants, but now the ſcene of your triumph and that of liberty.—Ariſe, united people of Ireland! ruſh on to the fight; every enemy you diſarm is adding one to the number of your friends, and the cowards who will not join in the glorious effort are not worthy to live.* [The object reverſed, ſaid the Attorney General, this conveys no bad leſſon to thoſe who now hear me.] *Yes, Iriſhmen, we ſwear by that eternal juſtice in whoſe cauſe we fight, we will never lay down our arms until every Iriſhman is poſſeſſed of that liberty which the God of Nature marked as his birthright. The ſurvivors ſhall receive the reward of their courage out of the confiſcations which will take place of the property of our enemies, while the dead ſhall have their names tranſcribed on the great national record of the Iriſh Revolution—but we alſo ſwear that we will puniſh robbery with infamy and death. As for thoſe degenerate wretches, whoſe ſwords are turned againſt their native country, a ſevere national vengeance awaits them. They ſhall receive no quarter unleſs their repentance be ſudden and deciſive. Riſe, men of ERIN, and exert all your native energy under your choſen leaders—the glare of a mercenary army, and an ariſtocratic yeomanry, cannot ſtand the ſhock of your vigorous attack. Their arms and their trappings ſhall be yours, and the deteſted Government of England ſhall know, that the money which ſhe expends as the price of your chains, our valour ſhall wreſt to the purpoſes of freedom.—Receive, with open arms, all thoſe who have relinquiſhed the ranks of ſlavery. Avail yourſelves of the natural advantages of your country, which you know ſo well—attack inceſſantly your enemies in their rere, and in their flanks—war—war—war—let nothing but war occupy the heart and hand of every Iriſhman until the freedom of his country is effected.—Vengeance, Iriſhmen, on your oppreſſors—remember the conflagration—the ſhootings, the hangings, and the whippings—remember ORR.*"

We underſtand ſome new arrangements are to take place relative to conveying the mails to and from Dublin to this city, during the preſent ſtate of public alarm.

Yeſterday the two Houſes of Parliament were to meet on buſineſs of much national importance. The preparatory meſſages delivered for this purpoſe, to the Houſe of Lords and Commons, by the Chancellor and Lord Caſtlereagh, has excited a conſiderable degree of curioſity, which a few hours, no doubt, will completely gratify.

Yeſterday evening, the Weſtmeath militia marched into our garriſon—they remain here but a few days. It is ſaid, their deſtined quarters are Fermoy.

In other times than the preſent, the relations of ſtates to each other have been matter of great ſtudy, and difficulty; have been embarraſſed with a diverſity of views, and a complication of intereſts, which it might require much experience to calculate, and much political ſagacity to reconcile.

At preſent, there is but one relation among all the States of Europe—one at leaſt there is ſo paramount, as to confound and ſwallow up all inferior conſiderations. *France is bent on the conqueſt and ruin of them all.*

To repel this conqueſt, to ward off this ruin, various means are tried, according to the power or the prudence of the different nations. War, Treaty, Supplication, Bribery, timid Neutrality, implicit Submiſſion, and, finally, and incorporation into the map of the *Great Republic*, are all at this moment exemplified in the conduct of the countries which ſurround us.

Our lot, a lot impoſed upon us by neceſſity, but which, if it were not impoſed upon us, whoever is not blind, judicially blind to the conduct of *France* towards us, and every other country, would claim by choice, is War.

The relation in which we may ſtand to the other States of Europe, or they to each other, is comparatively of little moment. They may reciprocate Miſſions, and propoſe Treaties,—the *Ligurian Republic* may make peace or war with the *Ciſalpine*—the *Ciſalpine* with the *Roman*—either of them with the king of SARDINIA, with *Tuſcany*, or with *Naples*, and the greater powers may meditate, or embroil the quarrel, may offer their protection, and talk of their dignity——but the queſtion does not lie there——*France* has the power and the will to controul, to oppreſs them all together; to limit or extend their boundaries as ſhe ſees good; to approve or annul their internal regulations, as well as their ſtipulations with each other; and while ſhe has that power, whether it be by ſtrength in itſelf; or by the ſufferance of others; whether ſhe may chuſe to vex and haraſs them in a maſs, or by retail; to keep peace between them, or to ſet them at variance; to work their revolutions by her own arms, or to delegate that ſacred office to their neighbours; or, finally, to inſiſt upon their performing it each for themſelves——the reſult to us is the ſame. The people of Europe are equally enſlaved——it matters not whether they are manacled ſeparately, or bolted to the links of a long chain which connects and coerces them in a fellowſhip of miſery.

Mortalia corda
Per gentes humilis ſuavit pavor

To us, the relation of theſe unhappy Powers, however they may be viſibly and profeſſedly attached, or ſeparated by treaty, or habit, or connexion——to us their relation is either that of friends forced into a foreign army to fight againſt us, or placed, hand-cuffed, on the Deck of a line of battle ſhip to receive our fire——or it is that of a captive languiſhing, in a dungeon againſt which we are making an attack, and who does not dare to acknowledge his Friend, till he can hail him as his deliverer.

The conteſt between *Great Britain* and *France*, then, is not for the exiſtance of the former only but for the freedom of the world. To look to partial Intereſts, to talk of partial ſucceſſes, as bearing upon the main object and general iſſue of the war, is to take a narrow and pitiful view of the moſt momentous and moſt tremendous ſubject that ever was brought under the conſideration of mankind.

If Great Britain, inſenſible of what ſhe owes to herſelf and to the world, flinches (for ſhe *cannot fall*), in the conteſt—ſhe throws away not herſelf, but the peace and happineſs of nations. If ſhe maintain herſelf ſtoutly—to ſpeculate on the mode, the time, the means by which ſucceſs adequate to the immenſity of the object at ſtake is to be attained, were indeed preſumptuous—but We riſk, without apprehenſion of being thought ſanguine in our hopes and expectations, or of being contradicted by the event, the ſentiment of the greateſt Orator of ancient times—"It is not, it "cannot be poſſible, that an Empire founded on "injuſtice, on rapacity, on perfidy, on the con"tempt and diſregard of every thing ſacred "towards God, or among men, it is not poſſible "that ſuch an Empire ſhould endure."

On Monday laſt, at the review of the yeomanry of this city, that highly reſpectable and ſpirited character, Thomas Fitzgerald, Eſq. high ſheriff of the county of Tipperary, appeared in the field; and the ſatisfaction with which he was received was viſible in every loyal countenance. He honoured the firſt troop of the Royal Cork Volunteers with his company at dinner, which at the ſhort notice of an hour was as elegant as ſo large a company could hope for. The following toaſts, among many others, were drank in their uſual manner:—

The KING, and may he long reign on the Throne as he does in the hearts of his ſubjects.

The Lord Lieutenant, and proſperity to Ireland.

The Duke of York and the army.

The Wooden Walls of England.

The Militia of the Realm.

Lord Camden and the Yeomanry of Ireland.

The high ſheriff of the co. of Tipperary, and may his mode of keeping down rebellion be adopted throughout the land.

The County of Cork, and the worthy high ſheriff and Repreſentative.

The glorious and immortal memory of the great and good King William.

May the Conſtitution of 1690 be handed down to our poſterity, as pure as received from our anceſtors.

The trade of the City of Cork—may the enemies be the firſt exports.

Sir Charles Roſs, and the garriſon of Cork.

General Johnſon, and the 4th of June, 1798.

Lord Chancellor.

Lord Shannon.

Lord Kingſton.

The Speaker.

George Ogle.

John Claudius Beresford.

Doctor Duignan.

Doctor Harding.

Our brethren the infantry and cavalry of the Royal Cork Volunteers.

On Monday laſt, the Yeomanry Corps of this City, conſiſting of the Royal Cork Volunteers, commanded by captain Weſtropp, and the Loyal Cork Legion, commanded by Lord Viſcount Donoughmore, amounting together to upwards of Eleven Hundred Men, were inſpected in the Mardyke-Field, by Lieutenant General Sir James Stewart; who expreſſed to them on the ground, and afterwards in public Orders, his perfect ſatisfaction at their brilliant and ſoldier-like appearance, and at the ſteadineſs with which they went through the whole of the Buſineſs of the Day.—After the Review, the Lieutenant General was ſumptuouſly entertained by the Gentlemen of the Loyal Cork Legion. He was accompanied by Major General Sir Charles Roſs and all the Officers of the Staff, by Lord Amelius Beauclerk of the Dryad, Captain Moore Hodder, Captain Weſtropp of the Royal Cork Volunteers, and by all the Officers commanding corps in this garriſon. About Five Hundred admittance tickets were purchaſed by the Loyal Cork Legion, and the largeſt room in the city (the Aſſembly-Room) was completely filled. Words cannot do juſtice to the good humour, feſtivity, and perfect order, and regularity which reigned throughout. Every perſon preſent ſeemed actuated but by one mind; and every man ſeemed to vie with his neighbour, in making the univerſal regard, to which their reſpected Guest Sir James Stuart, had ſo well entitled himſelf, by his manly, temperate and judicious conduct.

When Sir James Stuart and the other Viſitors, had quitted the room, Lord Viſct. Donoughmore, who preſided in the chair, informed the gentlemen of the Legion that as they had aſſembled as a corps, ſo it was neceſſary that they ſhould retire as ſuch, whereupon he drank to their next merry Meeting; and the whole roſe up together, and every man retired at once to his own houſe.

Amongſt the many Loyal and Conſtitutional Toaſts which were given from the Chair, we recollect the following:

The KING.

The King and Conſtitution.

Lord Cornwallis, and proſperity to Ireland.

Sir James Stewart and the ſouthern diſtrict—and many thanks to him for the firmneſs and moderation with which he has executed the high duties of his important command.

By *Sir James Stewart*.—Lord Donoughmore and the Loyal Cork Legion, *and many thanks to them* for their exertions and good conduct on every occaſion.

The Duke of York and the army.

Earl Howe and the navy.

Sir Charles Roſs and the garriſon of Cork.

Lord Amelius Beauclerk and the Dryad.

Colonel Tench and the marine army.

Major Lochart and the 30th regiment, and the other gentlemen of the line now in the room.

Lords Kilſonnel and Muſkerry, Major Hamilton and the militia of Ireland.

By *Lord Kilconnel*—May the militia and yeomanry ever act together as they have done in the city of Cork, where they have been ſo marked for their loyalty and exertions.

Captain Findlay and the fencibles.

The yeomanry of Ireland, and may they continue to do as they have done, for a few words will make their panegyrick.

By *Sir Charles Roſs*.—I will give you an officer, with whom I have ſerved, whom I know and reſpect—General Hutchinſon, Repreſentative in Parliament for this city.

Captain Weſtropp, and the Royal Cork Volunteers—Captain Weſtropp returned thanks in his own name; and in the name of his Corps.

Captain Hodder and his Corps. Captain Hodder returned thanks, and added, "there is no Corps, whom I would be more happy to fight along ſide of."

Captain Hutchinſon, and the Iffa and Offa Cavalry.

Major General Myers.

Major General Johnſton and the 5th of June

Major General Moore and the army of Wexford.

May Great Britain and Ireland, continue for ever united, in affections, in heart, and in hand—May we never forget the aſſiſtance which ſhe has afforded us in the hour of our National Diſtreſs; and may ſhe never experience a like Calamity, nor ſtand in need of the like exertions from her grateful ſiſter Kingdom.

By Sir Charles Roſs.—May the Garriſon, and the City of Cork, be ever conſpicuous for the ſame Loyalty and Zeal, for which they have been ſo marked on the preſent occaſion.

DIED,

This morning, Mrs. Forſter, after a tedious illneſs of ten months, which ſhe bore with true Chriſtian patience.

Sheares's Trial,

Price Two-Pence,

Is this Evening publiſhed at CONNOR's Circulating-Library, Grand Parade:

Where may be had, price a Britiſh Shilling,

The Trial of Arthur O'Connor.

Additional Subſcriptions

Received by the Mayor, for Relief of the Wives and Children of Soldiers.

St. Leger Aldworth, Eſq.	3	8	3
Mr. Robert Powell,	5	13	9
John Keily, Eſq.	11	7	6
William Jones, Eſq.	11	7	6
Ladies' Subſcription.			
Mrs. Bousfield,	5	13	9
Mrs. Keily,	5	13	9
Mrs. Creagh,	5	13	9
Mrs. Gray,	11	7	6

NOTICE.

☞ MARGARET KIDNEY having eloped the 15th inſt. from our ſervice, ſince which ſhe has taken up Article in our Name, we hereby Caution the Public againſt giving her credit on our account.

MARY DOYLE.
Cork, 7th mo. 18th, ELIZA DOYLE.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF

The Rt. Worſhipful KINGSMILL BERRY, Eſq. MAYOR.

The middle Price of Wheat 3*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* per Quarter; with an allowance to the Baker of 12*s.* on the White and Wheaten, and 12*s.* on the Houſehold.

Cork, July 18, 1798.

WHITE.			WHEATEN.			HOUSEHOLD.		
lb.	*oz.*	*dr.*	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*
1 *pen.* 0	4	5	1 *pen.* 0	7	0	1 *pen.* 0	9	1
2 *pen.* 0	9	3	2 *pen.* 0	14	1	2 *pen.* 1	2	2
3 *pen.* 0	14	1	3 *pen.* 1	5	2	3 *pen.* 1	11	7
4 *pen.* 1	3	0	4 *pen.* 1	12	3	4 *pen.* 2	4	3
6 *pen.* 1	13	3	6 *pen.* 2	11	4	6 *pen.* 3	7	5

KINGSMILL BERRY, MAYOR.

From the Packets of Sunday and Monday.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, *June* 2.

The Roman Conſuls and French Commiſſaries and Generals at Rome, having conſented to the Pope's remaining in Tuſcany; but they have deſired that his Royal Highneſs would remove him to ſome part of the Grand Duchy more diſtant from the confines of the Roman Republic; in conſequence of which, his Royal Highneſs invited his Holineſs to take up his abode at the Carthuſian Convent, diſtant only two miles from this metropolis, where his Holineſs arrived yeſterday evening in tolerable good health, and was received with all the attention and reſpect due to his rank and character, by his Royal Highneſs's ſpecial orders, who ſent offers of every thing that could be ſerviceable and magnificent, for his Holineſs's accommodation.

The Pope would have arrived at this convent ſome days ſooner, had he not been obliged to fly Sienna, and take refuge in a nobleman's country-houſe near this city, in conſequence of a dreadful earthquake which took place there on the 25th ult which threw down a conſiderable part of the convent in which his Holineſs reſided.

This earthquake has been attended with fatal conſequences, and has been continued by repeated ſhocks and trembling of the earth; and even yeſterday the earth was occaſionally perceived to move.

Some lives have been loſt, and a great number of the inhabitants maimed, and there is not a houſe in the whole city which has not ſuffered more or leſs, and ſome are actually levelled with the ground.

The town is entirely deſerted: thoſe who have not country houſes to retire to, have made temporary tents and coverings in the adjacent fields, to which they are retired Even maſs is ſaid in a public garden adjoining to the city.

GENOA,

JUNE 9.

War between our Republic and the King of Sardinia is now nearly declared. It is known that a ſhort time ſince, about 500 Piedmonteſe rebels ſeized the town of Caroſio, which is entirely ſurrounded by our territory. The King of Sardinia, after ſome fruitleſs application to our Government for a paſſage for his troops, thought proper to order 4000 men to march through the Ligurian Republic and attack the town. The rebels immediately evacuated Caroſio, which was taken poſſeſſion of by the Sardinian troops.—Shortly after a battle took place on the Ligurian territory, near Gavi, the commandant of which town fired on the contending parties. The battle laſted ſix hours, when a column of the rebels took refuge under the cannon of Gavi. The ſkrmiſhing continued two days longer, without any deciſive advantage on either ſide. The loſs of the Royal troops in killed and wounded was much greater than that of the rebels. This inroad into the territory of the Republic cauſed the Great Council to come to the following reſolutions:

1ſt. That the Directory ſhould take ſuch meaſure as ſhould render the Ligurian Territory reſpected.

2d. That all Ligurian Citizens ſhould receive notice of the preſent ſituation of the Republic with reſpect to the Court of Turin.

3d. That 500,000 livres ſhould be aſſigned to the Directory to enable it to take ſuch meaſures as would rebel any hoſtile attack of the Piedmonteſe Troops.

The frontiers of the Rebublic have been in conſequence occupied by the troops of the line, volunters, and artillery; and a proclamation publiſhed, addreſſed to the Citizens of the Republic. We are very deſirous to know how the French will act in conſequence of this affair.

It is ſaid that 7000 French troops have already marched to Alexandria and Novi, to watch the motions of our troops, and thoſe of Sardinia.

Another Letter, ſame date.

Yeſterday and to day ſeveral corps of troops have marched from the Piedmonteſe frontiers. *Our patriots flatter themſelves that they will ſoon* return crowned with laurels, after having dethroned the King of Sardinia; though this latter event is certainly much to be doubted. Some obſerve, that the French Republic has promiſed the King of Sardinia an enlargement of his dominions, and that he is the ally of France. They likewiſe remind us that it was not long ſince reported, that the French Republic would extend its boundaries to Savona, and even to Genoa. But on the other ſide, our Directory appears to have acted in concert with the agents of France.

It is ſaid that a battle has already taken place between our troops and thoſe of the King of Sardinia.

LONDON,

JULY 9, 10 & 11.

The Flatt, taken at St. Marcou, in the recent memorable defence of thoſe iſlands, diſplays an ingenuity of conſtruction highly creditable to the French. She is called the Flibuſtier, (Buccaneer) and was commanded by a very brave fellow, named Griot, who was commodore of the diviſion. This extraordinary veſſel, which rows 30 oars, and contained accommodations for 200 men, drew but three feet water when with her crew and ſtores on board. In her bows, which by being two feet thick, can reſiſt grape, there is a port-hole juſt large enough to admit the muzzle of an 18-pounder on a ſide, which, recoiling from a platform to her deck, affords a barrier of ſeven feet to all her people, except thoſe who point and fire, and even thoſe are protected by the bows, which riſe five feet ſeven above the platform. When not in action, this gun runs aft, to the main-maſt, which eaſed the veſſel: ſhe had likewiſe a ſix-pounder on a field-carriage, with apparatus for landing. There is at each ſide, from ſtem to ſtern, a gang-way, under which are bed-places, &c. and the ſpace between the gang-ways, amounting to ſeven feet ſeven inches, is occaſionally covered by gratings and tarpawlings.

Tueſday ſe'nnight died, in the hundredth year of his age, William Jennens, of Acton-place, near Melford, in Suffolk He was reputed the richeſt Commoner in England, his property being ſaid to exceed two millions ſterling, and there is reaſon to apprehend he died inteſtate; though an unexecuted will was found among his papers at Acton, in which he had deviſed ſome comparitively inconſiderable legacies to gentlemen in the neighbourhood. Lord Curzon's family were expected to be the inheritors of his immenſe property, and his Lordſhip, after viſiting Acton, and giving orders for the funeral, ſet out for the houſe of the deceaſed in Groſvenors-ſquare, London, to diſcover if poſſible a teſtamentary inſtrument, King William the third was his godfather, and during the long reign of his exiſtence, he remained a bachelor, more given to penurioufneſs than hoſpitality, of courſe his accumulation magnified even his powers of computation. He is reported to have always kept 50,000l. in his hands, for any ſudden emergency, and never drew out the dividends of his funded property (the bulk of his fortune) till half a year after they were due. He ſerved the office of High Sheriff for Suffolk, in the year 1754.

HIGHLAND ARMED ASSOCIATION.

In conſequence of an advertiſement in the newſpapers, the meeting yeſterday at the Shakeſpeare Tavern was numerous and reſpectable.

Captain Campbell was called to the chair, and acquitted himſelf with much propriety. He ſtated generally, that in theſe times of difficulty and danger, when we had to combat very active foreign and domeſtic enemies, it was ſuggeſted that a corps of Highlanders and Lowlanders (or North Britons) living in and about the metropolis, and conſtituted in the ſame manner as the Volunteer Aſſociations, would not only be acceptable to Government, but prove very uſeful to the public. It was propoſed that they ſhould be clothed, armed and accoutred at the expence of the individuals; that they ſhould be diſtinguiſhed by the Highland dreſs; and that they ſhould be officered and regulated by gentlemen ſelected from their own particular Aſſociation. A ſtring of reſolutions was then moved to that effect.

Mr. William Ogilvie, animated by public zeal and true patriotiſm, beſtowed the higheſt encomiums on the plan. He was warm in his panegyric of the preſent race of Highlanders; who compoſed a very large portion of the Britiſh army, and in zeal and energy rivalled the glory of their anceſtors.

Mr. Frazer, we are told, ſtated ſome objections to the general propoſition. He ſaid that he was a Scotſman, and a member of the Bloomſbury Aſſociation, a corps of the very higheſt reſpectability. He had attended the meeting from a wiſh of accelarating any laudable meaſure which they had in view; but although he confeſſed himſelf, in theſe critical times, friendly to an armed Aſſociation, he ſaw no reaſon for their adoption of the particular dreſs now propoſed. He reprobated all national diſtinctions. They were met for the profeſſed purpoſe of directing their beſt efforts to the ſame grand object, the defence of the country, and as this object was beſt attained by unanimity and brotherly affection, he could not concur in the propriety of recommending a ſingular dreſs.

Mr. William Ogilvie, imagining that the gentleman ſtated objections merely to preclude that harmony which was ſo much deſired, wiſhed that the ſtranger had confined his remarks to his own Aſſociation of Bloomſbury, As to his diſapprobation of the Highland dreſs in London, the ſame objections were with equal juſtice applicable to all the Volunteer Aſſociations. He could not conceive greater objections to an Engliſh hat, than to a Highland bonnet; therefore the obſervations were frivolous. The dreſs was very well calculated for the field, and tended greatly to produce the vigour and energy which were the characteriſtics of a Highland ſoldier.

[Here a deſultory converſation aroſe, in which Mr. Frazer, Mr. Ogilvie, the chairman, and others, took a part.]

The Reſolutions were afterwards read, and, with a few alterations, adopted. Adjourned.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

Dreſſes: 1. Robe of white muſlin, with a treble broad ruff round the neck: the hair divided, part drawn up quite ſtraight, and twiſted in a tuft at the top, the other part cut ſhort, and combed ſtraight: the hair before alſo cut ſtraight and combed over the forehead.

2. Robe of white muſlin, with full epaulets, cut exceedingly low in the neck behind, and on the ſhoulders, boſoms quite plain: hair as in dreſs 1. with a bandeau of white ribband paſſing thro' one plait of the hair before, and croſſed double behind: fleſh coloured ſilk gloves.

3. Dreſs of white clear muſlin, with a train of lilac faſtened between the ſhoulders, and tied looſely on the left ſide with a ſilk cord: boſom quite plain and low: the hair combed ſtraight from the top, and ſlightly curled at the ends round the face, and in the neck: diamond bandeaus, placed obliquely on the hair.

Morning Dreſs.—Chineſe hats of bamboo cane, and red or other coloured *Chenille*, with blue ribband round the crown, blue roſette in front, and tied down with the ſame coloured ribband: white or coloured muſlin gown, full epaulets.

DUBLIN,

FRIDAY, JULY 13.

Many idle conjectures have been made as to the operation of the troops, becauſe few accounts have recently been publiſhed. Without conſidering the difficulties which the Lord Lieutenant has had to encounter, many affect to wonder why he has not already ended the rebellion. The fact is that his Excellency, detirmined to try the effect of lenity, has ordered the Generals to iſſue proclamations of amneſty, until ths expiration of which the troops act merely on the defenſive. In the diſtricts now the chief ſeat of rebellion, the term of royalty clemency expires on this day.

An Expreſs arrived at the Caſtle yeſterday from Naas. Very little is attemped in that quarter, except to keep the rebels out of the town. It appears that theſe wretched traitors, are in force at Proſperous, to the amount of at leaſt eight thouſand—their infantry is an a miſerable condition with reſpect to arms—but they have a very large body of horſe.

The rebel leader Aylmer, has offered terms of ſurrender, on the part of theſe under his command Thoſe are to give up their twelve chief leaders—on condition that theſe twelve ſhall not be put to death, or forfeit property; but allowed to tranſport themſelves to any part of Europe, Aſia or America, not in his Majeſty's dominions; and that thoſe who compoſe the main body of the rebel army, ſhall be allowed without moleſtation to return to their former occupations will be acceded to; and if ſo ſignal an act of undeſerved mercy, would not be conciliation indeed, we appeal to the Duke of Bedford, Mr. Fox, and the countrymen of the rebels, Lord Moira.

There is every reaſon to ſuppoſe that orders have been iſſued to make the metropolis the common rendezvous of the rebels—and from thence to collect them in a centre. Thoſe lately apprehended at Rathfarnham were all inhabitants of Dublin—had 2½cwt. of gunpowder—hopeing to find their way to the rebel camps by the aid of their arms, their green cockades and green flags.

It was yesterday currently reported that a propoſal had been made to government from the rebel chiefs or leaders, that on condition of a general amnesty they would tranſport themſelves from his Majesty's realms, and give ſecurity not to return, unleſs their ſovereign would hereafter permit them: it was added that government was inclined, through the liberal and humane ſpirit that inſpires it, to accede with certain reſervations to this propoſal.

On the other hand, we find that the infatuated multitude, who follow the standards of rebellion, continue their predatory outrages on the perſons and property of their countrymen: the Galway mail coach was stopped on Wedneſday night near Kilcock, the mail plundered, and the paſſengers, a lady and three gentlemen made priſoners by the banditti; the ſame party, or perhaps another, ſhortly afterwards broke into and plundered the houſe of Mr. Kemmis, and ſeveral others, near the Knockmaroon-gate of the Phœnix-park.

Another party of Rebels, all inhabitants of Dublin, were apprehended on Wedneſday night, with their green cockades, in the act of making their eſcape to the rebel camps. Some of them have made uſeful diſcoveries.

The leader of the gang of rebels, who appeared near Rathfarnham on Monday, ſome of whom were killed and others taken priſoners, by Captain Beresford's Loyal Dublin cavalry and infantry, under Lieutenant Scanlan, and two of the Attornies Troop, was the ſervant man of a perſon now in confinement, and ſhortly to be tried for High Treaſon. The hat of his unhappy maſter was found on him, the name written in the inſide, and with him alſo his maſter's duelling piſtols. It was this deluded wretch who acted the deſperate aſſaſſin before he died of his wounds, and fired at and hit ſome of the Yeomanry as he lay on the ground a ſhort time before he expired.

Another of this party who was hanged was a perſon named Hurly, a confederate of Hart's, executed ſome time ago at the front of the New-Priſon for High Treaſon; and among them alſo was one Turner, a young deſperado, who it may be remembered had the hardihood ſome time ſince to graſp at the colours of a regiment that were with a party going over Eſſex-bridge, on coming from being relieved at the Caſtle.

One of the above mentioned deſperadoes came cloſe to Mr. Ferns, jun of the Loyal Dublin cavalry, and diſcharged a ſhort blunderbuſs at him. He inſtantly returned the ſhot, and killed the rebel on the ſpot. There cannot be given too much praiſe to Lieutenant Scanlan, and this ſmall party of Captain Beresford's cavalry, for their intrepidity and promptitude on this occaſion in the ſervice of their country.

The Galway Mail-coach had not arrived at ſix o'clock yeſterday.

The Limerick and Cork Mail coaches were diſpatched yeſterday morning at ſix o'clock. They were eſcorted by ſtrong detachments of horſe and foot, conſiſting of 100 men; the latter were conveyed in light carriages.

His Excellency the Marquis Cornwallis, and a number of perſonages of the firſt rank, dined on Wedneſday with the Right Honorable Sir John Parnell, Bart. in Merrion-ſtreet, and were entertained in the firſt ſtile of ſplendour and magnificence.

It is highly honourable to that patriotic and loyal character, Sir William Worthington, the reſolution that has been announced by the corporation of Weavers and other bodies, to ſupport him as a candidate for the repreſentation of of the City of Dublin, ſhould the Rt. Hon. George Ogle decline the voluntory offers made him for that ſtation.

SPECIAL COMMISSION.

Yeſterday the court ſat purſuant to adjournment. Henry and John Shears on an indictment of 17 counts for High Treaſon, were put on their trial. The following gentlemen formed the jury:

Sir Thomas Lighton	Richard Sears
Robdrt Shaw	William Sparrow
Price Blackwood	John Farange
John Stewart	Cornelius Gautier
George Palmer	Charles Bingham
H. Woodward	John Ferns.

The firſt count charged the priſoners with compaſſing and imagining the death of the King.

The ſecond with adhering to his enemies, and the remaining counts contained the ſeveaal overt-acts.

Captain Armſtrong, of the King's Country militia, gave the moſt clear and ſatisfactory evidence. He had been introduced to the priſoners by Mr. Pat Byrne of Grafton-ſtreet in the month of May laſt as a brother who could be confided in. He had ſeveral interviews with the parties, who from time to time unfolded to him one of the blackeſt and moſt comprehenſive treaſon that ever menaced the exiſtence of any ſtate or people. At every ſtage of his communications with them, he conſulted his brother officers. It appears that there was a plan fully explained to him for taking the camp at Lehanſtown, and he was conſulted whether it could be more eaſily taken by ſtorm or treachery in getting the counterſign; an hour and an half later the artillery at Chapelizod were to be ſurpriſed—the intelligence arriving from both places was to be the ſignal for attacking and ſecuring the barracks of Dublin, the Caſtle, the Lord Lieutenant, and all the Privy Counſellors at their own houſes—in order that there ſhould be no authority left for iſſuing orders. There was to be a riſing at nearly the ſame time at Cork and other places for which Mr. John Sheares was preparing to ſet off to organize. Capt. Armſtrong was inſtructed to ſecure the cauſe by engaging the men in his regiment, of which he was requeſted to accept the Coloneſhip, to join the United Iriſhmen. to whom he was to promiſe lands in the King's county, as a reward of their ſervice. Men, women and children, were to be put to death who ſhould not join them before the inſurrection, and ſome of the priſoners obſerved that the trees at the camp would be very convenient, to hang ſuch of the ſoldiers as ſhonld neglect to join them. Capt. Armſtrong actually got a recommendation to a ſerjeant in his own regiment, as an introduction to the united men.

Colonel Alexander and Major Sirr proved the ſeizing of papers, in the hand writing of John Sheares, amongſt others a return of men organized and unorganized, and a more bloody and ferocious proclamation than ever marked the reign of Robeſpierre, prepared to follow the inſurrection.

Several witneſſes were examined chiefly to character on each ſide, againſt the priſoner and for the priſoner.

At ſix this morning Lord Chief Juſtice Carleton charged the Jury, who retired for a few minutes, and brought in a verdict—GUILTY.

On hearing the word Guilty, John Shears ſeemed electrified, and fell into tears on the boſom of his brother, who alſo wept bitterly. They ſhook hands, with every ſymptom of weakneſs and deſpair. They were both dreſſed in black, and during the courſe of their trial frequently inſtructed their counſel. The court did not riſe 'till eight o'clock this morning. In our next we ſhall give a copious report of the trial, with a correct copy of the diabolical proclamation.

The Ayreſhire Fencible cavalry have offered their ſervices in Ireland, or in any part of his Majeſty's dominions.

Major General Myers has nominated Hans Hamilton, Eſq. M. P. Alexander Hamilton, Eſq. M. P. Thomas Baker, Eſq. Abel Onge, Eſq. Rev. Philip Ryan, and Henry Baker, Eſq. Juſtices of the Peace, with other Magiſtrates, to receive the ſurrender of United Iriſhmen, or other Inſurgents in the North part of the county of Dublin.

CORK: Printed by JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)*——☞ *This Paper is publiſhed at the Cork Herald Office, No. 48, Grattan-ſtreet, where Advertiſements, Eſſays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

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The Cork Herald:

OR, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.—No. 47.] SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1798. [Price, Four-Pence.

MANSION HOUSE,

Cork, 10th July, 1798.

BENEFACTIONS received by the Mayor towards the relief of the Widow and Children of such Soldiers &c. as have fallen or may fall in defence of their country in the present Rebellion.

		£.	s.	d.
The Mayor,		22	15	0
Ben. Bousfield Esq.		11	7	6
Richard Kellett Esq.		11	7	6
Richard Pike Esq.		11	7	6
Mich. Busteed Esq.		5	13	9
Mr. Sheriff Harding,		5	13	9
Hon. and Rev. Dean St. Laurence,		5	13	9
Thomas Pope Esq.		2	5	6
Rev. Walter Richards,		2	5	6
Mr. M'Donald, (Parade)		3	8	3
Mr. Carden Terry,		1	2	9
Mr. Thomas Bennett,		1	2	9
An Unknown Hand,		2	5	6
Capt. Lord Visct. Donoughmore, L. C. Legion		22	15	
Capt. Goold	do.	17	1	3
Capt. Sir Rich. Kellet,	do.	11	7	6
Capt. Travers,	do.	5	13	9
Captain Johnston,	do.	5	13	9
Captain Jefferys,	do.	11	7	6
Captain Galway,	do.	3	8	3
Captain Waters,	do.	11	7	6
Lieutenants Walker,	do.	5	13	9
—— Goold,	do.	11	7	6
—— D. Perrier,	do.	5	13	9
—— G. Perrier,	do.	5	13	9
—— G. Waters,	do.	5	13	9
—— Stackpole,	do.	2	5	6
—— Maziere,	do.	3	8	3
—— Haly,	do.	2	5	6
—— Perise,	do.	5	13	9
—— Cuthbert,	do.	5	13	9
—— Wm. Lane,	do.	11	7	6
Wm. Crawford, Esq.	do.	22	15	0
Wm. Beamish, Esq.	do.	22	15	0
Richard Barrett, Esq.	do.	22	15	0
Richard Finn, Esq.	do.	5	13	9
Isaac Morgan, Esq.	do.	11	7	6
[illegible], Esq.	do.	5	13	9
Daniel Connor, Esq.	do.	5	13	9
Wm. Goold, Esq.	do.	5	13	9
Stephen Coppinger, Esq.	do.	5	13	9
Francis Goold (Patrick) Esq.	do.	2	5	6
Mr. M. U. Doyle,	do.	3	8	3
— John Moylan,	do.	3	8	3
— John Therry,	do.	3	8	3
— Thos. Gonnell,	do.	5	13	9
— Edmond Kenifeck,	do.	5	13	9
Hugh Lawton, Esq.	do.	3	8	3
Bryan Sheehy, Esq.	do.	3	8	3
John Callanan, M. D.		5	13	9
John Franklin, Esq.	L. C. L.	3	8	3
Denis Moylan, Esq.	do.	3	8	3
John O'Conor, Esq.	do.	2	5	6
John O'Mullane, Esq.	do.	2	5	6
Thos. Rochfort, Esq.	do.	2	5	6
E. H. Hopper, Esq.	do.	5	13	9
Nichs. Therry, Esq.	do.	5	13	9
Mr. Corns. Donegan,	do.	3	8	3
Mr. John Casey,	do.	1	2	9
Mr. E. Connellan,	do.	3	8	3
Mr. Daniel Goold,	do.	2	5	6
Mr. Robert Burke,	do.	3	8	3
Mr. Thomas Sheehan,	do.	2	5	6
Mr. Jeremiah M'Sweeny,	do.	3	8	3
Mr. John Barrett,	do.	1	2	9
Mr. Myles Barlow,	do.	1	2	9
Mr. William Coppinger,	do.	2	5	6
Mr. John Scraggs,	do.	3	8	3
Justin M'Carthy, Esq.	do.	2	5	6
Standish Barry, Esq.	do.	3	8	3
Hatton Conron, Esq.	do.	2	5	6
H. A. Goold, Esq.	do.	3	8	3
Mr. Alex. M'Carthy	do.	1	2	9
Mr. J. Martin, Glanmire,	do.	1	2	9
Mr. Robt. O'Donoghue,	do.	1	2	9
Wm. Philips, Esq.		2	5	6
Revd. A. Hyde		5	13	9
Mr. James Williamson,		1	2	9
Mr. M. T. Fulham,		2	5	6
Mr. John Bluett,		1	2	9
Mr. Joseph King,		2	5	6
Mr. John Topp,		3	8	3
Mr. Edward Daly, R. C. V.		1	2	9
St. Leger Aldworth, Esq.		3	8	3
Mr. Robert Powell,		5	13	9
John Keily, Esq.		11	7	6
William Jones, Esq.		11	7	6
Ladies' Subscription.				
Mrs. Bousfield,		5	13	9
Mrs. Keily,		5	13	9
Mrs. Creagh,		5	13	9
Mrs. Gray,		11	7	6
		£. 472	1s.	3d.

Further Subscriptions for this laudable Purpose, will be received by the MAYOR, or at the Bank of Messrs. KELLET and Co.

CLARKE'S-MARSH
PORTER BREWERY.

FOWKE, GIBBINGS, AND CO.

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they are at present provided with a considerable Stock of

PORTER, much approved of.

☞ They can with confidence Repeat their assurance to those who are pleased to favor them with their Commands, that a regular and ample supply during the Summer may be depended on.

June 16.

NO TIME TO LOSE!!

Drawing Commences 24th Instant:

WHOLE TICKETS, HALVES,

QUARTERS, EIGTHS,

And SIXTEENTHS of TICKETS, in the greatest Variety of Numbers, and at the most reduced *Dublin* Prices, now on Sale, at No. 6, NEW BUILDINGS, *Castle-Street.* July 7.

THE AUCTION

OF a Part of the CARGO, of the *Na. Sa. De Patrocinio Et St. Anna:* consisting of about—

600 Chests Sugar,
2000 Ox-Horns,
And some Dye-Wood,

Which was advertised for Sale on this Day, is adjourned to MONDAY, the 23d of JULY inst.

July 7.

For Sale by Auction, at Cork,

ON MONDAY, the 23d of July instant, immediately after the Sale of the remainder of the *Patrocinio's Cargo*—

About 500 Hhds. Red, } *French Wine*;
100 Dit. White, }
32 Pieces *French* Brandy;
22 Casks Preserves;
And 8 Boxes Soap:

Being Goods condemned as Prize to His Majesty's Sloop *Sylph.*

Catalogues and Samples to be had previous to the Sale: apply to JOHN ROCHE, Junr. COVE, and Messrs. PEDDER AND COTTER, CORK. July 7.

THERRY, HOPPER and MEANY,

Are now landing from the last Sales,

200 CHESTS OF TEA.

They have for sale, at their Stores,

Very fine Jamaica Sugar,	in	*Hhds.*
Do. East-India *Do.*	—	*Bags.*
Pepper, in whole and half *Bales.*		
Ginger, in small *Bags.*		
Pearl Barley,	in	*Barrels.*
Rice,	—	*Tierces.*
Coffee,	—	*Barrels.*
Sago,	—	*Boxes.*
Cloves, Mace and Saffron.		
Jamaica Rum, in Puncheons.		

The Teas now arrived, with their Stock on hands, will form a complete Assortment.

June 30.

FOR SALE,

At J. MARTIN'S South Mall,

OLD Priest, Company and White Port, now Landing per Eliza. Claret, Medeira, Lisbon, and Sherry, in wood and Bottle.—New Kent Hops in Peckets.—Pernamoucco Cotten of remarkable Quality and Malaga Raisins in Casks and Boxes. Jnly 7.

CLUTTERBUCK, SULLIVAN & CO.

BEG leave to inform their Friends, they are now Landing out of the *Anne*, from *Oporto*, a choice parcel of WINE, in Pipes and Hhds.—They have also on Sale, several Hundred Dozen of very *Old Port*, in Bottle; *Madara* and *Claret*: a few Baskets of *Champaigne* and *Tent*; *Arrack*, 20 Years Old, in Bottle; *White Wine: Pickling Vinegar*; very Old real Leinster Spirits of *Whiskey*. They are in daily expectation of the Arrival of a Fresh Parcel of Teas from the present Sales; also Scale and Refined SUGARS, &c. &c. &c.

June 30.

JULY LOTTERY.

Irish State Lottery,

COMMENCES DRAWING JULY 24, 1798.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.	*Value of Each.*	*Total Value.*
2 of	£.10.000 is	£. 20,000
2 - -	5,000 - -	10,000
3 - -	2,000 - -	6,000
10 - -	500 - -	5,000
30 - -	100 - -	3,000
60 - -	50 - -	3,000
8,100 - -	10 - -	81,000
	First drawn Blank 13th Day	1,000
	Do. - - 14th Day	1,000
	Do. - - 15th Day	2,000
	Do. - - 16th Day	1,000
	Do. - - 17th Day	5,000
	Do. - - 18th Day	1,000
	Do. - - 19th Day	10,000
	First drawn Ticket,	500
	First drawn Ticket the last morning.	500
21,793	Blanks.	
		£. 150,000

☞ TICKETS and SHARES, *in the great est variety of Numbers, now on Sale at No.* 6, New-Buildings, CASTLE-STREET. July 4.

FOR SALE,

AT the Stores of DOMINICK WATERS, SONS and CO. Red Port Wine of superior Quality, in Pipes and Hhds. The Credit they will give on the sale of this Article, when the Security is undeniable, must secure them a *decided preference.*

They have also for sale,
Very fine Martinique Coffee in Barrels,
Prime Vinegar in Hhds.
First Quality Hops in Pockets, —— and
East India Sugar in Bags, equal in colour and quality to Lump.

Committee-Room, Royal Exchange, June 12.

At a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Fund for the Relief of Widows, and Children of such Soldiers, &c. as have fallen in the Rebellion.

RESOLVED,

THAT it appears that above sixteen hundred Pounds have been already paid in to the Bank of the right hon. *David Latouche*, and *Co.* besides the sum of 350l. which we are now informed has been subscribed by the Rathfarnham cavalry.

RESOLVED,

That it is expedient that this subscription should be *general*; and therefore that the chief Magistrates be, and they are hereby requested, to open Books for the purpose, and to promote the same in their respective cities and towns—and to forward the sums subscribed to the house of the right hon. *David Latouche* and *Co.*

RESOLVED,

That (the Number of Subscribers attending this Day, being small, from the shortness of notice) it is expedient to adjourn till *twelve o'Clock on Thursday next*, when the attendance of all persons desiring of promoting this excellent object, is most earnestly requested, in order to appoint a committee to carry their intentions into effect.

SIR,

As Chairman of the Committee, I am desired to forward to you the above Resolutions, and to request your co-operation and assistance in forwarding this benevolent plan.

I am, Sir, &c.

RICHARD BOURNE.

A copy of the above Resolutions be transmitted from *Dublin* to the *Mayor* of *Cork*——Public Notice is hereby given, that Books will be opened at the Manfion-House, each day from 11 to 3 o,clock, for a *General Subscription* of the benevolent inhabitants of Cork, towards this humane and laudable undertaking.

KINGSMILL BERRY, *Mayor.*

Manfion-House, 20th June.

☞ THE MAYOR and SHERIFFS, give this Notice, that they will protect all *Horses* and *Carriages*, bringing Provisions to Market and returning home. *Manfion-House, Cork, 11th June*, 1798.

WE, the underfigned, have heard with the truest and most grateful sense of pleasure, the very Gallant and Glorious Conduct of his Majesty's Forces, (Troops of the Line, Militia Fencibles and Yeomanry,) employed in putting down the present Rebellion, and punishing the base attempts to subvert our happy Constitution; and wishing to declare our firm intention to uphold and support the King's Troops, and to substitute ourselves as the Protectors of those Families whose Relations have fallen in this service of their King and Country, do enter into a Subscription for this purpose: and do hereby call upon and invite all his Majesty's Loyal Subjects to afford their mite towards so laudable a purpose.

	£.	s.	d.
General Sir James Stewart,	50	0	0
Brig. Gen. Sir Charles Ross,	25	0	0
Serjeant Chatterton,	25	0	0
William Chatterton, capt. Enniskilliners,	11	7	6
John Stewart, capt. Enniskilliners,	11	7	6
Richard Hare,	22	15	0
John Pedder,	11	7	6
Richard Perry,	11	7	6
George Stevelly, Royal C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Thomas Harding, R. C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Edward Wilmott,	5	13	9
M. R. Westropp, R. C. V.	11	7	6
Hugh Baker, R. C. V.	11	7	6
James Chatterton, R. C. V.	11	7	6
John Cuthbert, Jun. R. C. V.	11	7	6
Edward Pope, R. C. V.	5	13	9
Anthony Edwards, R. C. V.	5	13	9
N. Massey,	11	7	6
Wm. Hodder,	11	7	6
Ralph Westropp	5	13	9
Henry S. Persse, Lt. L. C. L.	5	13	9
Bernard Shaw,	11	7	6
Wm. Maxwell,	11	7	6
Henry Bagnell,	5	13	9
Marcus Lynch,	5	13	9
Isaac Morgan,	11	7	6
William Smith,	100	0	0
Sir John Gilman, R. C. V.	11	7	6
George Jack,	11	7	6
John Martin,	5	13	9
Lieut. Col. Brownrigg,	11	7	6
Major Gray,	11	7	6
Charles Creed,	11	7	6
Morgan Colwell,	5	13	9
D. Lombard,	3	8	3
Joseph Rogers,	5	13	9
Savage French,	22	15	0
Mrs. Robinet,	11	7	6
Michael Morrison,	5	13	9
Thomas Gibbings,	5	13	9
Strettle Jackson,	5	13	9
Major Gibbings,	11	7	6
Michael Wood,	17	1	3
John Cuthbert, sen.	11	7	6
Mrs. Judkin Fitzgerald,	5	13	9
Austin Shinkwin,	5	13	9
Simeon Hardy,	1	2	9
John Latham,	11	7	6
George Collis,	5	13	9
Nicholas Francis Coppinger,	22	15	0
William Hoare,	1	2	9
Daniel Callaghan,	5	13	9
Daniel Lane,	5	13	9
A Poor Man's Mite,	11		4½
Samuel Cooper Austen,	5	13	9
Bradshaw Popham,	2	5	6
Leycester and M'Calls,	34	2	6
John Newman, *Dromore*,	11	7	6
John Thompson,	11	7	6
John Logan,	1	2	9
Benjamin Parven,	1	2	9
Mark Osborne,	2	5	6
D. Denny,	2	5	6
Thomas Biggs,	11	7	6
Thomas White,	3	8	3
David Deane,	2	5	6
Peter Morgan, *Bridestown*,	5	13	9
George Baker,	11	7	6
Jeffry Beasly and Son,	5	13	9
Joseph Woodley,	11	7	6
James Ingram,	2	5	6
Edward D. Freeman,	11	7	6
George Fuller,	1	2	9
Jeremiah O Reily,	1	2	9
Bat. Sullivan,	3	8	3
Ant. Edwards, (Profits on printing the Bulletin.)	9	2	0
John Cotter	5	13	9
William Harris, *Apollos*,	11	7	6
Christopher Allen,	3	8	3
Rev. John Lombard,	5	13	9

Further Subscriptions will be received by Captain WESTROPP, *Royal Cork Volunteers*, Marlborough-Street. JUNE 9.

☞ THE MAYOR and SHERIFFS will thankfully receive any Information respecting *Concealed Arms*; or any Treasonable Preparation or Practices within the County of the City or City of Cork.—The Information may be conveyed in any manner most convenient; strict secrecy will be observed, and Rewards given in proportion to the Discoveries which may be made.

June 11.

HOPS, VINEGAR, &c.

JOHN WHITE,

No. 27, North-Main-Street,

HAS this Day received, in addition to his Extenfive Aſſortment of TEAS, EAST and WEST-INDIA SUGARS, WINES, &c.

20 Pockets Beſt London Hops;
10 Barrels Beſt Martinique Coffee,
And Beſt Pickling Vinegar, in Tierces and Hhds.

☞ He has alſo a large Supply of the Niceſt Snuffs.

WHITE ſells on as good Terms as any Houſe in CORK, *for Ready Money only.* July 21.

OFFICE

FOR

Sick and Wounded Seamen.

NOVEMBER 24th, 1797.

THERE being a want of SURGEONS MATES, to ſerve in his Majeſty's ſhips, the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, do hereby give notice to ſuch gentlemen, as may be willing to ſerve therein, that they may on application to Dr Wm. Gray of Dublin, or Doctor Wm. Mead of Cork, receive letters for examination before the Royal College of Surgeons at Dublin, and afterwards on preſenting the certificates of ſuch examination the ſaid Commiſſioners will receive Warrants according to their Qualification.

The Commiſſioners do further give notice to ſuch Gentlemen as may prefer being examined by the Surgeons Company of London, that may receive Letters for that purpoſe by applying at the SICK and WOUNDED Office at Somerſet Place, London.

Particulars of the allowances to ſurgeons mates and ſurgeons, in his Majeſty's Navy, may be known by applying at the office of the Commiſſioners, to Dr. Gray, of Dublin, or Dr. Meade of Cork.

ON SALE,

At R. BURKE's, Sand-Quay,

CHOICE RED PORT, in Hhds. juſt arrived; 1ſt, 2d and 3d, Eaſt India Sugar, in Bags:

Pernambucco Cotton, in Pockets;
Kent and Brewers Hops, in Pockets;
New Swediſh Herrings;
Ditto, repacked for exportation;
Ruſſian Matts;

A few Barrels of Kiln-dried and Screened Oats.

☞ A freſh ſupply of *New Teas, Jamaica* and Muſcovado Sugars daily expected.

Terms made pleaſing. July 14.

DENIS O'KELLY,

PARLIAMENT-STREET,

Will ſell his HOUSE on the Black rock road,

WITH

Out-Offices, Gardens & Two Fields.

The whole improved and in nice order.

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the Engliſh Mails to the 14th inſt. inclusive—from which we ſelect the following Intelligence.

LONDON,

JULY 14.

Monſ. Nieu, the new French agent for priſoners, has brought over a propoſition from the Directory, which he has preſented to the tranſport board in the form of a memorial, for the exchange of one half of the Engliſh priſoners now in France, for an equal number of French priſoners in England, man for man. The reaſon aſſigned for exchanging only one half of the whole number is, that the reſt muſt be kept as an an hoſtage for the good treatment of the French priſoners remaining in England.

Account of the late Mr. Jenning's property in the public funds:

	35,000
5 per cents.	30,000
4 per cents.	24,000
3 per cents.	50,000
3 per cents. reduced	50,000
Long Ann. per ann.	2,000
ſouth ſea ſtock	15,000
ſouth ſea new ann.	20,000
ſouth ſea old	20,000
eaſt india ſtock	23,890
CASH	
div. due bank	100,000
cash do.	57,00
do. at batſon's	19,000
do. at Child's	[illegible]
East India div.	7,000
London Aſſurance	3,000
Int. on 400 ſhares	
ſouth ſea ann.	26,000
landed property per ann.	26,000

Lady Mary Andover, William Lygon, } *Adminiſtrators.*
Hon. Mr. Curſon, *Heir at Law.*

William Jennings made his will 13th of MAY 1726. He was age 95 to 98.

One of the preliminary meaſures which are, it is ſaid, to be propoſed for adoption by thoſe who are to form the coalition againſt France, which is now preparing, namely, Ruſſia, Sweden, Pruſſia, and Denmark, is to be an offer of mediation between the powers now actually at war, with a propoſal for a general peace in Europe, and to this the French rulers are at the ſame time to be required to give an anſwer within a certain fixed period. In caſe of their refuſing to accept ſuch mediation, the object of the confederacy is ſaid to be then to act againſt them in co operation with Great Britain and Auſtria.

We yeſterday received American papers to the 13th ult. addreſſes are pouring in from all parts, expreſſive of the general indignation at the inſolence and infamy of the French Directory; and volunteer corps, and military aſſociations, for the defence of their country, are forming in almoſt every city and county of the United States.

It is remarkable that Wexford, where a rebellion, the object of which is to ſeparate Ireland from this country, is moſt prevalent was the firſt town in the whole iſland which ſurrendered to the Engliſh, who took poſſeſſion of it in 1170. It was then the chief town of Ireland.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Capture of La Seine French Frigate.

Plymouth, July 12.

This morning arrived here from a cruize, his majeſty's ſhips Triton, of 32 guns, captain Gore; and the St. Fiorenzo, of 44 guns, captain Sir H. B. Neale. Laſt week on the coast of France, theſe ſhips, in company with the Jaſon, of 38 guns, captain Stirling; and La Pique of 38 guns, captain Milne, fell in with a very large French frigate, ſaid to be called *La Seine*, from the East Indies, to which they gave chace, and after running her ſome diſtance, ſhe approached ſo near the ſhore in trying to eſcape, that ſhe struck on a rock, and the above ſhips, in following her, all got aground, in which ſituation they kept up a heavy fire on the French ſhip until ſhe struck, and the crew deſerted her. Fortunately, the *Triton*, *St. Fiorenzo*, and *Jaſon*, got off again with very little damage, but *La Pique* was ſo ſituated that the crew were obliged to quit her, and they took poſſeſſion of the French frigate, which they got off, and found her to have on board property to a very great amount, from the East Indies. *La Pique* was ſet fire to by her own crew, and compleatly deſtroyed: one of the Lieutenants of the *St. Fiorenzo*, in aſſiſting to fire *La Pique*, was blown up, and is much hurt. It is ſaid, that a Lieutenant and 10 men of the Jaſon were killed by a broadſide from the French frigate, whilſt ſhe was on the rocks: the Jaſon is gone up Channel, having the prize in tow.

From Another Correſpondent, Same date,

This morning arrived, in Cawland Bay, his Majeſty's ſhips Triton and St. Fiorenzo, from a cruize off Breſt. The purſer of the former reports, that a few days ſince both theſe ſhips, with the Jaſon and la Pique, cruizing off the Iſle du Rhe fell in with the French frigate la Seine, of 44 guns, 24-pounders (in the night), from the eaſt Indies, when ſhe was warmly ſaluted by la Pique. The fire was returned with equal energy by the Seine, and continued on both ſides for a conſiderable time, during which both got aground. The firing, however, did not ceaſe: la Pique's maſts were all ſhot away, and ſhe otherwiſe greatly diſabled, when the Jaſon commenced her attack; unfortunately ſhe was alſo driven on ſhore, by the rapidity of the current, and being turned round with her ſtern to the Seine's broadſide, was repeatedly raked, by which means her maſts, ſails, &c. were much cut, and the 2d Lieutenant and 10 men killed. La Pique has none either killed or wounded but was found ſo much diſabled, that ſhe was abondoned and deſtroyed (burnt). The officers and ſhip's company of La Pique are on board la Seine, which ſhip, in company with the Jaſon, has proceeded for Portſmouth. La Seine had 160 men killed, and 170 wounded; moſt of the latter were diſembarked by the French Captain, as alſo many articles of merchandize The Captain then returned on board, and ſurrendered himſelf priſoner with his crew. Though it was dark during the whole of the action, the ſhore was covered with people, ſuppoſed at least 10,000 perſons. Captain Gore, of his majeſty's ſhip Triton, reports, that about a fortnight ſince, he ſaw 16 ſail of the line (two of which were three deckers) 15 frigates and corvettes in Breſt Road, with their ſails bent, and apparently ready for ſea.

PORTSMOUTH,

JULY 13.

Thurſday morning, at ten o'clock, a gun was fired from the Royal William, of 84 guns, Admiral Sir Peter Parker, and a yellow flag hoiſted, the ſignal for executing *John Mullens and John Steevens*, which was inſtantly anſwered by his Majeſty's ſhip Adamant, by hoiſting a yellow flag alſo; in conſequence of which, two boats, armed with a party of marines from each ſhip at Spithead and the harbour, attended: and exactly at eleven o'clock they were launched into eternity. They were attended by the Rev. William Howell, Chaplain of the Royal William, to whom they acknowledged the juſtneſs of their ſentence, and exhorted their ſhipmates, to be obedient to the Captain and all the Officers, and take warning by their untimely end.

DUBLIN,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18.

In the houſe of Commons laſt night, the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Caſtlereagh preſented the following meſſage from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant:

"CORNWALLIS,

I have received the King's commands to acquaint the Houſe of Commons that his majeſty notwithſtanding his juſt abhorrence of the unnatural and unprovoked rebellion which has broken out in this kingdom, yet being ever diſpoſed to exert as far as poſſible his royal perogative of mercy, and to receive again under his royal protection thoſe who by the arts of wicked and deſigning men have been ſeduced from their allegience, has ſignified his gracious intention of granting his general and free pardon for all offences commited on or before a certain day, upon ſuch conditions and with ſuch exceptions as may be compatible with the public ſafety; for carrying which benevolent purpoſe into execution, his majeſty has ſignified his gracious intention of ſanctioning in the uſual form, by his royal ſignature, a bill for that purpoſe, previous to its being ſubmitted for the concurrence of Parliament.

"His Majeſty has alſo directed me to lay before you ſeveral important papers, which may aſſiſt you in unfolding the nature and extent of the conſpiracy which has long prevailed in this kingdom, not doubting that whilſt your endeavours are directed to give effect to the gracious intentions of his majeſty, that you will feel it your indiſpenſible duty to conſider of and adopt ſuch meaſures of ſalutary precaution as may tend to ſecure the ſtate hereafter, againſt the machinations of the diſaffected.

"In your deliberations the ſufferings of his majeſty's loyal ſubjects will naturally receive your attention, and I recommend to you the framing of effectual meaſures for aſcertaining their loſſes, and bringing their claims under the conſideration of Parliament.

"The numerous and continued advantages of his majeſty's forces over the rebels, afford me juſt ground to believe, that as their hopes of ſucceſs muſt have failed, ſo the obſtinacy of their reſiſtance will ſpeedily ceaſe. The Generals under my command have received, and ſhall continue to receive, the moſt poſitive orders to proceed againſt them with unceaſing activity and vigour; and I ſhall not ſuffer their exertions to relax ſo long as any body of them whatever ſhall remain in arms againſt his majeſty's peace.

"C."

The meſſage was ordered to be taken into conſideration this day.

Three expreſſes yeſterday arrived in town, from the forces employed to the northward of Dublin.

By the expreſs which came from General Myers, it appears that the yeomanry corps from the metropolis had not been brought into action. The rebels fled on their approach—and when the diſpatch came away, they were comfortably encamped in a pleaſant ſituation on the demeſne of Sir James Sommerville. In their marches they met a few ſtraggling rebels who were inſtantly cut to pieces.

The Balbriggan account mentions that the rebels appeared to be very ſhy. They ſtudiouſly avoided to ſhew a line to the royal forces, and rather than riſque an engagement effected a retreat with the loſs of many horſes.

From the army under General Merrick and General Wemys, the accounts are more to the purpoſe. Further advanced, and ſtrongly poſted, the main body of the rebel army fell back upon them, when two engagements took place on the banks of the Boyne. The reſult was that from 7 to 900 of the rebels were killed, and we are ſorry to add that the remainder effected a diſorderly retreat.

HARVEY. GROGAN, &c. &c.

Saltee Iſland, the retreat of the late Mr. Bagenal Harvey lies about three mile diſtance off Waterford, and was the property of Mr. Grogan, who, with his wife and child had accompanied Mr. Harvey in his flight.

The iſland, which is only inhabited by an old man and his wife who were dependent on Mr. Grogan, is an extremely romantic ſpot, abounding with rocks and caves, but produces nothing of conſequence, and is ſeldom viſited except in the fiſhing and ſhooting ſeaſons; ſometimes indeed ſmugglers put in there to conceal their run goods for which no ſituation can be better calculated, as without ſome information to lead to the depot, all ſearch would be in vain, which indeed proved to be the fact in reſpect to Mr. Harvey and his companions; for, though they were ſuſpected of having ſecreted themſelves there, notwithſtanding the boatman, who pretended he had landed them at St. David's, in Wales, yet a part of the Iriſh yeomanry, who went in purſuit of them, returned without being able to diſcover their retreat, after exploring various caverns and holes, where perhaps, the human form had never entered before.

Satisfied, however, that he muſt be there, they went a ſecond time, taking with them ſome of the regular troops, and finding the old man perſiſt in denying any knowledge of Mr. Harvey's being there, they proceeded to coercive meaſures; and giving him about 100 laſhes, he confeſſed the truth, and conducted them to the ſpot, a cavern in the moſt remote part of the Iſland, the mouth of which was ſtopped up with ſtones, and which, on being removed, only preſented a dark ſubteraneous paſſage, on penetrating which they were led to a large ſpace or room, formed by nature in a rock, where they found Mr. Harvey, Mr. Grogan, and his wife and child, ſitting by a lighted-lamp, and who had taken with them ſufficient proviſion for a month, and every neceſſary that could afford comfort in ſo ſecluded a retreat.

Among their baggage was found 2,000 guineas the property of Mr. Harvey; they ſubmitted without the ſmalleſt degree of oppoſition; but the ſcene that took place between Mr. Grogan and his wife was truly affecting.—The reſult of their apprehenſion is too well known to need repetition.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

16th July, 1798.

It having been reported that the mountains of Wicklow afforded a retreat to large bodies of rebel fugitives, Lieutenant General Lake received the Lord Lieutenant's directions to move different columns in various directions to clear that part of the country. He returned yeſterday to Dublin, and reported, that he was not able to find any body whatever aſſembled in that diſtrict.

The Lieutenant General gives the higheſt credit to the perſeverance and ſpirit of the troops during very long and difficult marches, through a country almoſt inacceſſible to an army.

It appears, that on Monday laſt, thoſe rebels who had been in the mountains, paſſed over to the Bog of Allen; and that on Wedneſday a body of about fifteen hundred attacked the town of Clonard, where they were repulſed with the loſs of ſixty men by Colonel Blake, who marched againſt them from Mullingar, with about ſixty infantry and as many yeoman cavalry. This body, after their defeat, moved towards Longwood, whence they were purſued on Thurſday by a detachment under Brigadier General Meyrick, almoſt to Cumullin. About thirty were killed in the purſuit. A party of the Duke of York's Highlanders fell in with ſixteen of them, mounted, the next morning, and killed all but one, whom they took priſoner. The main body of the rebels having reached Dunboyne on Thurſday evening, proceeded next day to the hill at Garretſtown, whither Major General Myers, with a detachment of the Royal Buckinghamſhire Militia, and of the yeomanry corps of Dublin, was ordered to purſue them. The rebels, however, went off in the night for the Boyne, and paſſed it. They were purſued by two diviſions, under Major General Wemys and Brigadier General Meyrick; and their cavalry having come up with them, the rebels formed in a ſtrong poſition in the road to Ardee. As ſoon as the Sutherland regiment, with the battalion guns, arrived, the rebels fell into confuſion, and broke in all directions. General Wemys then ordered the cavalry and yeomanry to attack, and followed with the infantry, to ſupport them. The rebels fled into the bog, where a very conſiderable number were killed, and a great quantity of pikes, piſtols, ſwords, muſkets, and two ſtandards were taken.

Major General Wemys ſtates, that the troops behaved with very great ſpirit, and that he felt himſelf highly indebted to the gentlemen Yeomanry, and to Mr. Trotter of Duleek, who acted as his guide. Some of the Rebels who eſcaped went on towards Ardee, the reſt retreated over the Boyne towards Garretſtown, where they were again attacked by Captain Gordon of the Dumfries light dragoons, who had aſſembled one hundred and thirty infanty, conſiſting of detachments of the Fermanagh and Carlow militia, and the ſwords yeomanry, and about one hundred cavalry, which conſiſted of part of the Dumfries regiment, of the Fingal, the Coolock, the Balbriggan, and Lord Gormanſton's Yeomen. The rebels being mounted, Colonel Gordon ordered great part of his cavalry to purſue; on their advancing, the Rebels diſmounted and fled in all directions; not one hundred remained on the ground when the infanty came up, and they were diſperſed on the firſt diſcharge, and then purſued by Lord Gormanſton's troop. Colonel Gordon ſtates the loſs of the Rebels to have amounted to one hundred and fifty men, and he took from them two hundred Horſes. This ſervice was performed without any Loſs on the part of his Majeſty's forces.

Captain Gordon thinks it but Juſtice to the Carlow and Fermanagh Detachments to ſay, that after a ſevere march of eighteen hours they preſſed forward with the greateſt ſpirit and alacrity, and that the exertions of the Dumfriesſhire and Yeomanry anſwered his warmeſt expectations.

ABSENCE!

It is ſaid of SIR ISAAC NEWTON, that he *did* once in his life "go a wooing," and, as was to be expected, had the greateſt attention and indulgence paid to the little peculiarities which ſo generally accompany great genius—Knowing he was fond of ſmoaking, the lady aſſiduouſly provided him with a pipe, and they were then ſeated as if to open the buſineſs of Cupid.—Sir Iſaac ſmoaked a few whiffs—ſeemed at a loſs for ſomething—whiffed again—and at laſt drew his chair nearer to the lady; a pauſe of ſome minutes enſued; Sir Iſaac ſeemed ſtill more uneaſy—oh, the timidity of ſome men, thought the lady—when lo! Sir Iſaac had got hold of her hand. Now her palpitations begun; he will kiſs it, no doubt, thought ſhe, and then the matter is ſettled. Sir Iſaac whiffed with redoubled fury, and drew the captive hand nearer his head; already the expected ſalute had vibrated from the hand to the heart, when, pity the damſel, gentle reader! Sir Iſaac only raiſed the fair hand to make the fore-finger what he much wanted—*a tobacco ſtopper.*

Some of the paſſengers taken in the Northern mail coaches, have, by a degree of lenity never before evinced, been ſuffered by the rebels to return to Dublin. They report, that then mail coach which was going northwards was ſeized on Friday morning laſt, near Corduff, it was driven to the rebel head quarters at Robinſtown, (about ten miles from Dublin) where they were brought before the generals Perry, Fitzgerald, Aylmer, Ratigan, Byrne, of Ballymanus, and Reynolds, and interrrogated as to their names and ſituations in life; and that after ſome debate, in which Perry appeared anxious to have them ſlaughtered, they were deſired to return, being conſidered as rather an incumberance than an acquiſition.

They add, that Kearns the Prieſt, though not apparently inveſted with military command, manifeſted a very great degree of injuſtice over the rebel ſoldiers, whom upon every ſlight occaſion he diſciplined with his horſe-whip, with all the vigour which a ſtrong luſty fellow of ſix feet high like him could diſplay.

The miſerable wretches who were driven by this, and led by the other ruffians, ſeemed to repent heartily have entered into the ſervice. They were ragged, ſqualid and barefoot, and ſeemed to look with wiſtful eyes towards any hope of eſcape.

Nothing could exceed the groſsneſs of the abſurd falſehoods which were impoſed upon this unhappy band of fanatics: amongſt other monſtrous opinions, they were firmly perſuaded that they had loſt but four men at the battle of Vinegar-Hill.

BELFAST,

JULY 18.

MINERALOGY.

Mr. Donald Stewart, who has been employed for ſeveral years paſt as travelling Mineralogiſt to the Dublin Society, has lately arrived in this place, after having paſſed over, in his laſt journey, the counties of Meath, Cavan, Fermanagh, Donegall, Derry, and Antrim.—He had before explored the greateſt part of the ſouth and weſt of Ireland. He has made many new and curious obſervations, and collected numerous ſpecimens, illuſtrating the Natural Hiſtory, and affording materials for the Arts, Manufactures, and Agriculture of this kingdom.

Although a native of Scotland, and not educated to thoſe purſuits, he has been more indefatigable in his reſearches, and more ſucceſsful in his diſcoveries, than any perſon who went before him; and indeed he appears to have been the firſt perſon who ever attempted making any general ſurvey of this iſland, with a view to its Mineralogy.

Some imperfect accounts of the native plants of Ireland have been publiſhed by Rutty, Wade, and ſome other gentlemen—who, during the reſidence of Lord Cheſterfield, as viceroy, formed a ſociety in Dublin, under his patronage; but the mines are not deſcribed in theſe eſſays, nor are there any catalogue of our foſſile productions publiſhed.

Mr. Stewart has been upwards of 20 years engaged excluſive in this purſuit, and has already depoſited 1300 different mineral ſpecimens in the Cabinet of the Dublin Society. But as few of his obſervations have hitherto been laid before the public, it cannot but prove acceptable to our readers to have ſome extracts from his notes, tranſmitted through the channel of our paper.

Some people pretend to treat ſuch enquires with contempt; but the leaſt education or reflection would ſhew how entertaining and inſtructive they muſt be—how cloſely connected they are with the proſperity of every nation not to ſpeak of metallic ſubſtances and ſtones, ſo immediately ſubſervient to the moſt elegant and uſeful purpoſes of life. It is ſurely by knowledge of this kind that clays for the potters uſe, and the different manures, ſuch as lime and marle, are diſcovered, which diffuſe their influence in a few years not only to enrich the Farmer and Landlord, but to give life and energy to all the branches of trade and manufacture, by encreaſing the quantity, and lowering the price of proviſions.

"Thus (ſays Mr. Stewart) I was enabled, by diſcovering rich quarries of limeſtone and marle, in ſeveral eſtates, where they were never before known, either to tenant or landlord, to be acceſſary to the fertilization of the moſt barren lands. In the eſtates of Lord Palmerſton and Ormby Jones, Eſq. in the county Sligo, I afforded the greateſt pleaſure and advantage to the poor inhabitants, by demonſtrating to them, that the great rocks, which they called Serpent Rocks, and which they were gazing at with ſtupid ſuperſtition. Theſe quarries are at their doors; whereas formerly they carried the ſcanty pittance of lime they were able to procure from 9 or 10 miles diſtance.—Having turf at home in abundance, they, are now ſupplied with lime at as cheap a rate as any people in Europe.

"I obſerved to the Prieſt, who accompanied me to the Serpent Rocks, that this muſt have been the place to which my countryman (St. Patrick) had collected all the ſerpents of the kingdom.—The cliffs extend a mile in front, dip towards the ſea weſtward, and run to an indeterminate length into the country.——No block can be raiſed in theſe cliffs, that is not replete with petrifactions, and the fiſh appear to be promiſcuouſly, as if thrown out of a net.—There may be about a 20th part of the whole rock compoſed of thoſe petrified fiſh or ſerpents. The ſtrata or beds are very regular, and of different thickneſs.——They contain alſo ſome large round ſhells as yellow as gold, ſo that if chimney-pieces were wrought here they would be very valuable, as the fiſh and ſhells would afford very lively and intereſting objects upon the poliſhed ſurface. The Cobham marble is reckoned of great value, from the repreſentation of ruins and landſcapes which ſometimes appear upon it; but it would fall far ſhort, in my opinion, of the ſingular and ſurpriſing figures with which theſe rocks abound."

Two ſmall blocks of this ſtone are depoſited at the Dublin Society.

We hope, in a future publication, to be able to give further extracts from the Notes of Mr. Stewart on this intereſting ſubject.

CORK.

☞ THE PROPRIETOR of this Paper is happy that the extended Circulation of THE CORK HERALD, gratifies him with an Opportunity of meeting the wiſhes of his numerous Correſpondents in the Country, in ſending off a *ſpecial Courier* with every Evening's Publication, directly as it comes from the Preſs.——The very great Irregularity which the *Proprietor* has found in the Delivery of this Paper by the *Country Poſt-Maſters*, (and which ſeems to have been under *ſome other* influence than *accident,*) particularly to the *Weſtward* of this City, has rendered ſuch a Meaſure highly Neceſſary, to prevent the *ſhameful* and repeated *Diſappointments*, which the SUBSCRIBERS have experienced in that and ſome other Quarters. Any Perſons giving their Orders, either to the *Courier* who carries the Papers, or at the OFFICE, *No.* 48, *Grattan-Street*, ſhall be henceforward Punctually obſerved.

Our Correſpondent in Dublin informs us that on Tueſday laſt, John M'Cann was brought before the court for trial, Barons Smith and George, and Mr. Juſtice Day, preſided on the bench, and which was not concluded until half paſt four on Wedneſday morning, when the jury found the priſoner *guilty* on the moſt clear and unequivocal evidence.

It was proved by Thomas Reynolds Eſq. a man of conſiderable property in the county of Kildare, and who was to have commanded the troops of that county, that the priſoner was grand ſecretary to the Leinſter diſtrict, and by the return of the papers ſeized at the time of his apprehenſion there appeared to have been *organized*, and *armed* in that diſtrict 67,295 men, *viz.* Kildare co. 10,863 — Wicklow co. 12,095 — Dublin City 3,010 — Dublin co. 2,000 — Queens co. 11,689 — King's co. 3,600 — Carlow co. 9,414 — Kilkenny co. 624 — Meath co. 14,000 — M'Cann was ſentenced to be hanged the next day.—Patrick Byrne was to take his trial on Friday, and Oliver Bond on Monday, report ſays * * * * * * * * *

It would be difficult to conceive wretchedneſs more complete than that of the remnant of the rebel army. The miſguided men who compoſed the ranks are diſperſed in various directions, ſeeking ſhelter behind ditches, in the ſituation of game, liable hourly to be ſtarted and put to death. Without a common cauſe or any connexion, they have dwindled into ſo many bands of deſperate outlaws, and ſeek ſubſiſtence by open robbery. As to any apprehenſion that is now entertained of their force, it is light indeed; they may for a time evade and harraſs the royal forces - but their route is uniformly marked with deſolation, eventually overtaken if by the more ſignal interpoſition of providence they are not cut off by peſtilence and famine.

The only new feature which appears in the rebellion is the growing enmity of the common people to its abominable inſtruments. The farmers and peaſantry, above intimidation, extend to their various avocations in the rebel line of march, and afford them nothing but execrations. The eyes of theſe induſtrious people been opened by woeful experience, they omit no opportunity of directing the royal forces, and occaſionally acting for them as guides. This is of the more importance, as while it cuts up the rebellion at preſent, it affords the very beſt ſecurity againſt its future growth.

The city of Dublin were very agreeably undeceived by the delivery of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's meſſage to the houſe of Commons laſt Tueſday. Report had wound the public mind up to a very high pitch. It was ſtated that an union was on the tapis: again that government intended to repeal the late acts of indulgence to the catholic. Without ſaying one word to either of theſe conſiderations; without preſuming to pronounce whether an union with Great Britain would be advantageous or otherwiſe; or glancing at the juſtice or injuſtice with which the Romaniſts ſmarted under the ſword of William and the laws of Anne, it is but juſtice to obſerve that this identical meſſage in the page of hiſtory will ſhine a renowned monument of his majeſty's paternal feelings. Pending a moſt ungrateful, unnatural, and bloody rebellion, inſtead of purſuing its inſtruments, when no longer formidable, he extends mercy to thoſe whoſe law was to give no quarter; he comforts his ſuffering loyaliſts with a proſpect of indemnification, and he conſoles and encourages his brave ſubjects in arms with the aſſurance, that nothing ſhall be wanted on his part to crown their exertions with ſpeedy and complete ſucceſs. Were not his majeſty's life one uniform courſe of virtue and dignity, this act alone would entitle him to the appellation of Good and Great."

ODE TO A JACOBIN.

From Suckling's Ode to a Lover.

I.

Unchriſtian Jacobin, whoever,
If on thy God thou cheriſh ever
One wavering thought; if e'er his word
Has from one crime thy ſoul deterred,
Know this,
Thou think'ſt amiſs;
And to think true,
Thou muſt renounce Him all, and think anew,

II.

If ſtartled at the Guillotine
Thou toucheſt, trembling, the Machine;
If, leading Sainted Louis to it,
Thy ſteps drew back, thy heart did rue it—
Know this,
Thou think'ſt amiſs:
And to think true,
Riſe above weak remorſe, and think anew.

III.

If, callous, thou doſt not make,
And, murdering for mild Mercy's ſake,
Believe thou followeſt pity's call
When ſlaughter'd thouſands round thee fall:
Know this,
Thou think'ſt amiſs;
And to think true,
Muſt conquer prejudice, and think anew.

IV.

If when good Men are to be ſlain,
Thou hear'ſt them plead, nor plead in vain;
Or, when thou anſwereſt, if it be
With one jot of humanity;
Know this,
Thou think'ſt amiſs;
And to think true,
Leave Pardon to the fool, and think anew.

V.

If when all Kings, Prieſts, Nobles hated,
Lie headleſs, thy revenge is ſated,
Nor thirſts to load the reeking block
With heads from thine own murd'rous flock;
Know this,
Thou think'ſt amiſs;
And to think true,
Thou muſt go on in blood, or think anew.

VI.

If thus, by love of executions,
Thou prov'ſt thee fit for Revolutions;
Yet, one atchiev'd, to that art true,
Nor would'ſt begin to change anew;
Know this,
Thou think'ſt amiſs:
Deem, to think true,
All Conſtitutions bad, but thoſe bran new.

The Trial of Henry and John Sheares, Eſqrs. on charges of High Treaſon.

Dublin, Thurſday, 12th July, 1798.

THE Court having met according to adjournment, Lord Carleton, Baron Smith, and Juſtices Crookſhank and Day, preſiding.

Henry and John Sheares, Eſqrs. were put to the bar, when, after twenty eight challenges on the part of the priſoners, and eleven on that of the crown, a jury was ſworn, compoſed of the following perſons, viz.—

Sir Thomas Lighton, Bart.	Richard Seyers,
Robert Shaw,	John Farange,
Pierce Blackwood,	Cornelius Gautier,
John Stewart,	William Sparrow,
George Palmer,	Charles Bingham,&
Humphry Woodward,	John Ferns, Eſqrs.

The indictment was then read, which ſtated in ſubſtance two counts againſt the priſoners; compaſſing the King's death, and adhering to the King's enemies; and to ſupport theſe, a great many overt acts were recited, the principal of which were, an attempt to ſeduce *John Warnford Armſtrong*, Eſq. a captain in the King's County Militia, from his allegiance, and to make him the inſtrument of corrupting, to the purpoſe of rebellion, the ſoldiery of his regiment; conſpiring with the ſaid J. W. Armſtrong, how beſt to get poſſeſſion of Lehunſtown camp, the artillery at Chapelizod, and the Caſtle of Dublin: and having in their poſſeſſion a written proclamation, anticipating the event of a rebellion, and calculated then to incite the people to give force and vigour to that rebellion, and to join the tri-coloured flag, to be diſplayed on the Caſtle of Dublin. Theſe ſeveral overt-acts are all laid in the indictment within the month of May laſt, from the 10th to the 21ſt.

The caſe was opened by Counſellor Webber,

The Right Honourable the Attorney General (Mr. Toler) proceeded to the ſtatement as follows:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen of the Jury,*

"In the new and reſponſible ſituation which I have now the honour to fill in this court, I truſt it will be eaſily credited, that it grieves me moſt heartily that the firſt act of that ſituation ſhould be the proſecution of two Gentlemen, belonging to a profeſſion to which I am linked by every tie of honour, affection, and regard, binding to a man of honour; but, my Lords, a duty has devolved on me too cogent to be loſt in any circumſtances of private feeling; that duty is to ſupport the mutual obligations between the people and the ſtate, and to preſerve to the public that protection which is the birth right of every good ſubject, purchaſed with his allegiance. In this neceſſary preparative to the introduction of evidence, I ſhall be ſtudiouſly careful not to dilate the ſubject into an unneceſſary length; my caſe does not require it: nor ſhould I be warranted in embarraſſing your Lordſhips and the Gentlemen of the Jury, with abſtract and metaphyſical diſtinctions, or diſtorted arguments: nor indeed, my Lords, is it my inclination, to add wanton aggravations to a caſe, which, if I am rightly inſtructed, will criminate the unhappy Gentlemen at the bar, on evidence as plain and clear as ever has been brought forward in a court of juſtice; and I hope to be accredited when I ſay, that no man who hears me this day—not the moſt warm and zealous friends of the accuſed, will feel more pleaſure, will rejoice more ſincerely, if the event of this trial ſhall eſtabliſh their innocence, now obſcured by the fouleſt and moſt deſtructive crimes that a wicked ambition can engender in ſociety."

"*Gentlemen of the Jury,*

"The preſent indictment is founded on the 25th of Edward IV. a ſtatute remaining unaltered from that time down to the preſent period, and which defines the crime of high treaſon; and according to this ſtatute there are three ſpecies of high treaſon, namely *compaſſing and imagining the death of the King, adhering to the King's enemies and levying war againſt the King within the realm.*

"In the preſent caſe, the counts of the indictment are two; the overt-acts are ſeveral. The firſt of theſe counts is *compaſſing and imagining the King's enemies.* That your Lordſhips and the Gentlemen of the Jury, can be no ſtrangers to the ſpecies of treaſon, is moſt certain; for alas! there have been unfortunately, of late, but too many practical illuſtrations of them in this country—I will, however, treſpaſs a little of your time, by ſtating the law on theſe points.

"In order to ſupport the general counts in an indictment, it is neceſſary to prove the commiſſion of overt-acts, to bring home the imputed guilt to the accuſed party. The compaſſing and imagining the death of the King, by our laws and adjudged caſes, as ſoon as that imagination is acted upon by open deeds, makes the crime complete. The facts, demonſtrative of the general deſign or charges, muſt be kept in view; and the next principle to lay down is, that the acts ſhould be of a nature to manifeſt the intention with a clearneſs and ſtrength of application, ſufficient fully to ſatisfy the minds and conſciences of honeſt men.

"You have heard, Gentleman of the Jury, the indictment read; and without delaying you by a repetition of what it has ſet forth, you muſt be ſenſible that if the whole or any part of the overt-acts laid therein are proved, they muſt be demonſtrative of the intent. If my inſtructions are right, it will appear that a conſpiracy was entered into by the priſoners to procure levies of men and arms, for the purpoſe of depoſing the King, to overthrow the Government and Monarchy, and thereby opening a way to thoſe ſcenes of blood and deva[illegible] which have always been known to walk hand in hand with revolutions. That ſuch is now partly the ſituation of this country, is a matter too much notoriety, to require particular detail or document. It is matter of equal notoriety, that we are now at open war with the perſons exerciſing the powers of Government in France, and that ſince the commencement of that war, there has been a dark conſpiracy in this country to ſubſtitute a ſyſtem (if ſuch can be applied to ſuch anarchical object) modelled on French principles, for the [illegible] that ever people were bleſſed withal. Inſtead of the ineſtimable bleſſing of peace, order, and the ſalutary reſtraints of wiſe and protecting laws, the object of theſe machinations was to launch us on a chaotic ocean of wild and jarring elements; and though it muſt be uncertain, and the [illegible] who would "ride on the whirlwind and direct the ſtorm," yet there was no doubt that horrid and indiſcriminate maſſacre and plunder muſt enſue. Scenes of ſummary vengeance and partial trial would follow, very different from the great advantages and mild indulgences which the gentlemen at the bar have experienced; and glad am I that their's are theſe advantages. The law preſcribes that the perſon coming under its adjuration, ſhall be ſerved with a copy of his indictment, and the means by which it is to be ſupported, a certain number of days previous to trial. This advantage has been experienced by the priſoners in more than a double portion; they have had full and accurate notice of the papers and facts to be adduced. They are to be aſſiſted by counſel great and eminent, and are themſelves men of talents and learning.—Would to God they had not employed thoſe diſtinguiſhed and honourable qualities to miſchievous purpoſes, but that they had employed them in that path of virtuous and profeſſional emulation, which muſt naturally have

held to their hopes the faireſt and moſt flattering promiſe of ſucceſs.—The gentlemen at the bar are not ſuch as we meet with on our circuits—low and unlettered men, unacquainted with law, and the conſequences of violating it. No! their minds are illumined by learning and ſcience, and their acting upon the darkeſt principles of criminality and vice, muſt excite in a proportionable degree of our aſtoniſhment. If by the law of the land, a man pays the forfeiture of his life for the commiſſion of a ſingle murder, how much more ſhould he incur that forfeiture, who deliberately cauſes the deſtruction of thouſands? I know, gentlemen, the principle duty devolving on all who are, in this caſe, aſſiſting to the ends of public juſtice. I know how painful it muſt be to the jury; and give me leave to ſay, not trifling is the pain which falls to the lot of the public accuſer. It lies heavy on my heart to be obliged to utter what may be grating to the feelings of the accuſed, but I am obliged to do it—obliged by thoſe duties, the performance of which can alone render me worthy to fill a ſituation, which *claims on me with double power*, its own importance, and the virtues and talents of my predeceſſor. Where ſhould I look for an argument in favour of a falſe delicacy? Is it in the devaſtation of the land? Is it in the wicked and deſtructive conſpiracy, treaſons, and ſeductions laid in the indictment? Is it in the objects and acts of *United Iriſhmen?* I ſhall not waſte time in entering into the hiſtory of this body of men—in the courſe of this trial, facts ſhall ſpeak emphatically for them. While yet the French revolution thundered at a diſtance, United Iriſhmen effected an early importation of French principles, and characteriſtically improved on the novel manufacture:—"*Plague, peſtilence*, and *famine*," has been brought to the perfection of "*battle, murder*, and *ſudden death!*"

"*Gentlemen of the Jury.*

"It will appear that the evidence in this caſe is of two kinds, parole and written. It will appear that the priſoners held an intercourſe at the ſhop of a bookſeller, in this town, now in priſon; and which was a convenient medium to bring together men of a certain deſcription. It will appear that a man of no leſs note than an officer in his Majeſty's army, a Captain Armſtrong, reſorted often to the ſhop of Patrick Byrne, where, as well as at many other ſhops, a certain deſcription of modern publications are ſold, which captivate but too much many men, whoſe time and talents could be more beneficially employed to ſociety. The intercourſe between Mr. Byrne and Captain Armſtrong becoming familiar and friendly, Mr. Byrne was led to conclude he was one of thoſe deeply embarked in the ſame objects and views of thoſe with whom he converſed——'Sir,' ſaid the pamphlet-dealer, 'I could with a gentlman of your enlightened principles, would allow me to introduce you to ſome gentlemen who would be happy to cultivate your acquaintance; I mean the Mr. Sheares's, men who are deeply engaged in the common cauſe; and as you can render material ſervices, you will be a valuable acquiſition to their ſtock of friends. Mr. Armſtrong was not ſo ignorant as not to form a concluſion of what this converſation led to, and that if he laid himſelf open to further confidence, it might ſubject him to information, which no honeſt man and loyal ſubject could conceal; he therefore told the circumſtance to a brother officer, and aſked his advice what to do, adding, 'Why ſhould he ſelect me?' His friend obſerved, that converſations had got abroad, injurious to his regiment, the King's co. militia, and by all means to accept the propoſed introduction, if from no other motive but the chance of arriving at ſome circumſtances that might reſcue the regiment from the imputations caſt againſt it; and, ſaid his friend, in the language and diſtinctions which real truth and honour will always inſpire, as to any difficulty you may labour under, from the idea of being deemed an informer, diſcard the injurious prejudice, for no act can be more worthy a gentleman and man of honour, or more comfortable to both, than to ſecure the ſtate and the people from the machinations of treaſon——a falſe delicacy on ſuch an occaſion, would make you one of the foulleſt abettors of the evils which you may, but will not prevent.

"Captain Armſtrong did accordingly go to Mr. *Byrne's ſhop, and on the 10th of May*, was introduced to Mr. Hen. Sheares. Mr. Byrne led them into an inner ſhop, ſaying, 'Mr. Shears, Captain Armſtrong is a true brother, and you may depend on him.'—No intereſting converſation occurred, until the other brother, John Sheares arrived; who, with the introduction, diſcarded all other diſficulties, and entered at once into the buſineſs. He expreſſed his confidence in Captain Armſtrong's principles; ſaid that he could be of great ſervice in the general cauſe; that many men of his regiment betrayed very excellent diſpoſitions, and others were confidential perſons; that he could give paſſes to theſe, ſuffering them to be abſent from the camp; that he would give him an opportunity of intercourſe with ſome ſerjeants, who were firm to the cauſe, and particularly one Connors; that the time was approaching faſt, when they would act, and that a general riſing muſt ſoon take place, the people being impatient, from the weight of criminal proſecutions. 'We muſt' ſaid he, 'make an home exertion, and relinquiſh our original plan of waiting for French ſuccour.'—Here is what paſſed at the firſt meeting; it will appear at a ſubſequent one, that an irritation of the lower orders of Roman Catholics, thro' the medium of their religious prejudices, was one of the means uſed to excite to rebellion; an expedient not new: for it is not the firſt time that religious fury has partaken of the horrors of the day, and been uſed to the deluſion and deſtruction of the credulous and ignorant. On the 13th, another interview took place, at which the priſoner John Sheare, ſaid, 'Serjeant Connors and others may want paſſes; I will give you a note to Connors, which will inſtruct him in the confidence which he ſhould place in you.'—At another interview, or I believe the ſame, and which took place at the houſe of Henry Sheares, in Baggot-ſtreet, John Sheares came in, after Captarn Armſtrong had been ſome time previouſly with Henry Sheares, and ſaid very ſhortly after his entrance, "Time is preſſing hard upon us, and the riſing muſt immediately take place."

A plan has been formed of taking by ſurprize, aſſault, or other mode beſt to be adopted, the camp at Lehaunſtown, and artillerry at Chapelizod, and the caſtle of Dublin, all on one night; allowing ſuch intervals between each, as will moſt conduce to the confuſion of the government."—He further aſked Captain Armſtrong, what ſtate the Kings County regiment was in, and if it was not practicable to bring it into operation; adding, that when this great effort was to be made, that a human being who dared to reſiſt, ſhould not be ſpared. It was alſo conſulted, the beſt mode of getting poſſeſſion of the Camp. He deſired him to make as many *United Iriſhmen* as he could, but particularly in his own regiment, that it would be of the moſt deciſive advantage, and entitle him to be named the *Saviour of his Country*. The evening of the ſame day, another converſation took place in Baggot-ſtreet, alſo; in which the impatience of the people to riſe, was again the ſubject particularly the County Kildare, on account of the approaching trials at Naas. During the converſation, four men came in, with whom John Sheares appeared to have buſineſs of moment; he ſaid he had a great deal to do; he would, however introduce a very particular and active friend to the cauſe, to Mr. Armſtrong and in whom the fulleſt confidence might be placed. Mr. Armſtrong was accordingly introduced to a Surgeon Lawleſs; John Sheares aſſigning as cauſe for wiſhing the introduction, that he, Mr. Sheares, was obliged to go to Cork, to *organize* that City againſt an immediate riſing. With Mr. Lawleſs, Captain Armſtrong converſed about the ſurprize, or aſſault of the Camp: and Lawleſs obſerved, that the trees near the camp would be an important convenience for hanging up their oponents.

At an interview on the 17th May, J. Sheares gave to captain A a note to ſerjeant Connors, and ſhewed him a memorandum of the names of ſeveral ſerjeants, &c. gained over to the cauſe. He alſo acquainted captain Armſtrong, that he had received orders from the *Executive Directory*, to let him know that they had appointed him to the command of the regiment in which he was then but captain. Thus was reward to be held out, inducing men to the baſeſt actions, and to deluge with blood the country, and deſert the ſovereign by whom they were paid, and whoſe honourable livery they wore.

It would appear alſo, that meetings were held where revolution was hatching to maturity, and at which the priſoners attended—ſome of them of a ſuperior order, compoſed entirely of perſons acquainted with the interior ſecrets of the buſineſs: the wretched inſtruments of treaſon, the lower orders, were to know nothing of the buſineſs, but the late and terrible knowledge of their miſery. One of theſe meetings was held in Bride-ſtreet, about the middle of May, and a Gentleman who will be brought forward, will give you an account of his having been ſummoned to attend this meeting, as being an officer in the *Union Army*; at this meeting Mr. J. Sheares took an active part, arranging military plans, and fixing about the riſing which was ſo immediately to take place.

If government had gotten intimation of what was going forward, and had remained inactive, it would have betrayed the rights repoſed in it by the public, and would have deſervedly incurred the worſt conſequences of reſponſibility. Its members might then well lie under the calumnies heaped upon them for that vigor which conſtitutes the weakneſs of treaſon; but on the information received, they thought it a duty, imperative on them to take up many, and among theſe the Mr. Shears's. Whether, ſubſequent events will juſtify their arreſt, let the world at large pronounce.——Thank God! I am enabled at this moment to addreſs, that venerable Bench, and that reſpectable Jury; the conſolation that I can do ſo, finds no ſmall encreaſe in the danger that threatened the exiſtence of all law, order, and juſtice in this country, which had been devoted by the deciples of French principles to all the horrors of French anarchy. Even the priſoners themſelves ſhould have a congratulatory feeling on the occaſion, if innocent, that they have the advantage of a cool and impartial tribunal, whoſe prejudices or paſſions will not precipitate to judgment; and if guilty, that will not deform and debaſe the beauty and dignity of juſtice.

Upon the order for the arreſt of the Mr. Sheares's being iſſued, one of them was taken in his houſe in Baggot ſtreet, the other at the houſe of Surgeon Lawleſs, in French ſtreet. Alderman Alexander who executed the arreſt on Mr. Henry Sheares, did not proceed in a ruffianly manner, with pikes and poignards. The mild ſpirit of the law ruled its agent, and juſtice took her courſe calm, firm, and benignant, without being attended by violence and terror. Search for papers having been made, a paper was found in a ſmall writing deſk belonging to Mr. H. Sheares, and in the hand-writing of Mr. John Sheares. This imported to be a proclamation to the people of Ireland, and apparently intended to be iſſued at the moment when the plan for ſeizing the Caſtle &c. ſhould be executed.

Here Mr. *Attorney General* read the proclamation, which was nearly to the following effect:

Iriſhmen, your country is free---all the monſters who occupied the government of Ireland, to oppreſs its people, are in our hands. The national flag, the ſacred green, is now waving over the towers, once witneſſing the vices of your tyrants, but now the ſcene of your triumph and that of liberty. Ariſe, united people of Ireland! ruſh on to the fight; every enemy you diſarm is adding one to the number of your friends, and the cowards who will not join in the glorious effort are not worthy to live.

The object reverſed, ſaid the Attorney General, this conveys no bad leſſon to thoſe who now hear me.

Yes, Iriſhmen, we ſwear by that eternal juſtice in whoſe cauſe we fight, we will never lay down our arms until every Iriſhman is poſſeſſed of that liberty which the God of Nature marked as his birthright. The ſurvivors ſhall receive the reward of their courage out of the confiſcations which will take place of the properties of our enemies, while the dead ſhall have their names tranſcribed on the great national record of the Iriſh revolution--but we alſo ſwear that we will puniſh robbery with infamy and death. As for thoſe degenerate wretches, whoſe ſwords are turned againſt their native country, a ſevere national vengeance awaits them. They ſhall receive no quarter unleſs their repentance be ſudden and deciſive. Rouſe, men of ERIN, and exert all your native energy under your choſen leaders—the glare of a mercenary army, and an ariſtocratic yeomanry, cannot ſtand the ſhock of your vigorous attack. Their arms and their trappings ſhall be yours, and the deteſted Government of England ſhall know, that the money which ſhe extends as the price of your chains, our valour ſhall wreſt to the purpoſes of Freedom.—Receive, with open arms, all thoſe who have relinquiſhed the ranks of ſlavery. Avail yourſelves of the natural advantages of your country, which you know ſo well - attack inceſſantly your enemies in their rere, and in their flanks—war!—war!—war! —let nothing but war occupy the heart and hand of every Iriſhman, until the freedom of his country is effected. Vengeance, Iriſhmen, on your oppreſſors---remember the conflagrations, the ſhootings, the hangings, and the whippings--remember ORR."

"It is poſſible," continued Mr. Attorney Gen. "that any one can read or liſten to this horrid ſcroll, and not fancy he ſees its author penning it in blood; and in anticipations, while he deliberately teaches bloody inſtructions, which being taught return to plauge the inventors! This was the fate intended for the Iriſh Government! here was the dreadful cataſtrope awaiting all honeſt men!—but how differently, very differently, will I diſpoſe of the priſoners at the bar? for I commit them, whith ſincere wiſhes for the mainfeſtation of their innocence, into the hands of a juſt GOD, and to the honeſt verdict of an humane and impartial Jury of their countrymen.

John Warnford Armſtrong, captain in the King's County Militia, having been ſworn and examined by Counſellor Saurin, depoſed in ſubſtance, that being in the habit of frequenting the ſhop of Patrick Byrne, bookſeller, in Grafton-ſtreet, where he uſually bought any new literary publication: that on the 10th of May laſt, he was in the ſhop, and on coming out, Mr. Byrne followed, and aſked him if he had any objection to be introduced to the Mr. Sheares's, to which he anſwered that he had not. Mr. Byrne obſerved, that he fancied they were gentlemen who would be much pleaſed with each other. A day was appointed for the introduction, and in the interval, witneſs communicated the circumſtance to captain Clibborne, a friend of his, and aſked his advice as to the propriety of acceding to the intimacy which the Mr. Sheares's ſought with him; and in accordance with the advice he received, he went on the day appointed, and was introduced to the elder Mr. Sheares, Mr. Byrne ſaying, as he led them into an inner room, "All I have to ſay, Mr. Sheares, is, that captain Armſtrong is a true brother, and you may depend on him." No converſation of moment then occurred, until J. Sheares came, Henry having previouſly gone; when after an introduction pretty much as before by Mr. B. Mr. John Sheares ſaid to witneſs, "That he was emboldened by his knowledge of his character, and the preſſure of events, to make himſelf known to him, and hoped he would ſhew himſelf by actions, as good a friend to the cauſe, as he knew he was by inclination."——Witneſs anſwered, "that if he knew how he could be uſeful, he would, and only wanted the mode to be pointed out". The priſoner, John Sheares, told witneſs of an approaching riſing, conſulted him about the beſt means of getting poſſeſſion of the camp at Lehaunſtown, artillery at Chapelizod, and the Caſtle of Dublin; all which, he ſaid, were intended to be taken in one night, allowing ſuch intervals of time as ſhould tend to the confuſion of the Government. He excited the witneſs to the ſeduction of the ſoldiery under his command, and communicated to him the names of certain ſerjeants in the camp of Lehaunſtown, who were united Iriſhmen, particularly one named Connors. That he had told the witneſs, the Executive Directory, had appointed him (the witneſs) commander of the King's County Militia; and had alſo told him he was going to Cork to organize that city, againſt the riſing on the eve of taking place. All theſe informations occurred in different converſations at different interviews.

The witneſs was croſs examined at ſome length by Counſellor Curran.

Andrew Kearney, ſworn and examined by the Solicitor General (Mr. Stewart;) depoſed a knowledge of Mr. J. Sheares, and of having been in company with him in the month of May laſt, at a houſe in Bride, or Werburgh's ſtreet, when he Kearney, had been ſummoned as an officer of the Rebel Army, and where none other but ſuch were preſent: that returns of men, &c. were given in then; that Surgeon Lawleſs was preſent, and that the priſoner, John Shears, took an active part in the proceedings.—No croſs examination of this witneſs.

Alderman Alexander ſworn and examined by Mr. Mayne; proved the finding of the proclamation, contained in the Attorney Generals ſtatement, at the time that he arreſted Mr. H. Sheares, in Baggot ſtreet.

John Dwyer, Eſq; proved the ſeveral papers laid in the indictment to be, to his belief, the hand writing of John Sheares.

Sheriff Archer was examined as to a letter, in the hand writing of John Sheares, and found by Sheriff Archer among the papers of J. M'Cormick of Thomas-ſtreet, who has abſconded, and for whoſe apprehenſion a proclamation of reward has been iſſued by Government. The letter was to this effect:

"Dear Sir, I beg leave to introduce the bearer, Mr. C. to your confidence; you may rely on him.

"Yours,

J. SHEARES."

P. S. Connors did not come to town yeſterday as I expected."

Here alſo the proclamation before mentioned, was read by the Clerk of the crown.

Major Sirr proved arreſting Mr. J. Sheares at the houſe, of Surgeon Lowleſs, in French-ſtreet. and finding a letter on him, on the back of which were names and memorandums connected with the charges laid in the indictment.

Capt. Clibborne, of the King's county militia, fully corroborated Capt. Armſtrong's evidence of communication with him, and the correſpondence with his verbal account of notes, which he had taken immediately after each interview with the Sheares's,

The evidence having reſted here for the crown, Mr. Ponſonby ſpoke at conſiderable length to evidence, as did alſo Mr. Plunkett,

Three or four witneſſes were examined with the deſign of impeaching Capt. Armſtrong's evidence, but made very poor figures on their croſs-examinations.

Several reſpectable witneſſes depoſed very favourably to the moral characters of the priſoners.

The evidence having been cloſed at both ſides, Mr. Curran addreſſed the Jury on the part of the priſoners, as did afterwards, in a very able manner Mr. Prime Serjeant, on the part of the Crown.

Lord Carleton commenced a charge to the Jury which notwithſtanding his long preſiding, laſted for two hours, and compriſed a moſt minute and impartial expoſition of the law and recapitulation of the evidence.

After which the Jury retired, and being abſent about ten minutes, returned with a verdict of GUILTY, againſt both the priſoners.

Henry Sheares requeſted ſome ſhort reſpite to ſettle the affairs of a large family before he was conſigned to that fate which awaited him--a fate to which he was perfectly reconciled; this unexpected mode of termination to his exiſtence not having permitted him to attend to the neceſſary arrangement of his affairs, or the final accommodation of his family, obliged him to claim this laſt favour from the humanity of the Court.

Mr. John Shears requeſted merely an opportunity to eaſe the intolerable burthen of a mind labouring under unmerited calumny, in *one* point alone. He did not mean either to impeach the laws which adjudged him, the jury which condemned him, the witneſs who proſecuted him, or the court which had tried him---a court from which he experienced repeated acts of indulgence --but with his lateſt breath he would appeal to that God from whom he expected mercy, and at whoſe awful tribunal he was ſo ſhortly deſtined to appear, for the truth of his laſt aſſertion --that no ſentiment of abhorred iniquity was ever more foreign from his mind, than that which he was charged of determning to give no quarter to ſuch of the army as ſhould be taken oppoſed to them, if ſubmitting; or that he would have felt reluctance to extend mercy to the ſubmiſſion of any claſs, or ſuppliant foe. He hoped that this declaration, at ſo awful an hour, would make an indelible impreſſion on the hearts of others, and turn them from any ferocious or ſanguinary plans which they might have fatally adopted. With the proſpect of the grave at his feet, and all thoſe ſolemnities which can render the laſt hour awful, he hoped his countrymen would believe him---he knew his God would believe him---He had no other favour to aſk for himſelf ---but, turning to his brother, he in a moſt pathetic manner entered into his family affairs, and made a ſupplication for ſome reſpite. There was ſcarce a dry eye in Court, and Lord Carleton, in his addreſs to them, quickened the ſenſibility which they had excited. He pronounced the painful ſentence incident to high treaſon, with all its terrible accompaniments.

The Court adjoured to Monday.

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MANSION HOUSE,

Cork, 10th July, 1798.

BENEFACTIONS received by the Mayor towards the relief of the Widow and Children of such Soldiers &c. as have fallen or may fall in defence of their country in the present Rebellion.

		£.	s.	d.
The Mayor,		22	15	0
Ben. Bousfield Esq.		11	7	6
Richard Kellett Esq.		11	7	6
Richard Pike Esq.		11	7	6
Mich. Busteed Esq.		5	13	9
Mr. Sheriff Harding,		5	13	9
Hon. and Rev. Dean St. Laurence,		5	13	9
Thomas Pope Esq.		2	5	6
Rev. Walter Richards,		2	5	6
Mr. M'Donald, (Parade)		3	8	3
Mr. Carden Ferry,		1	2	9
Mr. Thomas Bennett,		1	2	9
An Unknown Hand,		2	5	6
Capt. Lord Visct. Donoughmore L. C. Legion		22	15	
Capt. Goold	do.	17	1	3
Capt. Sir Rich. Kellet,	do.	11	7	6
Capt. Travers,	do.	5	13	9
Captain Johnston,	do.	5	13	9
Captain Jefferys,	do.	11	7	6
Captain Galway,	do.	3	8	3
Captain Waters,	do.	11	7	6
Lieutenants Walker,	do.	5	13	9
—— Goold,	do.	11	7	6
—— D. Perrier,	do.	5	13	9
—— G. Perrier,	do.	5	13	9
—— C. Waters,	do.	5	13	9
—— Stackpole,	do.	2	5	6
—— Maziere,	do.	3	8	3
—— Haly,	do.	2	5	6
—— Perfse,	do.	5	13	9
—— Cuthbert,	do.	5	13	9
—— Wm. Lane,	do.	11	7	6
Wm. Crawford, Esq.	do.	22	15	0
Wm. Beamish, Esq.	do.	22	15	0
Richard Barrett, Esq.	do.	22	15	0
Richard Fitton, Esq.	do.	5	13	9
Isaac Morgan, Esq.	do.	11	7	6
Wm. Lumley, Esq.	do.	5	13	9
Daniel Connor, Esq.	do.	5	13	9
Wm. Goold, Esq.	do.	5	13	9
Stephen Coppinger, Esq.	do.	5	13	9
Francis Goold (Patrick) Esq.	do.	2	5	6
Mr. M. U. Doyle,	do.	3	8	3
— John Moylan,	do.	3	8	3
— John Therry,	do.	3	8	3
— Thos. Gonnell,	do.	5	13	9
— Edmond Kenifeck,	do.	5	13	9
Hugh Lawton, Esq.	do.	3	8	3
Bryan Sheehy, Esq.	do.	3	8	3
John Callanan, M. D.		5	13	9
John Franklin, Esq.	L. C. L.	3	8	3
Denis Moylan, Esq.	do.	3	8	3
John O'Conor, Esq.	do.	2	5	6
John O'Mullane, Esq.	do.	2	5	6
Thos. Rochfort, Esq.	do.	2	5	6
E. H. Hopper, Esq.	do.	5	13	9
Nichs. Therry, Esq.	do.	5	13	9
Mr. Corns. Donegan,	do.	3	8	3
Mr. John Casey,	do.	1	2	9
Mr. E. Connehan,	do.	3	8	3
Mr. Daniel Goold,	do.	2	5	6
Mr. Robert Burke,	do.	3	8	3
Mr. Thomas Sheehan,	do.	2	5	6
Mr. Jeremiah M'Sweeny,	do.	3	8	3
Mr. John Barrett,	do.	1	2	9
Mr. Myles Barlow,	do.	1	2	9
Mr. William Coppinger,	do.	2	5	6
Mr. John Scraggs,	do.	3	8	3
Justin M'Carthy, Esq.	do.	2	5	6
Standish Barry, Esq.	do.	3	8	3
Hutton Conron, Esq.	do.	2	5	6
H. A. Goold, Esq.	do.	3	8	3
Mr. Alex. M'Carthy	do.	1	2	9
Mr. J. Martin, Glanmire,	do.	1	2	9
Mr. Robt. O'Donoghue,	do.	1	2	9
Wm. Phillips, Esq.		2	5	6
Revd. A. Hyde		5	13	9
Mr. James Williamson,		1	2	9
Mr. M. T. Fulham,		2	5	6
Mr. John Bluett,		1	2	9
Mr. Joseph King,		2	5	6
Mr. John Topp,		3	8	3
Mr. Edward Daly, R. C. V.		1	2	9
St. Leger Aldworth, Esq.		3	8	3
Mr. Robert Powell,		5	13	9
John Kelly, Esq.		11	7	6
William Jones, Esq.		11	7	6
Mr. Abbott Trayor,		3	8	3
Ladies' Subscription.				
Mrs. Bousfield,		5	13	9
Mrs. Kelly,		5	13	9
Mrs. Creagh,		5	13	9
Mrs. Gray,		11	7	6
Miss Hutchinson,		5	19	9
		£. 472	13.	3d.

Further Subscriptions for this laudable Purpose, will be received by the MAYOR, or at the Bank of Messrs. KELLET and Co.

NO TIME TO LOSE!!

Drawing Commences 24th Instant:

WHOLE TICKETS, HALVES,
QUARTERS, EIGTHS,

And SIXTEENTHS of TICKETS, in the greatest Variety of Numbers, and at the most reduced *Dublin* Prices, now on Sale, at No. 6, NEW BUILDINGS, *Castle-Street.* July 7.

CLARKE'S-MARSH
PORTER BREWERY.

FOWKE, GIBBINGS, AND CO.

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they are at present provided with a considerable Stock of

PORTER, much approved of.

☞ They can with confidence Repeat their assurance to those who are pleased to favor them with their Commands, that a regular and ample supply during the Summer may be depended on.

June 16.

THERRY, HOPPER and MEANY,

Are now landing from the last Sales,

200 CHESTS OF TEA.

They have for sale, at their Stores,

Very fine Jamaica Sugar,	in	*Hhds.*
Do. East-India *Do.*	—	*Bags.*
Pepper, in whole and half *Bales.*		
Ginger, in small *Bags.*		
Pearl Barley,	in	*Barrels.*
Rice,	—	*Tierces.*
Coffee,	—	*Barrels.*
Sago,	—	*Boxes.*
Cloves, Mace and Saffron.		
Jamaica Rum, in Puncheons.		

The Teas now arrived, with their Stock on hands, will form a complete Assortment.

June 30.

Committee-Room, Royal Exchange, June 12.

At a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Fund for the Relief of Widows, and Children of such Soldiers, &c. as have fallen in the Rebellion.

RESOLVED,

THAT it appears that above sixteen hundred Pounds have been already paid in to the Bank of the right hon. *David Latouche*, and *Co.* besides the sum of 350l. which we are now informed has been subscribed by the Rathfarnham cavalry.

RESOLVED,

That it is expedient that this subscription should be *general*; and therefore that the chief Magistrates be, and they are hereby requested, to open Books for the purpose, and to promote the same in their respective cities and towns—and to forward the sums subscribed to the house of the right hon. *David Latouche* and *Co.*

RESOLVED,

That (the Number of Subscribers attending this Day, being small, from the shortness of notice) it is expedient to adjourn till *twelve o'Clock on Thursday next*, when the attendance of all persons desiring of promoting this excellent object, is most earnestly requested, in order to appoint a committee to carry their intentions into effect.

SIR,

As Chairman of the Committee, I am desired to forward to you the above Resolutions, and to request your co-operation and assistance in forwarding this benevolent plan.

I am, Sir, &c.

RICHARD BOURNE.

A copy of the above Resolutions be transmitted from *Dublin* to the *Mayor* of *Cork*—Public Notice is hereby given, that Books will be opened at the Mansion-House, each day from 11 to 3 o,clock, for a *General Subscription* of the benevolent inhabitants of Cork, towards this humane and laudable undertaking.

KINGSMILL BERRY, *Mayor.*

Mansion-House, 20th June.

WE, the undersigned, have heard with the truest and most grateful sense of pleasure, the very Gallant and Glorious Conduct of his Majesty's Forces, (Troops of the Line, Militia Fencibles and Yeomanry,) employed in putting down the present Rebellion, and punishing the base attempts to subvert our happy Constitution; and wishing to declare our firm intention to uphold and support the King's Troops, and to substitute ourselves as the Protectors of those Families whose Relations have fallen in this service of their King and Country, do enter into a Subscription for this purpose; and do hereby call upon and invite all his Majesty's Loyal Subjects to afford their mite towards so laudable a purpose.

	£.	s.	d.
General Sir James Stewart,	50	0	0
Brig. Gen. Sir Charles Rose,	25	0	0
Serjeant Chatterton,	25	0	0
William Chatterton, capt. Enniskiliners,	11	7	6
John Stewart, capt. Enniskiliners,	11	7	6
Richard Hare,	22	15	0
John Pedder,	11	7	6
Richard Perry,	11	7	6
George Stevelly, Royal C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Thomas Harding, R. C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Edward Wilmott,	5	13	9
M. R. Westropp, R. C. V.	11	7	6
Hugh Baker, R. C. V.	11	7	6
James Chatterton, R. C. V.	11	7	6
John Cuthbert, Jun. R. C. V.	11	7	6
Edward Pope, R. C. V.	5	13	9
Anthony Edwards, R. C. V.	5	13	9
N. Massey,	11	7	6
Wm. Hodder,	11	7	6
Ralph Westropp	5	13	9
Henry S. Perse, Lt. L. C. L.	5	13	9
Bernard Shaw,	11	7	6
Wm. Maxwell,	11	7	6
Henry Bagnell,	5	13	9
Marcus Lynch,	5	13	9
Isaac Morgan,	11	7	6
William Smith,	100	0	0
Sir John Gilman, R. C. V.	11	7	6
George Jack,	11	7	6
John Martin,	5	13	9
Lieut. Col. Brownrigg,	11	7	6
Major Gray,	11	7	6
Charles Creed,	11	7	6
Morgan Colwell,	5	13	9
D. Lombard,	3	8	3
Joseph Rogers,	5	13	9
Savage French,	22	15	0
Mrs. Robinet,	11	7	6
Michael Morrison,	5	13	9
Thomas Gibbings,	5	13	9
Stretle Jackson,	5	13	9
Major Gibbings,	11	7	6
Michael Wood,	17	1	3
John Cuthbert, sen.	11	7	6
Mrs. Judkin Fitzgerald,	5	13	9
Austin Shinkwin,	5	13	9
Simeon Hardy,	1	2	9
John Latham,	11	7	6
George Collis,	5	13	9
Nicholas Francis Coppinger,	22	15	0
William Hoare,	1	2	9
Daniel Callaghan,	5	13	9
Daniel Lane,	5	13	9
A Poor Man's Mite,		11	4½
Samuel Cooper Austen,	5	13	9
Bradshaw Popham,	2	5	6
Leycester and M'Calls,	34	2	6
John Newman, *Dromore*,	11	7	6
John Thompson,	11	7	6
John Logan,	1	2	9
Benjamin Parven,	1	2	9
Mark Osborne,	2	5	6
D. Denny,	12	5	6
Thomas Biggs,	11	7	6
Thomas White,	3	8	3
David Deane,	2	5	6
Peter Morgan, *Bridestown*,	5	13	9
George Baker,	11	7	6
Jeffry Beasly and Son,	5	13	9
Joseph Woodley,	11	7	6
James Ingram,	2	5	6
Edward D. Freeman,	11	7	6
George Fuller,	1	2	9
Jeremiah O Reily,	1	2	9
Bat. Sullivan,	3	8	3
Ant. Edwards, Profits on printing the Bulletin.	9	2	0
John Cotter	5	13	9
William Harris, *Apollos*,	11	7	6
Christopher Allen,	3	8	3
Rev. John Lombard,	5	13	9

Further Subscriptions will be received by Captain WESTROPP, *Royal Cork Volunteers*, Marlborough-Street. JUNE 9.

☞ THE MAYOR and SHERIFFS will thankfully receive any Information respecting *Concealed Arms*; or any Treasonable Preparation or Practices within the County of the City or City of Cork.—The Information may be conveyed in any manner most convenient; strict secrecy will be observed, and Rewards given in proportion to the Discoveries which may be made.

June 11.

CHOICE PORT WINE.

A FEW PIPES AND HHDS. OF
OLD PORT,
For Sale, by Patrick Reardan,
QUEEN-STREET.

July 25.

JULY LOTTERY.

Irish State Lottery,

COMMENCES DRAWING JULY 24, 1798.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.	*Value of Each.*	*Total Value.*
2 of	£. 10,000 is	£. 20,000
2 - -	5,000 - -	10,000
3 - -	2,000 - -	6,000
10 - -	500 - -	5,000
30 - -	100 - -	3,000
60 - -	50 - -	3,000
8,100 - -	10 - -	81,000
	First drawn Blank 13th Day	1,000
	Do. - - 14th Day	1,000
	Do. - - 15th Day	2,000
	Do. - - 16th Day	1,000
	Do. - - 17th Day	5,000
	Do. - - 18th Day	1,000
	Do. - - 19th Day	10,000
	First drawn Ticket,	500
	First drawn Ticket the last morning.	500
21,793	Blanks.	
		£. 150,000

☞ TICKETS and SHARES, *in the greatest variety of Numbers, now on Sale at No. 6,* New-Buildings, CASTLE-STREET. July 4.

FOR SALE,

AT the Stores of DOMINICK WATERS, SONS and CO. Red Port Wine of superior Quality, in Pipes and Hhds. The Credit they will give on the sale of this Article, when the Security is undeniable, must secure them a *decided preference.*

They have also for sale,
Very fine Martinique Coffee in Barrels,
Prime Vinegar in Hhds.
First Quality Hops in Pockets,——and
East India Sugar in Bags, equal in colour and quality to Lump.

☞ THE MAYOR and SHERIFFS, give this Notice, that they will protect all *Horses* and *Carriages*, bringing Provisions to Market and returning home. *Mansion-House, Cork, 11th June,* 1798.

HOPS, VINEGAR, &c.

JOHN WHITE,
No. 27, North-Main-Street,

HAS this Day received, in addition to h Extensive Assortment of TEAS, EAS and WEST-INDIA SUGARS, WINES, &c

20 Pockets Best London Hops;
10 Barrels Best Martinique Coffee,
And Best Pickling Vinegar, in Pierces and Hh

☞ He has also a large Supply of the Ni *SPICES.*

WHITE sells on as good Terms as any He in CORK, *for Ready Money only.* July 2

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF

The Rt. Worshipful KINGSMILL BE Esq. MAYOR.

The middle Price of Wheat 3*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* per ter; with an allowance to the Baker of on the White and Wheaten, and 12*s.* the Household.

Cork, July 25, 1

WHITE.			WHEATEN.			HOUSEHOLD.		
lb.	*oz.*	*dr.*	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*
1 *pen.* 0	4	5	1 *pen.* 0	7	0	1 *pen.* 0	9	0
2 *pen.* 0	9	2	2 *pen.* 0	14	0	2 *pen.* 1	2	1
3 *pen.* 0	14	0	3 *pen.* 1	5	0	3 *pen.* 1	11	2
4 *pen.* 1	2	6	4 *pen.* 1	12	0	4 *pen.* 2	4	3
6 *pen.* 1	12	0	6 *pen.* 2	10	0	6 *pen.* 3	6	4

KINGSMILL BERRY, MAYOR.

DENIS O'KELLY

PARLIAMENT-STREET,

Will set his HOUSE on the Black-rock road,

WITH

Out-Offices, Gardens & Two Fields,

The whole improved and in nice order.

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the Engliſh Mails to the 17th inſt. inclusive—from which we ſelect the following Intelligence.

FRANCE.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

22 *Meſſidor, July* 10.

Citizen Laharpe has accepted his appointment as a member of the Helvetic Directory.

Letters from Semlin of the 15th ult. mention a report which was ſpreading there, that Paſſwan Oglu had obtained a ſignal victory over the army of the Grand Seignor, and favoured by a thick fog, had rendered himſelf maſter of all the barges with ammunition and proviſions on the Danube, which were deſtined for the army of Huſſin Baſhaw.

We learn by letters from Rome, of the 15th ult. tha Gen. St. Cyr has iſſued a requiſition for all young men in the territory of the Roman Republic, from 18 to 25 years of age, to ſerve in the army, promiſing at the ſame time, that in time of peace and at the end of four years, they ſhall be allowed to quit the ſervice.

The negociations at Raſtadt are far from taking a favourable turn. The Deputies of the Empire backed by the Imperial Plenipotentiaries, continue obſtinately to refuſe our demands. The Pruſſian miniſters are not yet come to any deciſive reſolution. The negociations at Seltz ſeem to prove equally unſucceſsful; there prevails a deal of politeneſs and civilities, but no real concert.

The advice boat, le Lodi, which on the 20th ult. ſailed from Toulon with diſpatches for Buonaparte, had ſeveral paſſengers on board.—Talleyrand is ſaid to be one of them, deſtined to reſide at malta as commiſſioner of the French Government.

One of the cauſes, it is ſaid, which occaſioned the failure of the negociation at Widdin, was the refuſal of the Ottoman Porte to promote Paſſwan Oglu to the place of the Grand Viſir.

23 *Meſſidor, July* 11,

A Daniſh brig arrived at Leghorn from Algiers brings intelligence that the new Dey of that regency, Haſſan-Pacha, died there on 26 Floreal, May 15, that he was ſucceeded the ſame day by his nephew *Muſtapha-Pacha*, who was prime miniſter.

We learn from Bruſſels, that colonel Faber, the Governor of Ehrenbreitſtein, has lately demanded of General Goulu permiſſion to convey proviſions into the garriſon, and medicines for the ſick, which was abſolutely refuſed. It was, however, aſcertained, that the garriſon had proviſions for four months, but that the inhabitants of the village of Thal experienced all the horrors of miſery and famine, as their only ſubſiſtence is drawn from Ehrenbreitſtein. The French troops are certainly to be aſſembled near Duſſeldorff, and a few daw days ago a regiment of cavalry advanced beyond the line of neutrality, and diſarmed the inhabitants of ſeveral villages within that line, even in ſight of the Pruſſian troops, who remained quiet ſpectators.

A letter from Malta of the 13th of June, ſtates, that the Ruſſian Ambaſſador left that Iſland the day before. His influence in the Iſland was uncontrouled, and he had cauſed ſeveral Frenchmen to be impriſoned. Eighty Ruſſian commanders were expected to arrive there, for whom Paul I had eſtabliſhed commanderies, and alſo had nominated a great number of Knights. This plan was defeated by our arrival. Beſide the articles of capitulation already known, it is provided that the Knights above eighty years years of age, ſhall be allowed to remain in the iſland, but the others had received orders to depart in the ſpace of three days, with a penſion of 300 Malteſe ſcudos, which had been granted to them.

FROM THE PARIS PAPERS.

The following is the convention agreed to between the commander in chief of the Army of Italy and the Plenipotentiary of the King of Sardinia;—

Citizen General Brune and the marquis de Saint Marſan, Lieutenant colonel in the army of his Sardinian majeſty, appointed to regulate what concerns the proviſional poſſeſſion of the citadel of Turin by the French, for the immediate ſecurity of Piedmont, as well as for ſeveral objects relative to the interior ſecurity of Piedmont, and to the eſtabliſhment of the relations of amity and good underſtanding with the Ligurian Republic—being authorized by the reference made by the Ambaſſador Guiguine, and the chevalier Damian de Picca, Firſt Secretery of ſtate in the office of the Foreign department of his Sardinian majeſty, to General Brune, definitively to ſettle what concerns theſe momentous objects, Citizen General Brune, and the marquis de Saint Marſan reſpectively have:

1. The citadel ſhall be occupied 15th meſſidor (July 3, 1798) by the French troops: there ſhall be an inventory drawn by by a French and Piedmonteſe officer of the magazines, artillery, and ammunition found in the citadel as well as of the galley ſlaves that are there detained.

2. The French garriſon in the citadel of Turin ſhall not exceed the uſual number garriſoned in that fortreſs.

3. The French troops that occupy the citadel of Turin ſhall never enter the city of Turin with arms in their hands, only by the gate of the citadel, named the Secours; never, under any pretext whatſoever, ſhall officers or ſoldiers have any right to be lodged in the city.

4. The French ſhall enjoy no privileges in the citadel, but merely that of forming the garriſon, they ſhall not be permitted in any caſe whatever, to take away from it or to alienate any effects, either artillery or any other, now in the citadel.

5. Accordingly the agents of the king ſhall continue to leave the guard and the diſpoſal of every thing therein contained.

6. The clergyman ſhall be in no wiſe diſturbed in his functions, which he may continue as before. The French commander ſhall cauſe him to be rigorouſly reſpected, and ſhall prevent any change or inſult to take place in what reſpects religious worſhip.

7. The poſſeſſion of the citadel of Turin by the French troops ſhall continue during two months, unleſs it be hereafter otherwiſe ordered by the Directory of the French Republic and his Sardinian majeſty.

8. The citadel of Alexandria only continues to be occupied by the French troops. In caſe, however, of the head-quarters of the French diviſion being eſtabliſhed in Alexandria, the guard of honour ſhall be pointed out by the French general.

9. A French and a Piedmonteſe officer ſhall regulate in the diſtrict deſcribed by the foregoing convention, relative to the places occupied by the French troops, every thing that may relate to the reaſonable convenience of communications which may take place between the troops of his Sardinian majeſty, in order to maintain the public tranquility of his dominions. Theſe places are *Coni, Tortonna, Cherafco*, and *Ceva*.

10. The French Government binds itſelf to the ſupport of the internal tranquility of Piedmont and to prevent any ſuccour or protection from being given directly or indirectly to thoſe who ſhall attempt to diſturb the Government.

11. General Brune ſhall iſſue a Proclamation for reſtoring tranquility on the frontiers of Piedmont, and ſhall exert, in order to accompliſh that object, all the means that are at his diſpoſal.

12. General Brune ſhall uſe his influence, and all the means in his power, in order to ſtop the progreſs of hoſtilities on the part of the Ligurian Republic, and to prevent every kind of aggreſſion on the part of the Ciſalpine Republic, and to reſtore the former ſtate of things, and the moſt perfect harmony.

13. Every thing that regards the ſubſiſtence of the French troops, ſhall continue in the ſame ſtate as heretofore.

Done and ſettled at *Milan*, 10th *Meſſidor*, 6th year.

(Signed)

BRUNE, *Commander in Chief.*

14 *Meſſidor, July* 2.

The King of Sardinia has publiſhed the following Proclamation:

Charles Emmanuel,

After the many inſtances of ſovereign clemency by which we have already invited the Emigrants and Inſurgents who endeavoured to invade our frontier provinces, to return to their duty, we are ſtill diſpoſed, and principally out of reſpect to the French Republic, which has interpoſed its mediation, to grant them complete and general amneſty, with the following declarations, contained in theſe preſents, iſſued with our conſent, by our Royal Authority, and the advice of our Councils:

1. We grant a complete, entire, and abſolute amneſty, to all, without exception, as well ſubjects as foreigners, who have taken part either directly or indirectly in the inſurrections which have taken place in our dominions, or who, prior hereto, have, on account of their political opinions, been ſubjected to any criminal proſecution.

2. In conſequence of this, the proceedings which have begun, as well as the ſentences which have been pronounced upon theſe facts, ſhall be abrogated. In the firſt place, thoſe who have been arreſted on charges of this nature, ſhall be ſet at liberty, and all further proceedings ſhall, without diſtinction, ceaſe, ſo far as relates to their paſt conduct.

3. Thoſe who have been guilty of other offences, not excepting deſerters, ſhall likewiſe be included in this amneſty for the facts above ſpecified, leaving free courſe to the law for all other offences, and alſo for deſertion, if neither directly or indirectly it had any conexion with treaties which are the ſubject of the amneſty.

4. Thoſe, however, who ſhall abuſe this act of our ſovereign clemency, and incurring freſh guilt, ſhall be puniſhed according to the rigour of the laws.

5. Thoſe who are diſpoſed to ſettle in foreign countries, ſhall be permitted to ſell their property and effects ſituated in our dominions, and to remit the price elſewhere notwithſtanding the general laws by which this is prohibited with which we diſpenſe on this occaſion. We at the ſame time declare our pleaſure, that the property, moveable, or immoveable which may have been confiſcated or ſequeſtrated, ſhall be reſtored to them or their agents to be freely diſpoſed of.

6. We ſhall eſtabliſh a particular committee, which ſhall examine and pronounce ſummarily, who are thoſe, who, according to the ſecond and third articles, ſhall or ſhall not be ſet at liberty: The proſecution of thoſe who ſhall not be liberated, ſhall be remanded to the competent juriſdictions.

DUBLIN,

SATURDAY, JULY 21.

In the Houſe of Lords on Thurſday, upon motion of the Earl of Weſtmeath, Mr. J. Stockdale, printer, in conſequence of his memorial for that purpoſe, was exonerated from paying the fine of 500l. ſentenced by their Lordſhips for a libel printed in the newſpaper, called, The Preſs, againſt the Earl of Glentworth. This was done from it appearing to their Lordſhips, that he was merely a perſon employed to print that paper, without any other concern in it, and having a large family.

It was ſignified in the Houſe of Lords, on Thurſday, that the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor was under the neceſſity of abſenting himſelf for a few days, on account of indiſpoſition, and his Lordſhip's preſence, agreeably to his wiſh was diſpenſed with accordingly.

Yeſterday morning early, his Lordſhip ſet off for mount Shannon, in the county of Limerick. His Lordſhip was accompanied as far as *Monaſtereven* by Lord Tyrawley, and was eſcorted by the Lawyer's Cavalry.

We hear, that the Yeomanry of this city are about to take upon them Garriſon duty—encampments going to formed of the military.

Yeſterday, *Major Sirr* apprehended *Mr. Hamlin Evans*, a man of fortune, in the neighbourhood of Swords, at his town reſidence in North Great Georges s-ſtreet, and lodged him in Kilmainham gaol.

In the mountains above Rathfarnham, near Mount Pelier, at a place called Caſtle Kelly, and the adjoining parts, an engagement took place on Monday between a party of the Scots military ſent in queſt of them, and a banditti of the rebels who were poſted there. The latter were routed with conſiderable loſs, and fled in various directions.

On Tueſday, parties of the Rathfarnham and Dundrum Yeomanry went up thoſe mountains, by different roads, in queſt of the wandering parties of the above rebels. The Dundrum Corps ſurpriſed a picket of the inſurgents, two of whom they ſecured. One of them named Gilligan, in running away, was ſtopped in his flight by a ſhot in the ſhoulder and ſecured. This ruffian, from his accoutrements, appeared to have had a command. He had a gilt ſword by his ſide, ornamented at the hilt by green ribbands, wore a haverſack, and had a very elegant ſilver watch, with ſeveral gold ſeals to it, and money in his pockets, and wore a pair of nicely plated ſpurs on his boots, the plunder, it is ſuppoſed of ſome well affected perſons.

There were taken from the rebels in the mountains above mentioned 205 ſheep and lambs, ſeveral horſes, and the hides of many animals they had killed for food.

The following is a ſtatement of the amount of Porter brewed by the principle brewers in London, the laſt and preſent year:

1797	*Barrels.*	1798	*Barrels.*
Whitbread	192,747	Whitbread	184,506
Thrale	141,592	Meux	180,446
Gyfford	119,822	Thrale	131,519
Trueman	117,179	Gyfford	123,040
alvert, Felix	101,763	Calvert, Felix	111,791
Meux	95,376	Trueman	109,927
Goodwyn	92,758	Goodwyn	84,176
Calvert, John	70,095	Calvert, John	72,433
Clowes	58,685	Clowes	58,489
Elliot	55,819	Elliot	51,541
Harford	54,197	Bi ey	45,863
Cox	46,130	Phillips	43,163

From this ſtatement it appears that the Porter Brewery has this year increaſed 50,532 barrels.

MIDSUMMER ASSEMBLY.

Yeſterday the freedom of the city was voted in a gold box to his Excellency Marquis Cornwallis, with a ſuitable eddreſs.

The freedom of the city was alſo unanimouſly voted to Captain Armſtrong, with an addreſs for his Loyalty in the general protection of his country on a recent occaſion, and particularly for his ſervice to the metropolis.

The freedom was alſo granted to Lord Viſ-Powerſcourt, as alſo, to William Pierſon Eſq. for their warm attachment to the true intereſts of their country at this truly awful and perilous period; and the letter of the Hon. Mr. O'Neil to the Corporation of the city ordered to be publiſhed, with the anſwer thereto.

Archibald Hamilton Rowan, Eſq. Meſſrs. James Napper Tandy, John Chambers, &c. were diſfranchiſed by the Aſſembly.

War Office, Dublin Caſtle, July 18, 1798.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to make the following promotions in the Army on this eſtabliſhment.

DRAGOON GUARDS.

4th, Lieut. W. Fielding Leatham, from 10th Dragoons, Lieut. Vice Nugent exchanged.

5th, Francis C. Redwood, Eſq. late a Captain-Lieutenant in 5th Dragoon guards, Paymaſter; J. Brown Stanley, Veterinary Surgeon.

6th, Enſign — Caulfield, from 60th foot, Cornet, vice Ormſby, exchanged.

7th, Thomas Patten, late Quarter-maſter, in 7th Dragoon Guards, Pay-maſter.

DRAGOONS.

5th, Cornet Charles Jones, Lieutenant, by purchaſe, vice M'Taggert, appointed Pay-maſter; Cornet Thos. Jones, from the Ancient Britiſh Fencible Cavalry; Cornet, without purchaſe, vice Dodwell, deceaſed.

9th, Wm. Martin, Eſq. late captain in 9th dragoons, Paymaſter.

22d, Lieut. Geo. Mantle, captain, by purchaſe, vice Blake reſigned; cornet Richard Minor, Lieutenant by purchaſe, vice mantle, promoted.

23d, Cornet Charles Gordon, Lieutenant, by purchaſe, vice Bradſhaw, promoted—Robt. Cooke, Cornet, by purchaſe vice Hume, reſigned.

24th, Lieut. Webſter Whiſtler, Captain Lieutenant by purchaſe, vice Sebright, promoted in

46th foot—Cornet H. Loſius, Lieutenant, by purchaſe, vice Whiſtler, promoted.

FOOT.

13th. Enſign — Auchmuty, from 3d battalion of 60th foot, Enſign, vice Dickſon, exchanged.

30th, Enſign Chriſt. Williamſon, Lieutenant, by purchaſe vice Martin, reſigned—Mr. James Sullivan, Enſign, vice Williamſon, promoted.

54th Enſign William Metcalf, Lieutenant, by purchaſe, vice M'Kenzie, reſigned.

64th, Enſign Thomas Hoggins, Lieutenant, by purchaſe, vice Shairpe, promoted---James Roſs, Enſign, by purchaſe, vice O'Donnell, appointed to a commiſſion in militia.

89th, Captain Charles Bulkeley Egerton, from 29th foot, major, by purchaſe, vice Lord Blayney, promoted---John Grant, late Enſign in 89th foot, Paymaſter.

Royal Iriſh Invalids---Quarter-maſter Henry Dwyer, from 5th dragoons, Enſign, vice Cooke, retired from the ſervice on full pay.

FENCIBLE CAVALRY.

New Romney—Samuel Richard Alleyn, cornet vice Wales, promoted.

Mid-Lothian—J. Dick, cornet, vice Lander, promoted.

Roxburgh and Selkirk---captain lieutenant Thomas Lyte, captain, vice Houſton, deceaſed ---Lieutenant John Williamſon, captain lieutenant, vice Lyte, promoted---Cornet Alexander Miller, lieutenant, vice Williamſon, promoted---Cornet James Lorimer, lieutenant, vice Lyte, promoted---John Ouſley, cornet, vice Lorimer, promoted.

FENCIBLE INFANTRY.

Anguſhire---John Ecken, enſign, vice Yeaman deceaſed---Anthony Tulley, enſign, vice Ferguſon, promoted.

Caithneſs Legion---James Calder, enſign, vice Patten, promoted.

Elgin—Lieutenant John Mackey, captain, vice Seringer, reſigned---Enſign Charles Pepper, Lieutenant, vice Mackay, promoted---John Alexander, enſign, vice Reid, diſmiſſed by the ſentence of a general court martial---Henry Townſhend, enſign, vice M'Intyre, diſmiſſed the ſervice by the ſentence of a general court martial---George Marſhall, enſign, vice Pepper, promoted.

Eſſex---G. H. Hearn, enſign, vice Wylde, reſigned---Robert Gilmour, enſign, vice Smith, reſigned---

Fifeſhire---Lieutenant James Light, captain.

Manx---D. Duxbury, Enſign, vice *Montgomery*, promoted.

Northampton---Enſign John Johnſton, vice Eyre reſigned—Enſign Joſeph *Moore*, lieutenant, vice Romayne, reſigned—Serjeant-major John *Magennis*, Enſign, vice Hurdle, promoted.

Northumberland—Captain-lieutenant John Sherrat, captain, vice Ord, ſuperſeded.

North Lowland—Enſign John Grant, lieutenant vice *Murray*, reſigned—*Mr.* Malcolm Neilſon enſign, vice Grant, promoted.

Prince of Wales—*Mr.* G. *Mitchell*, enſign, vice Cottell, ſuperceded.

Reay—*Mr.* James Veitch, enſign, vice Scobie, promoted.

Somerſet—Enſign Foſter Hall, lieutenant, vice Sweeting, reſigned — Enſign William Toole, lieutenant, vice Edwards, diſmiſſed the ſervice by a General Court martial— *Mr.* J. Hill, enſign, vice Sanby, promoted— *Mr.* John Hill, ſurgeon, vice *Millington*, dec.

Suffolk — *Mr.* William Prince, enſign, vice *M'*Neale, ſuperſeded.

MEDICAL STAFF.

To be Surgeons to the Hoſpitals for the Forces in Ireland — Meſſrs. Robert Mangan, Henry Purdon, Joſeph Stringer, Samuel Bancks, and Thomas L. Whiſtler.

To be Apothecary to the Forces in Ireland.— Mr. Edward O'Brien.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY—JULY 19.

A meſſage from his Excellency the lord Lieutenant was delivered and read, of the ſame import as that delivered in the Houſe of Commons on Tueſday.

LORD CHAN. then roſe, and ſpoke to the meſſage in a conciſe ſpeech, which we could very imperfectly collect from the throng below the bar. His Lordſhip mentioned in order for ever to do away the hacknied allegations, that Parliamentary Reform, and a repeal of the teſt-laws would ſatisfy the diſcontented, read from papers certain reſo-

lutions, which had been entered into by the conſpirators, on the very night, the 19th of February laſt, when a noble Lord in that Houſe, had moved an enquiry into the diſtracted ſtate of this kingdom, to the following effect:

"*Reſolved, That we will pay no attention to any meaſure which the Parliament of this kingdom may adopt to divert the public mind from the grand object we have in view, as nothing leſs than a complete emancipation of our country can ſatisfy us.*

The correſpondence of ſentiment which ſubſiſted between the rebels of Ulſter & thoſe of Leinſter, appeared from their having entered into ſimilar reſolutions on the ſame day. Of courſe it followed, that reform was neither now nor at any other time their object in fact, whatever it might have been in profeſſion. There were a few ſubjects to which their Lordſhips attention would naturally be directed in the preſent critical times. One was, to take ſuch meaſures with the moſt obnoxious of the Rebel Leaders, as ſhould oblige them to come forward and ſtand their trials, or ſubject them to that puniſhment in property which they ſo juſtly deſerved. Another was, to tranquiliize the country, and to ſettle it in a ſtate of permanent ſecurity. In this great work he conjured the gentlemen of this country, to come forward and exert themſelves one and all, hand and heart, for it was impoſſible to go on under the preſent circumſtances without our being expoſed to ſome ruinous convulſion. He warmly recommended them totally to lay aſide their political animoſities or to ſuſpend them at leaſt until they could be revived with leſs danger to the exiſtence of the conſtitution. Their political animoſities, he feared, contributed in no ſmall degree to involve the kingdom in its preſent calamitous and truly deplorable ſituation. Theſe animoſities had been carried to a great extent in another country, where, he had good authority for mentioning that it had been recently ſtated, that "the rebellion in Ireland was nothing more than juſtifiable reſiſtance to oppreſſion,"—and that in terms of offence to gentlemen here, who at every riſk were exerting themſelves in preſervation of the conſtitution and government, which as little marked the good ſenſe as good manners of thoſe by whom they were uſed. He truſted, that after the evidence which his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant intended to have laid before the houſe ſhould be known, that ſuch political blaſphemy would never again be ſo arrogantly and preſumptuouſly brought forward. The papers which contained this evidence were now before the Houſe of Commons, but would be ready in a day or two, and he was ſure that their Lordſhips would find them well worthy the examination of a ſecret committee. With reſpect to the idea of compenſating the ſuffering Loyaliſts, his Lordſhip obſerved that it was incumbent on the State to do its utmoſt, and that ſuch property as ſhould accrue by attainders might further be applied in aid.

His Lordſhip then moved an Addreſs to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, ſimilar to that moved in the Houſe of Commons by Lord Caſtlereagh on Wedneſday.

Lord *Dunſaney.*—*My Lords*, the paternal offer of pardon, which our mild and beneficent Sovereign has been graciouſly pleaſed to hold out to his deluded ſubjects of this kingdom, commands my warmeſt approbation, as I am ſure it does that of every man who feels the excellence of the wiſe and humane policy, which would, if poſſible, repreſs Rebellion, yet ſpare the effuſion of human blood, and preſerve the population of the country. I ſhould, however, have contented myſelf on this ſignal occaſion with ſhewing my entire ocurrence with ſo admirable a meaſure, by giving it a ſilent vote, had not the noble Lord on the woolſack thought proper to allude to a motion for conciliatory meaſures, heretofore made by a much reſpected Peer, now abſent. Having had the honour of ſupporting that motion, with other noble Lords, upon principles which now make it a duty in me not to paſs over in ſilence an alluſion that might render thoſe principles liable to future miſconſtruction, I therefore moſt ſolemnly proteſt in the face of this Houſe, that if I could have formed the moſt diſtant conception of the ſecret views and machinations of thoſe deluded people, or imagined that they tended in the ſmalleſt degree to Rebellion, I ſhould never have appeared an advocate for them. And I will be bold to ſay, that thoſe other noble Lords with whom I had the honour to act upon that occaſion alluded to, feel as I now feel, and have expreſſed myſelf. I perfectly agree with the noble Earl, that French principles have been the ruin of the peace, proſperity, and happineſs of the once induſtrious people of this country.—— The magic words of Liberty and Equality, have effected more miſchief in every country where the French have gained an influence, than their arms could ever have accompliſhed, and the minds of men have been for many years in a conſiderable ſtate of progreſſive preparation for the admiſſion, and powerful operation of their moſt accurſed principles. France, Italy, Germany and Holland were completely Philoſophiſed by a ſet of Deiſts, Atheiſts and premeditated deſtroyers of al: moral and religious principles, under the denomination of *Illuminati*; a ſet of philoſophers whoſe ſource of light was from the Demon of Diſcord: by their efforts the way was ſmoothed for the deſtructive revolutions that followed in thoſe countries. But that ſuch diabolical principles ſhould have found there way to the peaceable cottages of our Iſland, would ever to me have remained a matter of doubt, as it is now of aſtoniſhment, had not this unnatural rebellion and the developement of facts, by the late trials in this capital, proved it beyond a doubt. If then, my Lords, Liberty and Equality have any uſeful and rational influence among men, in what country are they to be found ſo emminently conſpicuous as in Great Britain and Ireland, where integrity, talents, and induſtry are infallible guides, from the loweſt offices in the community to the higheſt honurs in the State—and, where the juſtice of our laws equally protects the meaneſt as well as the higheſt of his majeſty's ſubjects? Is it then for anarchy, miſery, & the guillotine, that our deluded people would change thoſe bleſſings? God forbid. They have only to take a view of the conduct of the French, towards every other nation who where deluded to admit them into their country as friends, to make them recoil from their deſtructive connexion, and ſhudder at the danger they have eſcaped, by the power of Great Britain, preſerving them from a cruel and hoſtile invaſion of every thing that is dear to man. The people of Holland and Flanders welcomed them as friends, and delivers, but having had a fatal trial of French fraternity, by which means they have been deprived not only of their wealth, but of their commerce alſo, the great ſource of it, now ſigh for their ancient Government, but ſigh in vain. In Italy have they not plundered its inhabitants of every thing that was valuable, and turned out of his capital, as a wandering beggar, at the age of eighty, a venerable old man, and one for whom the French nation as well as the majority of the people of this country had once a very high *veneration*.—

But ſuch are the fatal effects of thoſe unhappy principles to which I have alluded, that men of the moſt reſpectable characters in Church and State are doomed to be the victims of this moſt unnatural policy. They have, my Lords, contrary to the faith of nations, detained in their ports, under various frivolous pretences. above 200 of their ſhips; but above all, has not their invaſion of Switzerland, made them odious in the eyes of all Europe? a Rebublic alſo, and in ſtrict alliance with them, glorying in Liberty and Equality—but ſtill more in a faithful adherence to their treaties at all times—have they not, I ſay, been deprived by the French of every thing they poſſeſſed, even of that *ſecura quies, et neſcia fallere vita*, which they fondly hoped, that their ſituation and irreproachable conduct, would have inſured to them—it is then to this perfidious nation, that our unhappy contrymen are taught by their artful leaders to look up for aſſiſtance. I ſincerely hope that the deluſion is now paſſed, and that our countrymen will fly to embrace that mercy which our beloved Sovereign now holds out to them. My Lords, I thought it my duty to ſay thus much; and altho' I feel I have treſpaſſed too long on the indulgence of the Houſe, yet I am induced to hope you will be pleaſed to forgive it, on account of the motives which induced me to do it.

The Addreſs was then paſſed *nem. con.*

CORK.

☞ THE PROPRIETOR of this Paper is happy that the extended Circulation of THE CORK HERALD, gratifies him with an Opportunity of meeting the wiſhes of his numerous Correſpondents in the Country, in ſending off a *ſpecial Courier* with every Evening's Publication, directly as it comes from the Preſs.——The very great Irregularity which the *Proprietor* has found in the Delivery of this Paper by the *Country Poſt-Maſters*, (and which ſeems to have been under *ſome other* influence than *accident,)* particularly to the *Weſtward* of this City, has rendered ſuch a Meaſure highly Neceſſary, to prevent the *ſhameful* and repeated *Diſappointments*, which the SUBSCRIBERS have experienced in that and ſome other Quarters. Any Perſons giving their Orders, either to the *Courier* who carries the Papers, or at the OFFICE, *No.* 48, *Gratton-Street*, ſhall be henceforward Punctually obſerved.

The Picquet Guards were laſt night doubled it was ſuppoſed in conſequence of ſome appearances of tumult at Fermoy, the preceding evening. The activity and vigilance of our brave Yeomanry on this ſervice, entitle them to the warmeſt gratitude of their fellow-citizens, who now acknowledge them the *Saviours of their Country.*

To-morrow 16 Priſoners are to be ſent from the county Gaol to Duncannon Fort, to ſerve in the army or navy, they having been committed by two Magiſtrates (one of the Quorum) under the late acts of the 36th and 37th of the King.—They are to be followed by an equal number the ſucceeding morning.

Of the ten Privates of the Weſtmeath militia who were lately tried here, four are to be ſhot, four tranſported, one to receive 1000 laſhes, and one acquitted.

David Mansfield, Woollen-draper, of Youghall, has been found Guilty by a Court-martial, treaſonable and ſeditious practices, and ſentenced to *Tranſportation.*

Yeſterday Major General Myers arrived in Town from Dublin; we underſtand that he was attacked by a party of Rebels, about the Nine-mile-houſe, near *Glenmell*; which, with a few of the military and a ſmall party of the Yeomanry, he routed, having killed fourteen of their number, and wounded ſeveral.

A few mornings ſince a Duel was fought in Bandon, by two Officers of the 30th Regiment, in conſequence of ſome diſagreement the night before. We are happy to ſtate that only two ſhots were fired; one of which was in the air, and the parties ſeperated mutually reconciled.

We have received the order of precedence of our Yeomanry corps, they were eſtabliſhed by lot, on the firſt of laſt June. The following is the general order of the COUNTIES, as they ſtand arranged; the joined is the order of precedence in this particular County.

No.		Corps.	No.		Corps.
1.	King's County,	17	19.	Dublin City,	12
2.	Antrim,	23	20.	Armagh,	19
3.	Cavan,	23	21.	Clare,	14
4.	Kerry,	8	22.	Longford,	7
5.	Kilkenny,	12	23.	Leitrim,	8
6.	Kildare,	12	24.	Wexford,	19
7.	Weſtmeath,	9	25.	Londonderry,	12
8.	Dublin County,	12	26.	Waterford,	13
9.	Mayo,	9	27.	CORK,	45
10.	Carlow,	10	28.	Meath,	21
11.	Monaghan,	12	29.	Wicklow,	21
12.	Limerick,	22	30.	Tipperary,	23
13	Galway,	27	31.	Sligo,	9
14.	Queen's County,	14	32.	Louth,	9
15.	Roſcommon,	8	33.	Tyrone,	37
16.	Fermanagh,	14			
17	Down,	16			534
18.	Donegal,	17			

The Order of Precedent of the ſeveral Corps in this County.

COUNTY CORK *No.* 27.

No.	Corps.	Captains.
1.	Mitchelſtown cavalry,	*Earl Kingſton,*
2.	Kilworth cavalry,	*Earl of Mountcaſhel,*
3.	2d Barrymore cav.	*Hon. J. H. S. Barry,*
4.	Fermoy cavalry,	*A. Hyde,*
5.	Charleville cav.	*Lord V. Bandon,*
6.	Bandon Boyne, infan.	*R. Traverſe,*
7.	Caſtlemartyr infan.	*Lord V. Boyle,*
8.	Kilbritton cavalry,	*E. Stawell,*
9.	Doneraile cav.	*N. G. Evans,*
10.	Imokilly cav.	*Lord V. Boyle,*
11.	Kinnattaloon c.	*G. Bowles,*
12.	Kinſale cav.	*Rt. Hon. L. Kinſale,*
13.	Cove infantry,	*Lord V. Boyle,*
14.	Cloghnakilty cavalry,	*W. Townſhend,*
15.	Longuiville cav.	*J. Longfield,*
16.	Mallow Boyne, infantry,	*Sir J. L. Cotter, bart.*
17.	Kinſale infantry,	*J. Heard,*
18.	Paſſage Union, infan.	*R. D. Newenham,*
19.	CORK Volunteers, cav.	*M. R. Weſtropp,*
20.	CORK Legion, cav.	*Ld. V. Donoghmore,*
21.	Bantry cavalry,	*Lord Bantry,*
22.	CORK Legion, infantry	*Sir R. Kellet, knt.*
23.	Millſtreet cavalry,	*J. Wallis,*
24.	CORK Volunteers, infan.	*Henry Hickman,*
25.	Courtmacſherry cavalry,	*V. Moore,*
26.	Orrery infantry,	*E. Harriſon,*
27.	Blarney cavalry,	*G. C. Jeffreys,*
28.	Roſcarbery cav.	*Sir J. Freke, bart.*
29.	Beerhaven Loyal Infantry,	*D. O'Sullivan.*
30.	Bandon cavalry,	*Lord V. Bandon,*
31.	Mallow cav.	*D. Johſon,*
32.	1ſt Barrymore cavalry,	*Earl of Barrymore,*
33.	Muſkery cavalry,	*A. Warren,*
34.	Middleton infantry,	*Lord V. Boyle,*
35.	Caſtletown Roche, cav.	*C. Widenham,*
36.	Ibane and Barryroe Inf.	*R. Hungerford,*
37.	Barret's cavalry,	*E. Hoare,*
38.	Weſt-Carbery cavalry,	*S. Townſhend,*
39.	Bandon Union, infantry,	*G. Kingſton,*
40.	Imokily Chaſſeurs,	*E. Roche,*
41.	Duhallow cavalry,	*W. Wrixon,*
42.	Kinſale & Kerrycurſhy ca.	*W. H. M. Hodder,*
43.	Cloyne Infantry,	*Lord V. Boyle,*
44.	Youghall Infantry,	*Ditto,*
45.	Newmarket Infantry,	*Richard Aldworth.*

The *Lord Chancellor* has been pleaſed to appoint Richard Nevill Parker, Eſq. of Paſſage, to be one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace and Quorum, for this county.

DIED,

Laſt Saturday, at his ſeat at *Caſtle-Maſters* near Inchigela, *Jaſper Maſters, Eſq.* ſincerely beloved and univerſally regretted by his numerous relatives, friends, and acquaintance.

PORT NEWS.

July 20.

Wind S. E. Arrived, His majeſty's frigate Galatea, 28 guns, captain Byng, from a cruiſe, Brittannia, 66 tons, captain Davies, Briſtol, merchants goods; Sophia, 43, Weekes, do. do.—— SAILED, Beresford Reuenue cruiſer, mr. Whelan, Bantry; Ranger, captain Walker, do. king's proviſions.

July 21.

Wind S. E. Arrived, Iſabella, 100 tons, capt. Purvis, Liverpool, goods for Tortola; margaret, tender, 6 guns, Lieutenant Pollorton, Plymouth Sarah, 130 tons, captain Harriſon, Workington, coal; concord, 90 tons, Winter, St. Ubes ſalt for Longſound.

NO SHIP SAILED.

July 23.

Wind. S. E. Arrived, Mary and Betty, 144 tons, Thornburn, maryport, coal; Rover, 29, Harvey, Galway, kelp.

SAILED.—His majeſty's frigate Pallas, capt. Edmonds, Portſmouth; Henry, Jones, Liverpool, butter, ſkins and hides; Roebuck, madge, Youghall, baliaſt; Squid, Gordon, Briſtol, baliaſt.

MADEIRA-WINE.

JOHN ANDERSON, & Co.

HAVE ON SALE,

TWENTY PIPES

Very Particular LONDON MADEIRA WINE,

Which they lately received

FROM MARTINIQUE,

Where it had been 18 Months in Store.

Cork, 25th July, 1798.

TIMBER & DEAL-YARD,

LAPPS's-ISLAND.

JOHN CUTHBERT, JUN.

IS LANDING A CARGO OF

Timber & Deal,

FROM DRAM.

July 25, 1798.

The following Addreſs was forwarded to the Earl of CAMDEN, thro' Lord Viſct. CARLETON, Recorder.

To the Right Hon. JOHN EARL CAMDEN.

WE, the *Mayor, Sheriffs*, and *Common Council* of the *City of CORK* in Council aſſembled, feel ourſelves called upon to acknowledge with a gratitude which words cannot expreſs, our obligations to your Lordſhip, for the wiſe and ſalutary meaſures adopted by you, for the preſervation of this kingdom, and for the temperance, and at the ſame time firmneſs, with which they have been executed.

WE lament that thoſe ſeeds of diſcontent ſown by wicked and deſigning men, long before your Lordſhip came to the Government, ſhould have ſo miſled and miſguided the lower ranks, as to break out in open Rebellion, and diſturb the quiet of your Adminiſtration; but we entertain a well-grounded hope that thoſe meaſures begun, and ſo effectuaally proceeded on by your Lordſhip, for the ſuppreſſion of this unnatural Rebellion, will, aided by the abilities of the virtuous Nobleman who now governs, completely cruſh it, and that thoſe who have been deluded will return to a ſenſe of their duty to their King, their Country, and their God; and that as a reward for all your anxieties you will, in addition to the good wiſhes of every loyal Iriſhman, have the heartfelt ſatisfaction of hearing that this country has been ſaved.

Done at the Council Chamber, Cork, 29th day of June, in the year 1798.

Signed by appointment,

KINGSMILL BERRY, Mayor.
ROBERT HARDING, } *Sheriffs.*
JOHN CUTHBERT, Junr. }
THOMAS POPE, Common Speaker.

LORD CAMDEN'S ANSWER.

Berkely-Square, July 10, 1798.

MY LORD,

I have received the Addreſs of the *Mayor, Sheriffs, & Common Council* of the *City of Cork*, tranſmitted to me by your Lordſhip.

I requeſt that your Lordſhip will have the goodneſs to expreſs to that moſt reſpectable body of men, the high ſenſe I entertain of the value of that flattering teſtimony of approbation which I have received from them.

The cares and the anxieties I have ſuffered are amply repaid by the proſpect I truſt I may indulge, of the probability of order being ſoon reſtored to thoſe parts of Ireland, which have been peculiarly diſturbed.

The tranquility of the *City of Cork* has been preſerved by the alacrity of its Yeomanry, and the ſpirit and ability of its magiſtrates; and I cannot do too much juſtice to the exertions of thoſe Gentlemen, who, in the perilous times which I hope are paſt, have exerted themſelves for the preſervation of the public peace, throughout Ireland, and particularly within the City of *CORK*

I have the honor to remain with
the moſt perfect Truth,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,
humble Servant,
CAMDEN.

Lord Viſct. Carleton.

HIGH TREASON.

SPECIAL COMMISSION.

Tuesday, 17th July.

John M'Cann was put upon his Trial upon a charge of High Treason. The following Jury was, after a number of challenges, sworn:

Patrick Bride,	Arthur Stanley,
William Thompson,	Archibald Hawksley,
Frederick Kilpatrick,	Thomas Black,
Thomas Hendrick,	Michael Culloden,
Richard Hewson,	Peter Roe,
Richard Jackson,	Rich. Quintin, Esqrs.

The indictment contained two counts, one charging the prisoner with compassing the death of the King, and the other with adhering to his enemies.

To support each of these counts, the following thirteen overt-acts of Treason were specified:

The first overt-act, assembling and conspiring with other traitors to stir up rebellion and procure arms, ammunition, and men for that purpose.—2d, Conspiring with other traitors to depose the King.—3d, Conspiring with other traitors to overturn the Government.—4th, Conspiring and consulting with other traitors about the means of raising rebellion, procuring arms and armed men to overturn the Government and Constitution by force.—5th, Conspiring with other traitors to depose the King by an armed force.—6th, Becoming a Member of the Society of Traitors, called United Irishmen, with design to raise rebellion and overturn the Government by force.—7th, With such design keeping and receiving accounts and returns of arms, men, and money for the purposes of rebellion.—8th, Causing and procuring armed men, to the number of 1000, to assemble at Clondalkin to levy war against the King.—9th, Assembling to receive returns of armed men, &c.—10th, Obtaining and procuring a chamber in the house of one Oliver Bond, in order that certain traitors might meet for those purposes.—11th, Giving notice of such meeting, and summoning divers traitors to attend the same.—12th, Collecting money to purchase arms for rebels.—13th, Procuring a chamber in the house of Bond for traitors to meet in, and devise the means of stirring up the rebellion.

To this indictment the prisoner had pleaded not guilty.

The *Solicitor General* [Mr. Stewart] in a short, simple and concise manner stated the case against the prisoner, which being little more than an anticipation of the evidence, we shall not attempt to follow; the observations which he made were few, but forcible. It would be found, he said, that on the very night on which Lord Moira was making an attempt to *conciliate* (as it was phrased) the agitators of the country, those very agitators were resolving that nothing short of the entire separation of the two countries, and the establishment of a Republic in Ireland, would satisfy their furious ambition. He also observed, that the old complaint, that though by the English law two witnesses were necessary to an overt-act of treason, one only was necessary here, could not now avail—two witnesses would be produced; it was true, both were in the light of accomplices—but who else could give information of such dark and desperate conspiracies as existed in this country? One of them would be found to be a man of sense, property, and education, unhappily seduced by a wretched young nobleman, who had already fallen the victim of his diabolical ambition; who, though born of the first family in Ireland, had, to forward those ambitious hopes he had conceived, entered into fraternity even with an iron-monger's clerk, the prisoner at the bar. The Solicitor shortly sketched the miserable state to which this country had already been reduced by the practices of such men; and in order to prove the deliberate guilt and confidential situation of the prisoner M'Cann, read a number of papers taken on him when arrested, written in his own hand, and evincing that he was indeed a very principal agent in the conspiracy which has laid waste this country.

Thomas Reynolds, Esq. sworn—examined by the *Attorney General*.—Witness had formerly been a resident of Dublin; had lived in Park-street, in the Liberty; his house of business was in Ash-street; he was a silk manufacturer; he believed the most extensive in Dublin—had acquired a considerable property in the county Kildare, and lived in Kilkea-castle in that county. Witness has been an United Irishman, was sworn shortly after the French left Bantry; he knows the prisoner—saw him at the house of Oliver Bond; the prisoner resided as clerk with Mr. Jackson in Church-street, the iron-founder; was an United Irishman and acted as such; witness had been in baronial meetings with him.

A baronial meeting is composed of delegates from the simple societies of each barony; the gradations of the society differ in Dublin and in the country; in the country they are from simple societies to baronial, thence to county, and thence to provincial meetings by delegation; in Dublin, on account of the baronials being numerous, there is an intermediate society between them and the county society, called the district committee. Witness has heard of the executive committee in these societies; he understood it to consist of the heads, who sent orders, and regulated the business of the kingdom at large; he does not know whether they were elected or not.

The general object of these societies was to overturn the Constitution and the present Government, and establish a Republican Government instead of it, and to favour any landing of French to forward those views.

Witness knew of the meeting of the 12th March at the house of Oliver Bond, when prisoner was taken; he had conversations with prisoner on the subject; witness had been directed by the county meeting of Kildare as their treasurer, to attend a former meeting at Bond's house and to apply to the prisoner who would introduce him; witness had gone to the prisoner shortly before the 12th of March, and asked him when and where the next provincial meeting would be held? Prisoner asked witness if he had his county returns (of men, arms, money and ammunition?) Witness said he had not. M'Cann then said, he could not give information of the meeting until these returns were brought by witness to be laid before the provincial meeting.—Witness never attended a provincial meeting himself, but at the baronial and county meetings, bringing and receiving such returns always made part of the business.

On the Saturday after witness went to the county Kildare to procure the returns, and called on Mr. Daly, at Kilcull, for them: Daly is son to a man who keeps shop there, and was a delegate with witness to the provincial meeting; he wrote copies of the returns and gave them to witness, who brought them to Dublin on the Monday following, and then on Wednesday or Thursday called on M'Cann to shew them to him; M'Cann looked over them, and expressed his surprize that there had been no increase since the former returns; he said, that he could not then give witness information of the place and time of the provincial meeting, but would call on witness on the next Sunday and tell him; witness asked him to come to breakfast, which he did—this was Sunday the 11th of March, the day before the arrest at Bond's. Mrs. Reynolds having left the room, M'Cann told witness that the provincial meeting would be next day at Bond's at 11 o'clock, and desired witness to be precise in his attendance, as business of very great consequence was expected. The members of the provincial meeting were delegates from the county societies.

Witness had been at Bond's on Saturday the 10th, M'Cann was there also,—and said, "Bond, we must have a room for Monday." Bond replied, "you shall have the room you had last—will you have the little room also?" Bond and prisoner then walked up the ware-room and whispered together, and shortly after witness retired.

Witness has heard M'Cann speak of Lord Edward Fitzgerald not much though—remembers his saying that "he was a fine fellow, and warm in the cause."

Ld. Edward did reside at the Black Rock, where witness visited him—witness held the command of Colonel of the Barony of Kilkea and Moone—he became Colonel in this manner—Ld. Edward called at his house in Park-street in Nov. last—

[Here the prisoner's Counsel insisted that no conversation with Ld. Edward could be given in evidence against the prisoner when he was not present at it—the Crown Lawyers however insisted that having once proved Lord Edward and M'Cann to have been engaged in the same treason, the words and acts of one were to be taken as the words and acts of both; to this the Judges assented, and the examination continued.]

Lord Edward was an United Irishman: the prisoner said he was a fine fellow and warm in the *cause:* witness has always understood from them that the *cause* was the overthrow of the Constitution, &c.

Witness was appointed a Colonel through Ld. Edward in November last, at witness's house in Park-street. Lord Edward solicited him to become a Colonel for the barony of Kilkea and Moone—witness hesitated—witness had a property in that barony—Lord Edward had one in the same county, about eight miles from witness's—Lord Edward argued with witness, and persuaded him to accept it.—In subsequent conversation Lord Edward told him that one Kenna would call on witness before the election—witness expressed doubts that the U. Irishmen could stand in battle before the King's troops—Lord Edward replied "that this was not altogether necessary—that a landing of the French was expected; that some of the United Irishmen would certainly fall into their ranks, but that the great body would only have to make the King's troops feel themselves in an enemy's country, by attacking their convoys, cutting off their detachments, forage and provisions."—Witness went to Kilkea in January. Mathew Kenna, who is a farmer's son, called upon him and told him that at the first meeting in February a Colonel was to be chosen and asked witness would he stand the ballot? This was to be a meeting of the Captains of the barony—witness told him he would, for that Lord Edward had been speaking to him.—Kenna said he knew that—that it would be necessary for witness to hold a civil employment in the service of the United Irishmen—would he chuse to be secretary or treasurer? witness said treasurer, as least responsible, and least trouble. Kenna said he was glad of it: that he would go forward himself as secretary. About the 15th Feb. he called again and told witness that he was unanimously chosen Colonel and Treasurer.

After Lord Edward had applied to witness, and he had consented, witness met Oliver Bond.

[Here prisoner's Counsel objected to any evidence concerning Bond, who was not on his trial.]

Witness was strengthened in his determination by *another person*. Kenna came about the 15th of Feb. (he was an United Irishman, and one of witness's Captains) and told witness that himself had been chosen Secretary—that a county meeting would be held next Sunday at the 19 mile house—that he would meet witness on the road, and ride with him to the meeting.

Witness went with him to the meeting—each member first took an oath of secrecy and they then went to the election of a new delegate to the provincial meeting, and secretary and treasurer for the next three months.

Mr. Cummins of Kildare, was chosen secretary; a doubt arose as to the propriety of electing a new treasurer, out of respect to Lord Edward, the former treasurer, who was absent—but Cummins saying that he had directions from Lord Edward to say, that being a *marked man*, he wished for a while to drop attending the meetings, and desired them to appoint a new treasurer for three months—witness was chosen treasurer, and *Daly*, of Kilcullen, delegate. The secretary and treasurer, their offices, delegates. Michael Reynolds, from Naas, had acted in some appointment (witness believed that of secretary for three months preceding)—he told witness that the provincial meeting would be held next day at Oliver Bond's at one o'clock—witness did not attend—it was too far—witness had to go home 14 miles and return 36, and it was four o'clock in the evening.

The arrest took place the day after M'Cann breakfasted with the witness.

Michael Reynolds was the person who desired witness to call upon M'Cann with the return, and told him he should be thereupon admitted.

About 4 o'clock on the day M'Cann had breakfasted with the witness, witness called upon Lord Edward at Leinster-house—witness had got a printed paper of orders from captain Saurin to the Lawyer's infantry, directing them "to repair to Smithfield in case of alarm, to apply to him for ball-cartridge; and if obliged to leave town, to deposit their arms at his house for safety," and enclosing an injunction on another piece of paper, "to keep those orders secret." Witness shewed this paper to Lord Edward, who seemed greatly agitated on reading it," and said, he thought Government intended to arrest him, and that he wished he could get off to France to hasten the invasion, which he could do by his intimacy with Talleyrand Perigord, one of the French Ministry;" he said, "he would not approve of a general invasion at first, but that the French had some fine fast-sailing frigates, on board which he would put as many English and Irish Officers as he could procure to come from France, and as many persons capable of *drilling* men as he could get, with stores, ammunition, and military, and run those into some port in this kingdom—he thought Wexford, as the most likely to be unsuspected—and being amongst their friends; if this succeeded, he could establish a rallying-point until other help should come."

The meetings at which witness attended with the prisoner, had for their business the receiving returns of men, arms, and ammunition, &c. for the general cause: prisoner acted as secretary to baronial meetings, where witness was present—witness was delegated along with John Cormick, of Thomas-street, to attend a Baronial Committee at the *Strugglers'* in Cook-street; when they went, M'Cann came out of one room, and took them into an adjoining one, and there swore J. Cormick, that he had been duly delegated to attend the meeting, and also to answer for the due delegation of witness. He then brought Cormick and witness in to the committee; Mr. M'Cann was then re-chosen secretary: this was in March twelve month, witness has known him ever since perfectly well.

Witness has heard that M'Cann was taken at Bond's—the officers taken there made a number of vacancies. Witness saw Lord Edward the Wednesday after in his place of concealment in Aungier-street, who bid him come to him the next night—which he did; Lord Edward said he had money as treasurer of the county of Kildare, and also as treasurer of the barony of Ophaley; that he would have these sums settled. He gave witness a paper, which he desired him to give to the county committee as his address to them—"not to think any thing of what had passed—it was a trifle—that "they should fill up their vacancies as speedily as possible; that they would "be very soon called upon" [This paper was afterwards burned at a meeting of witness's Captains at Athy, because it was in Lord Edward's hand; it had been first read at a county meeting at Bell's on the Curragh; the Tuesday after, being market day, at Athy; witness met his captains where the paper was read and afterwards burned]—"and that they might rely upon his "being in his place in the day of need." In consequence of this a new election took place in the room of Cummins; Michael Reynolds was elected—witness knew Michael Reynolds from meeting him;—he is a little dark-coloured man; Cummins was an apothecary in Kildare, of a thin countenance, rather tall with dark lank hair.

Witness first disclosed the United Irishmens' business to Mr. William Cope, with whom he had considerable connexion; witness had mortgaged a property to him for 5000l. and on the death of the late Sir Duke Gifford, they went together to Castle Jordan, to take possession of it; they dined there; Lord Wycombe and other persons were present, and the conversation ran on general politics; returning to town next day, Mr. Cope renewed the subject of politics, and represented in strong colours the horror of a revolution—the murders, robberies, and devastations—the overthrow of all religion—government—property, of every thing near and dear to man, in such a way that witness was shocked at the description. Witness then told Mr. Cope that he believed he knew a person who was not sanguinary, and did not wish for murder, who would desert the United Irishmen, and to make amends for any crime he had committed in being one of them, would give Government such information as he possessed, which witness believed was very considerable.

Mr. Cope seized on this, and said that such a man would be and ought to be placed higher in the country than any man that ever was in it—witness told him neither honours nor rewards would be desired or accepted if this man came forward, and that he, the witness, would call upon him in two or three days on the subject.

Witness did call, and said he had seen his friend, and prevailed on him to come forward on certain conditions, and that he had considerable information to give; Mr. Cope said the man ought to have greater conditions than he could wish for; a seat in Parliament and 1000l. a-year; witness replied, that the conditions were misunderstood; that all that was required was that the person should not be prosecuted himself, or be forced to prosecute any other person, and that the channel of information should be kept a complete secret; and that as the person would be in danger of assassination if the thing transpired, he would be obliged to leave the country for a time, and therefore required that his extraordinary expences should be paid. Mr. Cope desired to know what they would be? Witness said, a liberty to draw on him for any sum under 500 guineas would be required. Mr. Cope pressed greater rewards, and expressed his surprise that they should be refused: at length he acquiesced, and received the information which witness gave him as from another person.

Witness told Mr. Cope of the meeting at Bond's before it was had; witness had heard of it from Daly about a fortnight before, but Daly could not give him precise information; on Sunday, however, after M'Cann had told witness, he told Mr. Cope decidedly of it.

Witness has incurred losses to the amount of 600l. and has received 500 guineas.

Witness never told any one, even his wife, of his communication with Mr. Cope.

Witness went afterwards to Kilkea, attended one county meeting and one meeting of captains; shortly after Kennan came to him and told him it was said he was the man who betrayed the meeting at Bond's; that he had heard it as a rumour, but if he heard more of it he would acquaint him. On the 15th Apr. the delegate of the barony of Narra and Rheban, one whose name witness does not know, came to him from the county meeting, and said he (witness) must attend this county meeting at Bell's on the Curragh, to stand his trial on accusations brought from Dublin from the provincial meeting by M. Reynolds, for having betrayed the meeting at Bond's; he said he was sure, and so were all the rest, that witness would be acquitted.

Witness had before determined to quit the county but had been delayed by Mrs. R's being ill—he intended to have set out on the Monday after, but on Saturday captain Erskine and a party of the 9th Dragoons came to live at free quarters at Kilkea, and put witness under arrest—they staid eight or ten days and destroyed much of his property, eat his provisions and drank his wine; after they left him, witness set out for Dublin; at Naas, he met Mr. Taylor, of Athy, who told him he had intended to write or come to witness to let him know that he (witness) was the public talk of Dublin, as the person who had betrayed the meeting at Bond's, and that if he went there he would be murdered, and the house in which he was, pulled down; witness then went back to his own house, and the next morning as he stood at the post-office in Castle-Dermot, he was arrested by a party of the 9th Dragoons, and sent to Athy gaol on information sworn against him by one of his own captains.

Witness does not suppose that Government knew him to be the person giving information, for he desired Mr. Cope not to mention his name, and he has reason to believe that even Mr. C. did not know that the information came from the witness himself.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Curran*. Said he was married to a Miss Witherington, the 25th March, 1794; was not more than 16 years of age when his father died; had two sisters; his mother carried on business for some time after his father's death—does not recollect any charge having been made on him of stealing trinkets belonging to his sisters, nor of stealing his mother's cash; knows that a charge has been made on him by his mother of having procured a skeleton key to an iron cheft, where she kept her papers, but no cash, "*her partner, Mr. Warren, having taken care that she should not have much of the latter to encumber her.*" Is confident his mother was a woman incapable of making any charge which she did not believe true, as she was a woman of truth, though passionate; was charged with stealing trinkets belonging to his mother, and a piece of lutestring (during her partnership with Mr. Warren) to give to a girl, which charges he acknowledged was well-founded; denied having had a skeleton key. [*To be concluded in our next.*]

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The Cork Herald: Or, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

Vol. I.—No. 49.] SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1798. [Price, Four-Pence.

MANSION HOUSE,

Cork, 10th July, 1798.

BENEFACTIONS received by the Mayor towards the relief of the Widow and Children of fuch Soldiers &c. as have fallen or may fall in defence of their country in the prefent Rebellion.

		£.	s.	d.
The Mayor,		22	15	0
Ben. Bousfield Efq.		11	7	6
Richard Kellett Efq.		11	7	6
Richard Pike Efq.		11	7	6
Mich. Bufteed Efq.		5	13	9
Mr. Sheriff Harding,		5	13	9
Hon. and Rev. Dean St. Laurence,		5	13	9
Thomas Pope Efq.		2	5	6
Rev. Walter Richards,		2	5	6
Mr. M'Donald, (Parade)		3	8	3
Mr. Carden Terry,		1	2	9
Mr. Thomas Bennett,		1	2	9
An Unknown Hand,		2	5	6
Capt. Lord Vifct. Donoughmore	L.C. Legion	22	15	
Capt. Goold	do.	17	1	3
Capt. Sir Rich. Kellet,	do.	11	7	6
Capt. Travers,	do.	5	13	9
Captain Johnfton,	do.	5	13	9
Captain Jefferys,	do.	11	7	6
Captain Galway,	do.	3	8	3
Captain Waters,	do.	11	7	6
Lieutenants Walker,	do.	5	13	9
——— Goold,	do.	11	7	6
——— D. Perrier,	do.	5	13	9
——— G. Perrier,	do.	5	13	9
——— G. Waters,	do.	5	13	9
——— Stackpole,	do.	2	5	6
——— Maziere,	do.	3	8	3
——— Haly,	do.	2	5	6
——— Perffe,	do.	5	13	9
——— Cuthbert,	do.	5	13	9
——— Wm. Lane,	do.	11	7	6
Wm. Crawford, Efq.	do.	22	15	0
Wm. Beamifh, Efq.	do.	22	15	0
Richard Barrett, Efq.	do.	22	15	0
Richard Fitton, Efq.	do.	5	13	9
Ifaac Morgan, Efq.	do.	11	7	6
Wm. Lumley, Efq.	do.	5	13	9
Daniel Connor, Efq.	do.	5	13	9
[illegible] Goold, Efq.	do.	5	13	9
Stephen Coppinger, Efq.	do.	5	13	9
Francis Goold (Patrick) Efq.	do.	2	5	6
Mr. M. U. Doyle,	do.	3	8	3
— John Moylan,	do.	3	8	3
— John Therry,	do.	3	8	3
— Thos. Gonnell,	do.	5	13	9
— Edmond Kenifeck,	do.	5	13	9
Hugh Lawton, Efq.	do.	3	8	3
Bryan Sheehy, Efq.	do.	3	8	3
John Callanan, M. D.		5	13	9
John Franklin, Efq.	L. C. L.	3	8	3
Denis Moylan, Efq.	do.	3	8	3
John O'Conor, Efq.	do.	2	5	6
John O'Mullane, Efq.	do.	2	5	6
Thos. Rochfort, Efq.	do.	2	5	6
E. H. Hopper, Efq.	do.	5	13	9
Nichs. Therry, Efq.	do.	5	13	9
Mr. Corns. Donegan,	do.	3	8	3
Mr. John Cafey,	do.	1	2	9
Mr. E. Connellan,	do.	3	8	3
Mr. Daniel Goold,	do.	2	5	6
Mr. Robert Burke,	do.	3	8	3
Mr. Thomas Sheehan,	do.	2	5	6
Mr. Jeremiah M'Sweeny,	do.	3	8	3
Mr. John Barrett,	do.	1	2	9
Mr. Myles Barlow,	do.	1	2	9
Mr. William Coppinger,	do.	2	5	6
Mr. John Scraggs,	do.	3	8	3
Juftin M'Carthy, Efq.	do.	2	5	6
Standifh Barry, Efq.	do.	3	8	3
Hatton Conron, Efq.	do.	2	5	6
H. A. Goold, Efq.	do.	3	8	3
Mr. Alex. M'Carthy	do.	1	2	9
Mr. J. Martin, Glanmire,	do.	1	2	9
Mr. Robt. O'Donoghue,	do.	1	2	9
Wm. Philips, Efq.		2	5	6
Revd. A. Hyde		5	13	9
Mr. James Williamfon,		1	2	9
Mr. M. T. Fulham,		2	5	6
Mr. John Bluett,		1	2	9
Mr. Jofeph King,		2	5	6
Mr. John Topp,		3	8	3
Mr. Edward Daly, R. C. V.		1	2	9
St. Leger Aldworth, Efq.		3	8	3
Mr. Robert Powell,		5	13	9
John Keily, Efq.		11	7	6
William Jones, Efq.		11	7	6
Mr. Abbott Trayor,		3	8	3
Ladies' Subfcription.				
Mrs. Bousfield,		5	13	9
Mrs. Kelly,		5	13	9
Mrs. Creagh,		5	13	9
Mrs. Gray,		11	7	6
Mifs Hutchinfon,		5	19	9
		£. 472	1s.	3d.

Further Subfcriptions for this laudable Purpofe, will be received by the Mayor, or at the Bank of Meffrs. Kellet and Co.

NO TIME TO LOSE!!

Drawing Commences 24th Inftant:

WHOLE TICKETS, HALVES, QUARTERS, EIGTHS,

And SIXTEENTHS of Tickets, in the greateft Variety of Numbers, and at the moft reduced *Dublin* Prices, now on Sale, at No. 6, New Buildings, *Caftle-Street.* July 7.

CLARKE'S-MARSH *PORTER BREWERY.*

FOWKE, GIBBINGS, and CO.

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they are at prefent provided with a confiderable Stock of

PORTER, much approved of.

☞ They can with confidence Repeat their affurance to thofe who are pleafed to favor them with their Commands, that a regular and ample fupply during the Summer may be depended on.

June 16.

THERRY, HOPPER and MEANY,

Are now landing from the laft Sales,

200 CHESTS OF TEA.

They have for fale, at their Stores,

Very fine Jamaica Sugar,	in	*Hhds.*
Do. Eaft-India *Do.*	—	*Bags.*
Pepper, in whole and half *Bales.*		
Ginger, in fmall *Bags.*		
Pearl Barley,	in	*Barrels.*
Rice,	—	*Tierces.*
Coffee,	—	*Barrels.*
Sago.	—	*Boxes.*
Cloves, Mace and Saffron.		
Jamaica Rum, in Puncheons.		

The Teas now arrived, with their Stock on hands, will form a complete Affortment.

June 30.

Committee-Room, Royal Exchange, June 12.

At a Meeting of the Subfcribers to the Fund for the Relief of Widows, and Children of fuch Soldiers, &c. as have fallen in the Rebellion.

RESOLVED,

THAT it appears that above fixteen hundred Pounds have been already paid in to the Bank of the right hon. *David Latouche*, and *Co.* befides the fum of 350l. which we are now informed has been fubfcribed by the Rathfarnham cavalry.

RESOLVED,

That it is expedient that this fubfcription fhould be *general*; and therefore that the chief Magiftrates be, and they are hereby requefted, to open Books for the purpofe, and to promote the fame in their refpective cities and towns—and to forward the fums fubfcribed to the houfe of the right hon. *David Latouche* and *Co.*

RESOLVED,

That (the Number of Subfcribers attending this Day, being fmall, from the fhortnefs of notice) it is expedient to adjourn till *twelve o'Clock on Thurfday next*, when the attendance of all perfons defiring of promoting this excellent object, is moft earneftly requefted, in order to appoint a committee to carry their intentions into effect.

SIR,

As Chairman of the Committee, I am defired to forward to you the above Refolutions, and to requeft your co-operation and affiftance in forwarding this benevolent plan.

I am, Sir, &c.

RICHARD BOURKE.

A copy of the above Refolutions be tranfmitted from *Dublin* to the *Mayor* of *Cork* — Public Notice is hereby given, that Books will be opened at the Manfion Houfe, each day from 11 to 3 o'clock, for a *General Subfcription* of the benevolent inhabitants of Cork, towards this humane and laudable undertaking.

KINGSMILL BERRY, *Mayor.*

Manfion Houfe, 20th J[illegible].

WE, the underfigned, have heard with the trueft and moft grateful fenfe of pleafure, the very Gallant and Glorious Conduct of his Majefty's Forces, (Troops of the Line, Militia Fencibles and Yeomanry,) employed in putting down the prefent Rebellion, and punifhing the bafe attempts to fubvert our happy Conftitution; and wifhing to declare our firm intention to uphold and fupport the King's Troops, and to fubftitute ourfelves as the Protectors of thofe Families whofe Relations have fallen in this fervice of their King and Country, do enter into a Subfcription for this purpofe; and do hereby call upon and invite all his Majefty's Loyal Subjects to afford their mite towards fo laudable a purpofe.

	£.	s.	d.
General Sir James Stewart,	50	0	0
Brig. Gen. Sir Charles Rofs,	25	0	0
Serjeant Chatterton,	25	0	0
William Chatterton, capt. Enifkiliners,	11	7	6
John Stewart, capt. Enifkiliners,	11	7	6
Richard Hare,	22	15	0
John Pedder,	11	7	6
Richard Perry,	11	7	6
George Stevelly, Royal C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Thomas Harding, R. C. Volunteers,	5	1[illegible]	9
Edward Wilmott,	5	13	9
M. R. Weftropp, R. C. V.	11	7	6
Hugh Baker, R. C. V.	11	7	6
James Chatterton, R. C. V.	11	7	6
John Cuthbert, Jun. R. C. V.	11	7	6
Edward Pope, R. C. V.	5	13	9
Anthony Edwards, R. C. V.	5	13	9
N. Maffey,	11	7	6
Wm. Hodder,	11	7	6
Ralph Weftropp	5	13	9
Henry S. Perffe, Lt. L. C. L.	5	13	9
Bernard Shaw,	11	7	6
Wm. Maxwell,	11	7	6
Henry Bagnell,	5	13	9
Marcus Lynch,	5	13	9
Ifaac Morgan,	11	7	6
William Smith,	100	0	0
Sir John Gilman, R. C. V.	11	7	6
George Jack,	11	7	6
John Martin,	5	13	9
Lieut. Col. Brownrigg,	11	7	6
Major Gray,	11	7	6
Charles Creed,	11	7	6
Morgan Colwell,	5	13	9
D. Lombard,	3	8	3
Jofeph Rogers,	5	13	9
Savage French,	22	15	0
Mrs. Robinet,	11	7	6
Michael Morrifon,	5	13	9
Thomas Gibbings,	5	13	9
Strettle Jackfon,	5	13	9
Major Gibbings,	11	7	6
Michael Wood,	17	1	3
John Cuthbert, fen.	11	7	6
Mrs. Judkin Fitzgerald,	5	13	9
Auftin Shinkwin,	5	13	9
Simeon Hardy,	1	2	9
John Latham,	11	7	6
George Collis,	5	13	9
Nicholas Francis Coppinger,	22	15	0
William Hoare,	1	2	9
Daniel Callaghan,	5	13	9
Daniel Lane,	5	13	9
A Poor Man's Mite,		1	4
Samuel Cooper Auften,	5	13	9
Bradfhaw F[illegible],	2	5	6
Leycefter and [illegible]alls,	34	2	6
John Newman, *Dromore,*	11	7	6
John Thompfon,	11	7	6
John Logan,	1	2	9
Benjamin Barven,	1	2	9
Mark Ofborne,	2	5	6
D. Denny,	2	5	6
Thomas Biggs,	11	7	6
Thomas White,	3	8	3
David Deane,	2	5	6
Peter Morgan, *Bridestown,*	5	13	9
George Baker,	11	7	6
Jeffry Beafly and Son,	5	13	9
Jofeph Woodley,	11	7	6
James Ingram,	2	5	6
Edward D. Freeman,	11	7	6
George Fuller,	1	2	9
Jeremiah O'Reily,	1	2	9
Bat. Sullivan,	3	8	3
Ant. Edwards, { Profits on printing the Bulletin. }	9	2	0
John Cotter	5	13	9
William Harris, *Apollo,*	11	7	6
Chriftopher Allen,	3	8	3
Rev. John Lombard,	5	13	9

Further Subfcriptions will be received by Captain WESTROPP, *Royal Cork Volunteers,* Marlborough-Street. June 9.

☞ THE Mayor and Sheriffs will thankfully receive any Information refpecting *Concealed Arms*; or any Treafonable Preparation or Practices within the County of the City or City of Cork.—The Information may be conveyed in any manner moft convenient; ftrict fecrecy will be obferved, and Rewards given in proportion to the Difcoveries which may be made.

June 11.

CHOICE PORT WINE.

A FEW PIPES AND HHDS. OF OLD PORT,

For Sale, by Patrick [illegible],

QUEEN-STREET.

July 25.

JULY LOTTERY.

Irifh State Lottery,

COMMENCES DRAWING JULY 24, 1798.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		*Value of Each.*		*Total Value.*
2	of	£.10,000	is	£.20,000
2	-	5,000	-	10,000
[illegible]	-	2,000	-	6,000
10	-	500	-	5,000
30	-	100	-	3,000
60	-	50	-	3,000
8,100	-	10	-	81,000

Firft drawn Blank 13th Day	1,000
Do. - - 14th Day	1,000
Do. - - 1[illegible] Day	[illegible],000
Do. - - 1[illegible] Day	1,000
Do. - - 17th Day	5,000
Do. - - 18th Day	1,000
Do. - - 19th Day	10,000
Firft drawn Ticket,	500
Firft drawn Ticket the laft morning.	500
21,793 Blanks.	
	£.150,000

☞ TICKETS and SHARES in the great-eft variety of Numbers, now on Sale at No. 6, New-Buildings, Castle-street.

FOR SALE,

AT the Stores of DOMINICK WATERS, SONS and CO. Red Port Wine [illegible] Quality, in Pipes and Hhds. The Credit they will give on the fale of this Article, when the Security is undeniable, muft fecure them a *decided preference.*

They have alfo for fale,

Very fine Martinique Coffee in Barrels,

Prime Vinegar in Hhds.

Firft Quality Hops in Pockets, [illegible]

Eaft India Sugar in Bags, equal in colour and quality to Lump.

☞ THE Mayor and Sheriffs [illegible] Notice, that they will protect all [illegible] Carriages, bringing Provifions to Market [illegible] ing home. *Manfion-Houfe, Cork,* [illegible] 1798.

HOPS, VINEGAR, &c.

JOHN WHITE,

No. 27, North-Main-Street,

HAS this Day received, in addition to [illegible] Affortment of [illegible] and WEST INDIA [illegible]

20 Pockets Beft [illegible]

10 [illegible]

And Beft Pickling Vinegar, [illegible]

☞ He has alfo a large [illegible]

WHITE fells on as good Terms as any Houfe in Cork, *for Ready Money only.* [illegible]

DENIS O'KELLY,

PARLIAMENT-STREET,

Will fet his HOUSE on the Black-rock road,

WITH

Out-Offices, Gardens & Two Fields,

The whole improved and in nice order.

ON SALE,

At R. BURKE's, Sand-Quay,

CHOICE RED PORT, in Hhds. juft arrived; 1ft, 2d and 3d, Eaft India Sugar, in Bags;

Pernambucco Cotton, in Pockets;

Kent and Brewers Hops, in Pockets;

New Swedifh Herrings;

Ditto, repacked for exportation;

Ruffian Matts;

A few Barrels of Kiln-dried and Screened Oats.

☞ A Frefh fupply of New Teas, Jamaica and Eaft-India Sugars daily expected.

Terms made pleafing. July 14.

Lieutenant DRINAN *of the* LOYAL CORK LEGION, *feeling it neceſſary for the vindication of his Character, that any explanation ſhould be given of the peculiar circumſtances attending his late arreſt, confinement, and liberation, has thought it his duty to lay before the Public a Memorial preſented by him to Lieutenant-General Sir* JAMES STEWART, *containing an accurate Statement of the facts as they aroſe, together with the official anſwer thereto of Lieutenant Colonel* MASSEY *A. Adjutant-General, and alſo the reſolution of the Committee of his Corps grounded thereon.*

To Lieutenant-General Sir JAMES STEWART, B.

TH MEMORIAL OF

Lieut. Andrew Drinan, of the Loyal Cork Legion,

SHEWETH,

THAT on Saturday morning, that 2d of June, ultimo, your Memorialiſt was arreſted, and conducted as a priſoner to your head quarters.

That on his deſiring to know what had been alledged againſt him, he was informed, that he was charged, upon Oath, with being an United Iriſhman; with having acted as Secretary to one of their committees; with having been a member of a committee, whoſe object was to diſaffect the Yeomanry corps; and with having raiſed men for the enemy;—and he was recommended to make the beſt atonement he could, for theſe, his alledged offences, by a candid confeſſion of all that he knew.

To theſe heavy imputations your memorialiſt replied, with conſcious innocence, that they were in the whole, and in every part of them, utterly *falſe*; that he was ready to meet his wicked accuſers, whoſe malice he defied; and that he demanded an immediate opportunity to vindicate his character by a public trial.

That your Memoraliſt's commanding officer, Lord Viſcount Donoughmore, having attended, he did your Memorialiſt the juſtice to expreſs his perfect conviction of your Memoraliſt's entire innocence; and offered, if it ſhould be thought neceſſary, to enter into a recognizance for your Memorialiſt to ANY amount.

That after ſome communication with the officers of the ſtaff, who were then preſent, you were pleaſed to diſcharge your Memorialiſt from his arreſt, without any ſecurity having been entered into, who thereupon immediately reſumed his ſituation as an officer of the Loyal Cork Legion, then, as at this time, on permanent duty in this city.

That on the morning of the next day, your Memorialiſt being mounted and accoutred previous to the general parade of his corps, it was mentioned to your Memorialiſt by Lord Viſcount Donoughmore, that you thought it neceſſary that your Memorialiſt ſhould return to the arreſt from which he had been ſo lately liberated. That thereupon your Memorialiſt went *alone*, and without a moment's delay, to your head quarters, and there gave himſelf up, and that he was from thence committed to the county Gaol.

That your Memorialiſt continued in the county Gaol, in cloſe confinement, from Sunday the 3d day of June, to Friday the 6th day of July inſt.—that the place of his impriſonment, for the firſt fortnight, as was a very ſmall room, in the lower part of the priſon, in which another priſoner was alſo confined, and which was likewiſe inhabited by the Turnkey, two children and a ſickly Woman; that when driven to the grated window, by the cloſeneſs of his priſon, to breath a little freſh air, your Memorialiſt has been repeatedly forced back by the centinel on guard, and loaded with the opprobrious epithets of Rebel and Traitor.

That on Friday, the 8th day of June, your Memorialiſt was ſerved with a notice to prepare for trial under the charge of having aided and aſſiſted in the rebellion now exiſting in this kingdom.

That notwithſtanding this notice, ſeveral days having elapſed, and your Memorialiſt not having been called upon to defend himſelf againſt the crimes which had been laid to his charge, your Memorialiſt made a preſſing application to you in writing, thro' his commanding officer, Lord Viſcount Donoughmore, to grant him the juſtice of an immediate Trial.

That your Memorialiſt made this application with the greater confidence of ſucceſs, becauſe he he had been led to think that you had expreſſed your intention at the time of his ſecond arreſt, of doing him this juſtice, as ſpeedily as the ſituation of things would admit.

That on Friday the 6th day of July, inſtant, Lord Vis. Donoughmroe communicated to your Memoraliſt, the following letter, from Lieutenant Colonel Maſſey, aſſiſtant Adjutant-General, and alſo the following copy of a letter written by Lieut. Col. Maſſey, by your direction to Mr. George Jack, in conſequence of which your memorialiſt was liberated from priſon.

(Copy)

Cork, 7th July, 1798.

My Lord.

I HAVE the honour to tranſmit to your Lordſhip, by direction of Lieutenant General Sir James Stewart, the incloſed copy of a letter, which has been written to Mr. Sheriff Jack.

I have the honor to be,

MY LORD,

Your moſt obedient,

Humble Servant,

NATHANIEL MASSEY,

A. Adjutant-General.

Lord Donoughmore.

(Copy)

SIR, *Cork, July 7th*, 1798.

THE Court of Enquiry which ſat yeſterday, of which you were a Member, having found that there is no mention made of Mr. Andrew Drinan, unleſs in a hearſay Evidence, mentioned in *Power's* Information, are of Opinion, that a proſecution cannot be maintained on theſe grounds only, and no other having ſince appeared againſt him—Lieutenant General Sir James Stewart, does not intend to bring him to Military Trial, and ſanctions your liberating him.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your moſt obedient,

Humble Servant,

NATHANIEL MASSEY,

A. Adjutant General.

George Jack, Eſq.

That the laudable jealouſy of the Gentlemen who compoſe the Committee of the Loyal Cork Legion, for the honour of the Corps, coöperating with the private feelings of your Memorialiſt for his own credit and Character—your Memorialiſt was induced to make application to you, in perſon, and alſo through two very reſpectable Members of the Committee, to endeavour to obtain ſome document from you, by which juſtice would be done to his injured reputation, and the foul aſperſions wiped away by which it had been aſſailed.

That not having been able to obtain from you, General, any other document for his exculpation, ſave only a Copy of Lieutenant-Col. Maſſey's letter to Mr. George Jack, of which your Memorialiſt was already in poſſeſſion, the Committee of the Loyal Cork Legion, at the inſtance of your Memorialiſt, applied to ſome reſpectable Officers of other Yeomanry Corps to aſſiſt two of the Officers of the Legion, in inveſtigating the circumſtances of your Memorialiſt's ſituation, and determining what ſhould be done under the particular circumſtances of the caſe by the Corps and by your Memorialiſt.

That the Officers called upon, having undertaken the enquiry, agreeable to the requeſt of the Committee of the Royal Cork Legion, they came to the following reſolutions:

At a Meeting of the following officers of the Yeomanry Corps, requeſted to meet to conſider whether any circumſtance has happened with reſpect to Mr. Drinan, Lieutenant in the Cavalry of the Loyal Cork Legion, that ought to exclude him from reſuming his ſituation therein:

Captain William Moore Hodder, of the Kinalea and Kirricurrihy Cavalry, in the chair.

Captain Jefferies, of the Loyal Cork Legion.
Lieutenant John Cuthbert, of the R. C. V.
Lieutenant Weſtropp, of the R. C. V.
Lieutenant Cuthbert, of the L. C. L.

RESOLVED—that nothing have appeared to us againſt Mr. Drinan, and a letter having been laid before us from Lieutenant Colonel Maſſey, Deputy Adjutant General, by order of Lieutenant General Sir James Stewart, ſanctioning the liberation of *Mr. Drinan* from Confinement, We do think him perfectly competent to reſume his ſituation in the Corps.

RESOLVED—That it is our Opinion that *Mr. Drinan* having been twice confined and liberated, We ſtrongly recommend him to demand a Trial.

WM. M. HODDER.

That ſuch reſpectable Authorities co-inciding with his own feelings, and with the conviction with which he is impreſſed, that you, General, will never deny juſtice to any injured man, your memorialiſt reſorts to you with the utmoſt confidence, and demands a public Trial, to the end that it may appear to you, General, and to his Country, how baſely your Memorialiſt has been ſlandered—how much he has been aggrieved and oppreſſed.

ANDREW DRINAN,

2d Lieut. L. C. L.

A. Adjutant-General's Office,

Cork, 21ſt July, 1798.

SIR,

I Am deſired by Lieutenant-General Sir James Stewart, to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorial, and to acquaint you that it is not conſiſtent with the practice of the Army to grant a Trial to any Officer who has once accepted of his releaſe, and left his confinement.

Sir James Stewart, feels the delicacy of your ſituation, but will always conſider every individual innocent, when no charges can be ſubſtantiated againſt him.

I have the Honour to be,

SIR,

Your moſt obedient,

Humble Servant,

NATHANIAL MASSEY,

A. Adjutant-General.

Lieut. *Andrew Drinan*,
Loyal Cork Legion.

LOYAL CORK LEGION,

Committee Room, 23d July, 1798,

THE Committee entirely concurring with the conſtitutional Doctrine expreſſed in Lieutenant General Sir James Stewart's Letter, that every individual muſt be conſidered innocent, againſt whom no charge can be ſubſtantiated—and Lieutenant Drinan, having uſed his beſt endeavours but without effect, to obtain a Public Trial—and the Committee feeling themſelves warranted by the judicial deciſion of the Court inſtituted by Lieutenant General, in declaring that nothing has appeared to impeach Lieut. Drinan's Character, ſave only a violent imputation of guilt, unſupported by the ſhadow of any proof, they do therefore fully coincide with the opinion of the Court of Enquiry of Yeomanry Officers, held at their requeſt, that Lieut. Drinan is perfectly competent to reſume his ſituation in the Corps.

WM. BEAMISH, Chairman.

MADEIRA-WINE.

JOHN ANDERSON, *& Co.*

HAVE ON SALE,

TWENTY PIPES

Very Particular LONDON MADEIRA WINE,

Which they lately received

FROM MARTINIQUE,

Where it had been 18 Months in Store.

Cork, 25th July, 1798.

TIMBER & DEAL-YARD,

LAPP's-ISLAND.

JOHN CUTHBERT, JUN.

IS LANDING A CARGO OF

Timber & Deal,

FROM DRAM.

July 25, 1798.

FOR SALE,

At J. MARTIN's South Mall,

OLD Prieſt, Company and White Port, now Landing per Eliza. Claret, Medeira, Liſbon, and Sherry, in wood and Bottle.—New Kent Hops in Peckets.—Pernamoucco Cotten of remarkable Quality and Malaga Raiſins in Caſks and Boxes.

Jnly 7.

CLUTTERBUCK, SULLIVAN & CO.

BEG leave to inform their Friends, they are now Landing out of the *Anne*, from *Oporto*, a choice parcel of WINE, in Pipes and Hhds —They have alſo on Sale, ſeveral Hundred Dozen of very *Old Port*, in Bottle; *Madeira* and *Claret*: a few Baſkets of *Champaigne* and *Tent*: *Arrack*, 20 Years Old, in Bottle; *White Wine Pickling Vinegar*; very Old real Leinſter Spirits of *Whiſkey*. They are in daily expectation of the Arrival of a Freſh Parcel of Teas from the preſent Sales; alſo Scale and Refined SUGARS, *&c. &c. &c.*

June 30.

DUBLIN,

TUESDAY, JULY 24.

HIGH TREASON.

SPECIAL COMMISSION.

MONDAY, JULY 23.

Mr. Oliver Bond having been put to the bar. affidavit was made to put off the trial, on the ground of a paragraph which appeared in the Dublin papers; falſely ſtating that the priſoner together with others, were aſſembled in an adjoining room to that where the provincial committee was ſitting, and which paragraph the affidavit ſet forth as prejudicing the public mind The affidavit alſo ſtated the abſence of a *Mrs. Molloy*, a neceſſary witneſs, but both alledged cauſes of poſtponement were over-ruled; when, after the allowed number of challenges, a Jury was ſworn, compoſed of the following perſons, viz.—

Sir Thomas Lighton, *Bart.*	Richard Jackſon,
Benjamin Richardſon,	John Murray,
Alderman Thorpe,	Maurice Roberts,
William Kirkpatrick,	Joſhua Manders,
Robert Alexander, *Jun.*	John Croſtwaite,
Robert Hanna,	William Pike.

The indictment conſiſted of two counts, the compaſſing and imagining the King's death, and adhering to the King's enemies; to theſe were laid ten overt-acts; the principal of which were, the having on the 20th of *May*, in the 38th of the King, aſſembled with divers other perſons, in the pariſh of St. *Michael's*; there conſpiring to depoſe the King, and levy war within his realm of Ireland; that he did aſſociate with a body of men, called United Iriſhmen; and on a certain day, therein named, did aſſiſt ſaid ſociety, and the objects of it, by lending them a chamber in his houſe, at Bridge-ſtreet, to hold conſultation in, and further, that he did adminiſter the United Oath to Thomas Reynolds, and did urge him to become a colonel in the rebel army. Alſo, that he did collect divers ſums of money for the purpoſe of purchaſing arms, ammunition, *&c.* to be employed in hoſtility againſt the King's peace, and the eſtabliſhed government and conſtitution of this kingdom.

The caſe was opened by *Mr. Webber*, and ſtated by *Mr. Attorney General.*

Thomas Reynolds ſworn—examined by the *Prime Serjeant*—Depoſed that he was ſworn an United Iriſhman by the priſoner, whom he indentified (Witneſs here explained what were the objects of this deſcription of men). He depoſed having been at meetings of United Iriſhmen with Mr. Bond, particularly at the Brazen-head, in Bridge-ſtreet, where others were preſent, and that at one of theſe the priſoner communicated a plan for ſeizing the Caſtle of Dublin, and the ſtrong places therein. That having been applied to by Lord Edward Fitzgerald to accept the commiſſion of a Colonel in the United Army—he complied reluctantly—and then adviſed with the priſoner whether he ſhould perſiſt in that acceptance, and was urged and encouraged to do ſo by the priſoner. Witneſs depoſed the circumſtances of the provincial meeting at Mr. Bond's houſe, as on Byrne's trial, and proved the priſoner to have been acquainted with the nature and object of it, by his apologizing to the meeting for the abſence of him, the witneſs.

Some papers were produced in evidence, which our time will not, together with the reſt of the parole of teſtimoney permit us to enter upon.

After the evidence was cloſed upon both ſides, and the ingenuity of the priſoner's Counſel exhauſted, through an exertion of ſix hours, *Mr. Saurin* briefly replied, and an able charge having been delivered by *Mr. Juſtice Chamberlaine*, the Jury retired, and in about ſeven minutes, brought in a verdict of GUILTY.

While the Jury were abſent, *Mr. Bond* offered to the conſideration of the Court, a declaration, which he profeſſed to have been made by the deceaſed *M'Cann*—of what nature we are ignorant. The Court did not think proper to receive it.

The priſoner having being called upon, in the uſual manner, to offer whatever he had to ſay why ſentence ſhould not be paſſed upon him, he merely bowed aſſent to that judgment which was about to be pronounced, and of which painful duty *Mr. Juſtice Day* acquitted himſelf in a moſt ſolemn and pathetic manner, declaring the ſentence of the law in the awful form and extent commonly applied in caſes of High Treaſon.

The unhappy Gentleman who was the object of this ſentence received it with a dignified reſignation, and we muſt ſay, that the Court, the Counſel, at both ſides, and the ſpectators were affected to a degree of mournful ſympathy which we have never ſeen equalled on any former and ſimilar occaſion: many perſons were drowned in tears, and many ſobbed aloud, ſuch was the general feeling at beholding a man ſo univerſally loved and eſteemed in the City of Dublin, overtaken by a fate ſo unſuited to the private virtues that dignified his name. *Mr. Attorney General*, with a feeling that honours his heart, appeared extremely diſtreſſed, and was heard to ſay that never did he feel ſo much grief on ſuch an occaſion from the excellence of *Mr. Bond's* character.

The Court was occupied by this important trial from an early hour yeſterday morning until eight o'clock this morning—a circumſtance which muſt fully apologize for this ſhort ſtatement of the reſult. The court adjourned to monday next.

The Right hon. George Ogle was this day returned, without oppoſition, for the city of Dublin, in the room of the Rt. Hon. A. Wolfe, now Lord Kilwarden.

This day, the Lottery began drawing, at the Little Theatre, in Capel-ſtreet—14,393, (a blank) is firſt drawn, entitled to 500l.

His Excellency the marquis Cornwallis, entertained at dinner at the caſtle, on Saturday, a number of the nobility and gentry of the firſt diſtinction—and this day the lord mayor, aldermen, high ſheriffs, and ſeveral perſonages of conſequence, dine with his Excellency.

Yeſterday, his excellency marquis Cornwallis, and ſeveral noble and diſtinguiſhed military characters, dined with the moſt noble marquis of Drogheda, and were very magnificently entertained.

Lord Kilwarden took the woolſack yeſterday in the houſe of Lords, at four o'clock. A meſſage was brought up from the Commons, and Lord Viſcount Caſtlereagh preſented to their Lordſhips a box, containing papers relative to the preſent rebellion.

The Earl of Weſtmeath moved their Lordſhips that a ſecret committee of the houſe be appointed to take the papers contained in the box into conſideration, and that all the peers in town be ſummoned for this day, to ballott for ſaid committee; which motion was agreed to.

A party of Captain Beresford's Loyal Dublin cavalry have entered upon duty in Dublin Barracks.

It is reported that Mr. Jackſon, jun. has abſconded, for whom ſeven perſons entered bail for his appearance in the ſum of 10,000l.

Extract of a Letter from Wexford, July, 12.

" On Friday evening the 25th of MAY, about 9 o'clock, the north Cork militia then quartered here, with the Wexford Yeoman cavalry and infantry were ordered under arms, in conſequence of an alarm that the inſurgents were riſing in the neighbourhood of Camolin, in this county; and we continued under arms the whole of that night. On Saturday orders arrived here from Dublin caſtle to the high Sheriff, to apprehend B. B. Harvey, J. Colclough of Ballyteigue, and Edward Fitzgerald of Newpark; the firſt, remarkable for his uniform oppoſition to the friends of Government in this country, the two laſt, Roman Catholics of conſiderable property and influence; and they were committed to goal on Saturday evening and on Sunday morning. Early on Sunday morning the 27th of may, an expreſs arrived

here that the day before an engagement took place between a party of the Camolin cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Buckey, and a large body of the rebels, that the Lieutenant was killed but that they had repulsed the Rebels; that they were then (Sunday morning) in great force in the neighbourhood of Oulard, and burning the houses of the different proteſtant inhabitants in that part of the country. In conſequence of this information Lieutenant Colonel Foot with major Lombard and ſix other officers, and 100 men of the north Cork militia, immediately proceeded from this town, and came up with the Rebels at an advantageous poſt they had taken on a hill near Oulard. Through the raſhneſs of the major in charging the Rebels in an incautious manner, the whole party were ſurrounded, and not a man eſcaped inſtant deſtruction but the Lieutenant colonel and two privates. By this defeat the Rebels had acquired a powerful acceſſion of ſtrength and confidence, having got the whole of the arms and about 57 rounds of ball cartridge from each man, they not having fired above three or four rounds when they attempted to charge the Rebels with bayonets.—On the following morning, the 28th, the Rebels attacked Enniſcorthy, and after a ſevere conflict of three hours, and above 500 of them being ſlain, they took the town, owing to the treachery of the roman catholic inhabitants in ſetting fire to the town during the engagement, which obliged the militia and yeomanry to evacuate it, and they with all the proteſtant inhabitants that could eſcape, retired on monday evening to Wexford. On Tueſday the 29th, the Rebels formed two powerful camps, one at Vinegar hill, near Enniſcorthy, and the other about three miles from Wexford, at the three Rock, on the road between Wexford and Roſs, and ſent threats in here that 15,000 men would be detached from thoſe camps to attack the town next morning.

On Wedneſday the 29th, information was received that a body of the military (ſuppoſed to be the 13th regiment) was attacked by the Rebels near the Camp at the Three Rocks; this induced Lieut. Col. *Maxwell*, who arrived the day before with two hundred of the Donegal militia, to march out with his men and four troops of yeoman cavalry to their aſſiſtance; but before he had come up with them, they entirely cut off the party, which proved to be a ſlight detachment of the meath militia of about 100 men who were coming to Wexford with three howitzers, and with theſe howitzers the Rebels attacked Col. *Maxwell*'s party, and obliged them to retreat into Wexford. The 13th regiment, who were coming to our relief, finding they could not proceed to us without attacking the Rebel camp, returned back to Waterford—From theſe rapid ſucceſſes and their increaſing numbers, (as it was ſuppoſed there were then 20,000 men ready to attack Wexford) the people here were panick-ſtruck; and finding that the Roman Catholics who were entruſted with arms had deſerted the barriers, and it being conſidered that the reſt of them could not be depended on, the officers concluded that the town was not tenable, and without firing a ſhot it was evacuated on the 30th of may, and ſhortly after entered by the Rebels who kept poſſeſſion of it until the 21ſt of June. As to the different engagements the Army had with the Rebels, at Roſs, Newtownbarry, Arklow, &c. you muſt be much better informed of them than I am, there being no regular publications here for ſome time paſt, & in many inſtances the reports we have heard were vague and contradictory, I ſhall therefore confine myſelf to ſuch particulars as fell within my own knowledge, or that I have reaſon to believe are facts. The atrocities committed by theſe ferocious tigers while they held this town were I believe unprecedented. After taking poſſeſſion of the town, without oppoſition, they immediately ſhot ſeveral proteſtants, tore open moſt of our houſes, deſtroyed and carried off moſt of our effects (their rage was moſt particularly directed againſt poor mr. Daniel's and mine) but every proteſtant inhabitant whom they ſpared from immediate death (ſome few excepted that they received amongſt them) to priſon, but they would not ſtop here we were obliged to ſlaughter each other. The ſunday after they had taken the town, June 3, Pigott, Robinſon, a mr. Edwards and I, were dragged from our cells, and forced by the Rebels to put to death a man of their own religion for being an approver againſt a prieſt of the name of Dixon, who had attempted to ſwear him to be an United Iriſhman; after being made the inſtrument of his own deſtruction, we were forced to drag his body from the place of execution and throw it in the river. After deliberating for ſome time, whether they ſhould diſpatch us at that moment, or not, they carried us back to jail. Others of the priſoners were obliged to perform the ſame office to another approver.

"Theſe were only the priſoners they made of their own religion, and they laid it down as a principe that they ſhould fall only by the hand of Heretics, as they called us. After every ſpecies of inſult and tyranny to us in priſon, the fatal day at length arrived (Wedneſday the 20th June) when the total extermination of the priſoners (namely 500) and all the Proteſtant inhabitants of the town, man, woman, and child, was openly avowed to be their fixed purpoſe! About 95 of the priſoners were taken out and tortured to death by pikes on the bridge of Wexford; they returned for more victims, and I was dragged out of the cell, when above fifty wretches (whoſe ill will I had incurred by exerting myſelf in the line of my duty,) cried out to have me deſtroyed. Providentially an expreſs arrived at that moment, that the army had defeated a conſiderable party of the rebels at Long Graige, between this and Roſs, and requiring an immediate reinforcement; this made them beat to arms, and induced them at that time to ſtop the work of blood. The following day they were totally defeated at their great camp (as they termed it) at Vinegar Hill's and routed in all directions, and on the ſame day the remaining priſoners were liberated by the army. The horrid cruelties they committed on this town fell ſhort (if poſſible) of what they did in others parts of the county, at Scullabogue, between Taghmon and Roſs, they put 150 Proteſtants into a barn and burnt them to death, amongſt whom I am told there were two beautiful and accompliſhed young ladies of the neighbourhood; poor Gifford, the Surveyor of Taghmon, attempted to eſcape from the flames at this place and was ſhot by them---at Enniſcorthy they ſcarcely left a man of the Proteſtant religion alive that they could find, and the town is almoſt conſumed by fire---There has been about ten of their leaders hanged here ſince the army arrived, amongſt whom were B. B. Harvey, Col. Grogan Johnſtown, Captain Keugh, J. H. Colclough of Pallyteigne, and Kelly of Killan, who were afterwards beheaded, and their heads placed over the court-houſe: In conſequence of a proclamation from Gen. Lake, inviting the rebels to deſert their leaders and receive pardon, vaſt numbers are coming in every day with pikes, &c. and we hope the county will be ſhortly reſtored to a ſtate of tranquility. It appeared beyond a doubt, from the defence of Keughe and Harvey, that religion was the object of the war; that, though they accepted of the aſſiſtance of ſome Proteſtants in the beginning, they were latterly every day ſuperceding them in command, and appointing Prieſts in their room, who led them on in a moſt enthuſiaſtic zeal, and declared from their pulpits that theirs was the religion of Iriſhmen, and that none other could be allowed, and that the pious work they had began ſo glorioufly, wanted nothing but perſeverance to make it proſper—Such, my dear, Sir, is the recital of what I can recollect of the barbarities practiſed here during the reign of theſe monſters. What my feelings and ſufferings were during that period, I cannot attempt to deſcribe. That the Almighty Providence may preſerve us all from uch another viſitation, is the ardent prayer of, &c.

Return of Revenue Officers taken priſoners and killed by the Rebels.

William Daniel, Mal-Surveyor; Milward Gifford, Surveyor of Taghmon; Middleton Robinſon, Gager, Enniſcorthy; Charles Taylor, Supernumerary Gager, Enniſcorthy; Frederick Prior, Coaſt ſurveyor; John Redmond, do.; Samuel Atkin, tide-water at Wexford.

Clergymen and principal Gentlemen taken priſoners, and put to death by the Rebels.

"The Rev. Samuel Haydon, Enniſcorthy; Rev. Robert Harrows and Son, Oulart; Rev. Francis Turker, Ballingale; Rev. Mr. Pentland, Killann; Rev. Mr. Troke, Templeſhannon; Captain Allen Cox, Coolcliffe; Major William Hore, Harpurſtown; Edward Fenlin D'Arcey, Eſq. Ballinahown."

Projected Communication between the Counties of Kent and Eſſex.

The following is a deſcription of a communication between theſe counties, projected by *Mr. R. Dodd*, enginer, to be effected by a Tunnell, under the river Thames from Graveſend to Tilbury.

The communiction is propoſed by the projector, to be a cylindrical tunnel, to be conſtructed wholly with key-ſtones; therefore, the greater the preſſure the ſtronger will be the work. The diameter to be 16 feet in the clear, which *Mr. D.* imagines will be ſufficient for foot, horſe, and carriage paſſengers; the paſſage to be illuminated with lamps, and a ſteam engine to be erected in a proper ſituation to draw off the drainage water, if any ſhould accumulate.

The expence of this ſtupendous undertaking is eſtimated at ſo low a ſum as 15,955l. for 900 yards of tunnelling, relaying the bottom, lamps, lamp irons, ſteam engine pipes, and other neceſſary machinery.

This projected meaſure will ſave a circuitous route of fifty miles by land (the diſtance from Graveſend to Tilbury, croſſing London bridge.) Independent of the advantage it would afford to commercial eſtabliſhments and agricultural improvements, the general benefit to the counties of Kent and Eſſex muſt be immenſe.

Mr. Dodd is of opinion, that whether the meaſure is conſidered as a great natural improvement or a local one to the two counties, or forming a *Military Poſt* of the firſt conſequence in that part of the kingdom, for enabling troops &c. to paſs through, its importance claims the greateſt attention. Another queſtion he ſuggeſts, is, what may be the moſt proper method of raiſing the ſupplies to defray the expence of the undertaking—Whether by the joint expence of both counties, or by a ſubſcription of private individuals, incorporated by Parliament, with authority to levy tolls? The latter mode, he is convinced, would be beneficial to the individuals, and amply repay the ſhare-holders.

The following are the eſtimates of the expence, as ſuggeſted by *Mr. Dodd*, in the firſt inſtance:

To 900 yards (running meaſure) of tunnelling, including excavation, vaulting with key ſtones, &c. at 12l. per yard,	10,800
To re-laying the bottom with new made ground, 900 yards, at 1l. each,	900
To placing lamps and lamp irons thro' the tunnell, collector's rooms, and gates at each end,	400
To making good the entrance roads at each end of the tunnell,	160
To a ſteam engine to draw off drainage water,	1,780
Neceſſary machinary during the execution,	500
To ten per cent. upon the whole for contingencies,	1,415
Total,	£.15,955

Letters by the Jamaica packet, ſeem to apprehend an expedition being undertaken by the combined forces of Spain and France againſt ſome of our Iſlands, as conſiderable reinforcements of troops and military ſtores had juſt arrived at the Havannah from Europe, in a fleet from Old Spain. Nothing, however, in our opinion, can be attempted until the hurricanes ſubſide in October next, before which time ſuccours from England will no doubt be ſent out.

Yeſterday the Regiment of Caermarthenſhire militia, embarked for England.

Letters from London adviſe the failure of a noted houſe for an immenſe ſum. They were one of the ſureties for the eighty thouſand pounds lately advanced by the bank to ſupport the houſe of B —— and Co.

CORK.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The lines to JULIA *are received, and under conſideration.*

L. D. *is right in his conjectures, want of room prevents us inſerting his favor.*

Several other favors have come to hand, which ſhall appear occaſionally.

THE

DEFEAT OF THE TOULAN FLEET,

AND

THE CAPTURE OF BUONAPARTE!

THE breaſt of every loyal Subject muſt ſwell in proud congratulation, as we record the deſtruction of the *formidable Armament* which ſailed from Toulon, and the capture of its hitherto Victorious Leader, General Buonaparte.——Yeſterday forenoon the Hazard Sloop of War arrived at Cove, from Briſtol, with the joyful account of Admiral Nelſon having fallen in with the French Fleet; taking *Five Sail of the Line—Several Tranſports*, and making BUONAPARTE PRISONER.——The Hazard left Briſtol laſt *Monday* night, the Captain of which reports that Sir Robert Caulder arrived at *Falmouth* laſt Saturday with Diſpatches from *Admiral Nelſon*, importing that the *Engliſh* Fleet fell in with the *French*, on Wedneſday the 20th of June, about twenty leagues to the S. E. of *Malta*, and captured *Five Sail of the Line*; one of which (the *Sans Culotte*, of 120 Guns) BUONAPARTE commanded in Perſon: *deſtroyed a great number of the Tranſports, and diſperſed the Fleet.*——The Captain of the Hazard likewiſe reports, that the City of Briſtol, previous to his ſailing, was generally illuminated on this great occaſion. Thus falls this *Second Invincible Armada!* Thus the vengeful arm of Britain hurls to deſtruction the Tyrants who would diſturb her repoſe.—— Letters from Dublin, to a reſpectable *Merchant* in Cork, confirms the above Intelligence.

The "*ſerious calamity*" which the Directory anounce to have happened, in their meſſage to the Council of Five Hundred, is now made public. There can be no doubt that the misfortunes of Buonaparte reached them nearly at the ſame time the taking of *Malta* was communicated; from that period to the preſent a dead ſilence, as well on the ſubject of the capture of *Malta*, as *what that ſerious calamity was*, has been obſerved by the Directory; full well they knew the importance of the ſubject, and the neceſſity there was to keep the knowledge as far back as poſſible, eſpecially from their friends, the United Iriſhmen of this Kingdom.

The four unhappy wretches of the Weſtmeath regiment, whoſe crimes have ſo juſtly condemned them to death, we underſtand are to be ſhot on monday morning next.

The honeſt agitation of the loyal inhabitants of this city yeſterday when ADMIRAL NELSON'S VICTORY was declared on Change was a proof how nearly concerned with that event every man felt his happineſs and ſecurity the wretched and contemptible ſett to whom this information was a *vital blow* affected a ſtrained congratulation for that which *damn'd their cauſe*, and expoſed their weakneſs.

It is confidently reported that Buonaparte intends before the commencement of winter, to inſpect perſonally "*The Army of England.*"

Our *pluming friend*, has changed his *monotonous* tone and ceaſes to *ring* on *words*, when he declares that he ever conſidered Admiral Nelſon as competent to beat the French—*ſingle handed.*

The friends of Admiral Nelſon are inclined to believe that there are *very pretty pickings* on board the capture veſſels. The valuable plunder of *Malta*, and the expenſive equipments (if we are to give credit to the French papers) beſtowed on Buonaparte's fleet will afford a golden harveſt to the gallant tars who have ſo well earned it. It has been reported that Buonaparte had a *million of money on board his own ſhip!*

Unremitting efforts ſhould be made to give our late naval ſucceſſes every degree of publicity: the deluded wretches who ſtill adhere to the treaſon of United Iriſhmen are ſo compleatly duped, that no report reaches their ears but what their Leaders think proper for their diabolical purpoſes. After the dreadful carnage at the battle of Roſs, the deluded multitude actually believed they loſt but *four men!* Nay, though flying in every direction, they were ſtill amuſed with aſſurances that ſome part of their *hordes* (for we cannot dignify them with the name of an army) were victorious.—— The ſame diabolical machination which prevented their arriving at the knowledge of what *did happen*, operates in deluding them into a belief of ſeveral circumſtances which *did not happen.* Such as the *ſurrender of Dublin—the triumph of the Sheares's, and their Party*, &c. &c. all which were confidently believed by theſe wretches, as long as they remained embodied under the influence of their Leaders.—— If the information of the compleat defeat of the French, and the deſtruction of the Fleet, with the captivity of its Leader, (circumſtances on which they have built much of that ſtubborn reſolution which they have evinced) were made known to them, might not deſpair and diſappointment make them turn thoſe arms againſt their infernal Leaders, which they have directed againſt the loyal and peaceable inhabitants of this Kingdom?

On Tueſday laſt, the Right Honourable George Ogle was unanimouſly elected, at the Seſſions' Houſe, in Green-ſtreet, to repreſent the City of Dublin, as one of its Repreſentatives in Parliament: a more judicious choice perhaps, in the preſent poſture of affairs, could not be made.

Several private Letters arrived laſt night in Town from Dublin, all confirming the Intelligence relating to Admiral Nelſon and the French Fleet, in the *Mediterranean.*

We have a diſtant hope that we ſhall ſee our Theatre opened this enſuing Seaſon, on a plan as *perfectly new*, as it will be *highly literal.* We are not warranted in ſaying more on this ſubject at preſent; but ſhould it take place the public will be moſt agreeably ſurpriſed with a Company of ſuch Theatrical merit, as we pronounce confidently has not been ſeen for many Years in this City.

Mrs. Siddons is now at Cheltenham in Glouceſterſhire entertaining the water drinkers of that place, our old friend LEWIS is performing at *Birmingham houſe Incledon* and *Miſs Leake* are exchanging their *Notes* for *Bank of England* paper at *Birmingham.*

The French Papers ſtate, that letters have been received at *Paris* from Buonaparte's Army, with the *ſtamped mark* on the covers, "*Army of the Nile.*" According to theſe accounts the French General muſt have made a rapid progreſs; he muſt not only have landed his army, but eſtabliſhed a regular poſt-office in *Ægypt.*

The late Mr. JENNINGS's property, independant of an eſtate of 26,000*l.* per annum, was imerſed principally in the different funds, but of which he did not regularly receive the intereſt, as appears by the ſum of 51,000l. in one ſtock, on which the dividend had not been paid for nearly theſe 10 years paſt. He outlived 3 generations of heirs, and the hon. Mr. CURZON inherits by a will made *fifty years before he was born!*

MISNOMER.——Inſtead of the army of the *Nile*, read, in reference to the invaſion of *India*, the army of the *Nihil!*

The Engliſh regiments of milita ſent for the ſuppreſſion of the rebellion in this Country are to be immediately embarked for that Country, as their further ſervices on this ſide the water may now be ſafely diſpenſed with.

The influx of perſons of all deſcriptions into Liverpool from Ireland, within ſome time paſt, has been ſo very great that there is ſcarce a lodging or a furniſhed houſe to be had.

Additional Subſcriptions,

For the Widows and Orphans of Wounded Militia-men, received by M. R. Weſtropp, Eſq.

Doctor Gibbings,	6	16	6
Robert Stevelly,	5	13	9

THE CORK HERALD.

[illegible]

SPECIAL COMMISSION.

Tuesday, 17th July.

(Concluded from our Paper of Wednesday, July 25.)

Being asked how long his mother-in-law, Mrs. Witherington, was dead? replied, about twelve months last April; she lived at his house in Aun-street ten months previous to her death: [illegible] she died; [illegible] to his family, on quitting business had left him a chest of medicines, composed of castor oil, tartar emetic, rhubarb, &c. that he himself was subject to a weakness in his stomach, and that Mr. Fitzg[illegible] made up some papers of tartar emetic for him to take [illegible], which he frequently had occasion to do, and never failed to [illegible] relief from the dose; on one occasion [illegible] his medicine had saved his life. Mrs. Witherington having complained violently of her stomach, he recommended to her to take a paper of the tartar emetic, which had so often relieved him in a similar complaint; she consented, and it was administered to her. Being asked if she did not expire in 18 hours after having taken the dose? replied, "*she did not*," she lived from Friday to the Sunday following, and then expired to his sorrow. Acknowledged to have paid her 30ol. a few days before her death, for which he took her receipt; the money, he said, was not found after her death. Being asked if he knew he had been charged by any of her family with having purloined this money? replied, that he certainly never had been charged to his face with such an act, but believes his brother-in-law, capt. Witherington, capable of saying unkind things of him. Accounted for the money not having been found after her decease, by expressing a confidence that her son Edward had taken it, for whom she meant to purchase a commission in the army, and assigned that as her reason for calling it in so precipitately, as well as 100l. for which she had his bond.

Being asked if he knew a woman of the name of Cahil? answered in the affirmative. Did execute securities to her several times for money she lent him, particularly a bond for 100l. and a note for 25l. Mrs. Cahil having drawn 5l. of the latter before it came due, he executed a part note to her for the remaining 20l. cannot say whether he gave her any other note or not: owed her 50l. beside; executed the bond to her shortly after his marriage; said Mrs. Cahil was an old woman, who passed the principal part of her life in his family, and became latterly blind and infirm. After his marriage, Mrs. Reynolds had her brought to his own house, in which there was a room allotted to her: shortly after her becoming an inmate in his family, she consulted with two ladies, friends of her's, one a Mrs. Molloy, his grand aunt, and the other a Mrs. Fitzgerald, his immediate aunt, whether she had not better sink the 170l. with him for her life at 14 per cent. as she said she intended the principal at all events as presents to his children. He always paid her the interest, as she called for it, and when she demanded a settlement he consented; but on receiving his former bond, instead of giving her a new one in return, he by mistake gave her an old bond and warrant filled up, but not executed, which lay in his office as a precedent for himself and clerks; paid her part of the money, and gave her notes for the remainder; had been in the country when he received a letter from a Mr. Sullivan, acquainting him of the mistake in the bond, which he answered immediately saying, he would shortly come to town and rectify the mistake; received afterwards a letter from an attorney on the same subject. When he came to town he went to Mrs. Molloy, who he knew was in the confidence of Mrs. Cahil, and he believed might have had the bond in trust. The note he acknowledged to have antedated to the day he received the money, cannot charge his memory with having antedated it within the period of his minority; was of age in 92, and the transaction of the settlement was in June 93 received an angry letter from his aunt, Mrs. Fitzgerald, touching this business, but does not recollect, that it contained any charge against him of having deceived an old, blind and helpless woman. Mrs. Reynolds some time since brought him the bond and note, telling him that Mrs. Cahil had given them to her to deliver to him as the right owner. Mrs. Oliver Bond, he said, went to Mrs. Cahil to get up the papers from her, he supposed, in order to injure him; offered her, moreover, a bribe to prosecute him for an alledged fraud, and threatened her with a gaol if she did not comply. Mrs. Cahil answered, that he, the witness, had always behaved to her like an honourable gentleman, and rejected her bribe. Mrs. Bond then offered to give her a considerable sum of money to deliver the papers, which she again refused, alledging she had given them to the right owner. In the course of the cross-examination, witness asserted he had paid the money to Mrs. C. and discharged his obligation by passing negotiable notes for the demand, part of which he had taken up as they had fell due, and part remaining out, not having become due. When he received the fictitious bond and the note from Mrs. Reynolds, he burned them.

Being asked if Mr. Cope did not threaten to prosecute him as a swindler for taking double credit for 1000l. in the course of their dealings, replied in the negative, and explained the circumstance to which it referred, by adverting to the transaction of having given him a mortgage for 5000l. on part of the property of the present Sir Duke Gifford, which witness purchased during his father's life time. With this mortgage he passed his personal security, continuing still to deal with him, and incurring a debt on balance of account 1100l. beside. Wishing to rescue his personal security, he offered Mr. Cope 1000l. to relinquish it. But he must confess that on Mr. Cope [illegible] after demanding a settlement of the balance due to him, he, the witness, attempted to stipulate that on paying him the 1000. due on account, Mr. Cope should relinquish his personal security connected with the mortgage for the 5000l.---against this Mr. Cope very strenuously expostulated, and at length became displeased, offering him, however, one week, and no more, to consider on his conduct, and come to a fair settlement. The week having expired before he could satisfy Mr. Cope, being then in the county Kildare, the latter wrote a very earnest letter to Mr. Valentine O'Connor, his friend, on the subject, which Mr. O'Connor transmitted to him in the country, together with a letter of his own, in which he reproached witness very roundly for ingratitude and misconduct to Mr. Cope. When he received the letter he was returing from a journey to his house in the county Kildare, where he would have rested, but instead of alighting he pursued his way to town; went straight to Mr. Cope, whom he satisfied without hesitation.

On being asked if he ever denied to any one that the bond which he got from Mrs. Cahil was not the real one; replied, *he did not* On being asked when he burned the bond? Replied, about fourteen or fifteen days ago.

Q. Was it or was it not previous to your receiving a summons to attend the Court as a witness on this trial, Mrs. Reynold's received the bond from Mrs. Cahil?--A. I cannot say; but I am certain that Mrs. Reynolds never thought about a summons when she went to Mrs. Cahil. Witness said he burned the papers after Mrs. Bond had endeavoured to get them from Mrs. Cahil, he was sure for the purpose of injuring him. Acknowledged he took the Oath of Allegiance, and afterwards the oath of an United Irishman; that the latter was administered with more solemnity than the former; he took an oath of secrecy to the fraternity of United Irishmen beside. When he took these oaths he knew the extent of the views which the parties had in binding themselves, being no less than to destroy the Government and subvert the Constitution. He took the oath of allegiance before he took the latter; had become a yeoman, but took no oath in consequence. Took both the oaths, he acknowledged, with equal intent to keep each. Being asked when his mother died, and if he prescribed for her in her last sickness? Replied, she died last November; did not know of what disease, and never prescribed for her. Said he has a sister married to a Mr. Prendergast, and knows nothing of any deed of annuity perfected to her; knows of a certain deed---not of annuity---attempted to have been perfected.

William Bellingham Swan, Esq. sworn, and examined by the Prime Serjeant.——Identified the prisoner, whom he saw on the 12th of March last, at the house of Oliver Bond, in Bridge-street. Discovered him with thirteen or fourteen more in company in a back-room; having received previous information that he would find them there, he went thither, accompanied by three serjeants of the army dressed in coloured cloaths, two of whom he posted in different situations to secure the hall and inner doors. He entered the house with a serjeant M'Doogan, of the Dunbarton Fencibles, who also accompanied him up stairs; and on entering the room saw a *certain person* at a table, with a paper before him. He saw the prisoner with the words newly written on the paper, "I, A. B. do solemnly declare that I have been duly "elected.". When witness entered the room, he found the persons seated at a table, with papers lying before them, on which he desired the parties "to hold up their hands;" this he did lest they should destroy the papers, and threatened to fire on them if they refused to comply. He found a prayer-book on the table, with various papers on their persons; and Serjeant M'Doogan having by his directions, approached the fire-place, in searching for papers there he discovered a bundle with a memorandum-book, which he brought to him. In this room he found the following persons, of whose names and places to which they acknowledged to have belonged, he took a list, which he read:

Mr. Ivers,	*from*	Carlow,
Laurence Kelly,	——	Queen's County,
George Cummin,	——	Kildare,
Edward Hudson,	——	Grafton-street,
John Lynch,	——	Mary's-abbey,
Samuel Griffin,	——	Tullagh, co. Carlow
Thomas Reynolds,	——	Clonmelton,
——, *Prisoner*,	——	Church-street,
Patrick Devine,	——	Ballymanner, co. Dub.
Thomas Trenor,	——	Poolbeg-street,
William Byrne,	——	Summer-hill,
Christopher Martin,	——	Dunboyne,
Peter Bannon,	——	Portarlington,
James Rose,	——	Windy-harbour.

Richard Dillon, Bridge-street, who said he only followed the army into the house, and was in a few days afterwards discharged. He arrived at eleven o'clock exactly, and entered by a password which the Serjeant procured, which was, "Where is M'Cann? Is Ivers from Carlow come?"

Cross-examined by Mr. M'Nally, as to the situation of the house and the rooms therein, which he said he had reconnoitred the night before. It also came out, that he (Mr. Swan) had warrants against Oliver Bond, Henry Jackson, Hugh Jackson, Doctor M'Nevin, and others.

Serjeant *M'Doogan* corroborated the testimony of Mr. Swan, as far as related to himself, with the addition, that along with a bundle of papers found near the fire, he also found a green ribbon knotted in the form of a *Shamrock*, with the device of a Harp without a Crown worked therein in gold letters, and the words *Erin go Bragh* worked in the same manner over it.

Arthur Guinness, jun. sworn, and examined by *Mr. Mayne*---Deposed that he knew the prisoner at the bar, and is acquainted with his hand-writing; believes the paper, No. 1, presented to him, to be the prisoner's hand-writing; to the paper, No. 2, he could not swear; a part of No 3 was the prisoner's hand-writing; No. 4, a letter addressed to Edward Ratigan, Esq. he proved to be the prisoner's hand writing; all of No. 5, 6, and 7, he proved, except the signature of Mr. Swan. No. 1, was a letter directed to M. Byrne, Esq. Grumley's Hotel, addressed thus:

"Brother, enclosed you have a letter to Citizen F. *(i. e. Lord E. Fitzgerald,)* will make enquiries to know if L. E. F. *(the same)* is in town, if not, you may see him at the Rock. I am to organize a new set this evening, and to attend my B. C. *(Baronial Committee)* which may detain me longer than I thought; but it is probable I may see you at ten o'clock.

(Signed) J. M'C.

No. 2, letters and lists, on which appeared returns of armed men from different counties of the province of Leinster, amounting in all to 67,295 of whom Wicklow returned 12,095, Queen's co. 11,689, Carlow 9,414, Meath 14,000, Kildare 10,863, and the co. Kilkenny but 604. This list and two duplicates thereof, were dated the 1[illegible]th and 19th Feb. last; the amount of money received did not appear to exceed 40l. 18s. 3d. At the foot of No. 2. were certain resolutions, which appeared, as stated by the Solicitor General, to have been formed on the very night [Feb. 19, 1798] when the Earl of Moira moved the question in the House of Lords, to enquire into the cause of the distracted state of this kingdom. The resolutions ran as follow:

"Resolved, That we will pay no attention to any measure which the Parliament of this kingdom may adopt to divert the public mind from the grand object we have in view, as nothing less than a complete emancipation of our country can satisfy us.

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that if the other Provinces be in the same state of forwardness, as to men, arms, &c. as Leinster, as soon as we can obtain information thereof, we will immediately proceed to act, and that the Executive be requested to take such measures as shall bring about a Union of the Provinces.

Another Resolution was, "That the committee of Five do prepare a military Test to be laid before the Provincials at their next meeting."

Another Resolution recommended the appointment of an Adjutant-General from three Officers from each Regiment, whose names should be sent in to the Executive Director by their respective Colonels, and the proper officer for that appointment to be from thence selected by the Directory. Another Resolution went to order 16 guineas to purchase a horse for a Delegate to be sent with orders from the Executive and when there should be no further use for him to be sold, and the value deposited in the Treasury. Another Resolution went to request the Executive to account for a sum of sixty guineas, with which they were chargeable.

The military Test was also found, and ran as follows: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear, that I will perform my duty and obey all lawful commands of my officers, while they act in due subordination to the lawful committee."

William Cope, Esq. deposed nearly in substance what Reynolds related of the intercourse between them, touching the informations which he prevailed on him to give; also his (witness's) communication to Government, touching a restitution of 500 guineas, which was expected to defray the extraordinary expences of his friend, to be incurred by retiring from the kingdom. Mr. C. alledged that when he commenced the conversation on the subject with Reynolds, he suspected as little as he did his own brother that he was an United Irishman.

William Harris, examined by the Solicitor General, Deposed that he was an United Irishmen, and appointed treasurer to a baronial committee belonging to the Coombe in the Liberty——saw the Prisoner frequently, whom he dentified, having met him at societies —— saw him for the first time in a county committee at Jackson's in Church-street, to which he was secretary; this was about 12 or 13 months since; saw Mr. Miles Dignam, of Grafton-street, there also, and a Mr. Shaw; the meeting was composed of secretaries and treasurers from the baronial and district committees; they were respectively summoned to deliver in accounts of men, arms, and ammunition, that the strength of the city might be known; witness deposed that he was at several meetings in the same house: at six meetings at least; at all of which the prisoner acted as secretary. At these meetings it appeared to be the prisoner's duty to deliver to each member a general account of the city, taken from the particulars of each barony and district communicated to him by the members, which account the several members, on their return to their own committees, were to lay before the respective meetings. From the conversation in these meetings he expected the French to arrive in this kingdom in June or July last. —— The prisoner was present when witness was told it. He was also told that a plan was laid to seize the Barracks and the Castle; was never at any county meeting where the prisoner was not present; at the meeting the members were instructed to exert themselves to bring over the soldiery; was treasurer to his baronial committee only for three months; was obliged to give way when higher people came into place.

On cross examination by *Mr. Curran*, it appeared that the witness was one of 14 men taken last week by captain Beresford's cavalry, on the road to Rathfarnham, five of whom were hanged; that he gave testimony to save his neck, which, however, he was not yet certain would be spared.

The prosecution being closed, *Mr. M'Nally* stated the case of the prisoner at some length.

First witness on behalf of the prisoner examined was Eleanor Dyer: she deposed to a meeting between Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Cahil, wherein the former embraced the old woman with a great shew of affection, and obtained the papers she sought for from her; she knew nothing of Mrs. Bond's tampering with Mrs. C. to get them; this circumstance occurred, he thought, within a fortnight or three weeks.

Thomas Warren examined by Mr. *M'Nally*. —— Deposed, that he was a partner of old Mrs. Reynolds in the silk manufacture, previous to her son Thomas Reynolds, the witness, having joined in the partnership; from his knowledge of the witness, Reynolds, he did not believe him a man worthy of credit on his oath.

On cross examination it appeared, that on quitting the partnership he retired to the country, where he has lived these four years, and never *since* entered into any political society—that on going to the country he carried with him duplicates of the accounts belonging to the partnership, which he lost on the road, and never since entered to any settlement about them, nor was there any demand made on him.

Peter Sullivan, an United Irishman, with a protection from Government in his pocket, having come in on the proclamation, deposed that he was clerk to Reynolds, and from his knowledge of him would not give credit to his oath.

On cross examination by Mr. *J. O'Grady* it appeared that he was the adviser of Reynolds to enter the association of United Irishmen.

Mr. *Curran* occupied two hours in speaking to evidence; our limits will not permit us to notice his speech, or Mr. *Saurin's* address to the Jury in reply, which occupied nearly the same space of time.---In the intervals between both speeches, two Gentlemen, Mr. Cope, and Mr. Furlong, of Aungier-street, deposed to the character of the witness Reynolds, that notwithstanding any public rumours to his prejudice from their long acquaintance with him, and the satisfaction they had with him as worthy of credit on his oath as any other man in the community. This they re-asserted with the approbation of the Court, after an ingenious cross examination.

Mrs. *Molloy* was previously brought forward to discredit the witness Reynolds---she could say no more than on having been applied to for Mrs. Cahil's papers which she had in trust by Mrs. Reynolds she thought proper to avoid the inconvenience of being troubled with their litigations, to give them to Mrs. Cahil herself to dispose of as she pleased.

After Mr. *Saurin's* very able address to the Jury, Mr. Baron *Smith* laid down the law of High Treason in his charge to them, and re-capitulated the evidence with a variety of candid and pertinent observations, and a strong remark that whatever degree of turpitude might appear generally to have swayed the principles and conduct of Reynolds through life, the Jury were not warranted to reject the testimony solely on that ground, the most they were entitled to do was, to weigh his testimony with due consideration of the corroborating circumstances contrasted with the suspicion of his veracity; which the witness's conduct or character might excite.

The Jury retired, and in two minutes returned a verdict---*Guilty*.

The unhappy culprit addressed a few words to the Court, to exculpate himself from the stigma fixed on him by the witness Harris, whom he solemnly declared he never saw at any meeting whatsoever. He begged all the indulgence from the Court which the nature of his situation would allow. Baron *Smith*, after an awful and impressive Charge, pronounced Sentence of Death on him in the usual form ---Court adjourned until Friday.

This day, the unfortunate M'Cann was executed at the front of the New Prison.

CORK: Printed by JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)*——☞ *This Paper is published at the Cork Herald Office, No. 48, Grattan-street, where Advertisements, Essays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

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The Cork Herald:

OR, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.—No. 50.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1798. [Price, Four-Pence.

LOST,

ON Monday laſt, between Lota and Little Iſland, a *Pinchbeck Watch*, with a *Gold Seal, Coat of Arms* an *Eagle and Child*, maker's name *Thomas Hardy*, London, No. 9,444. Whoever will bring it to *Mr. William Byrom*, Watch-maker, North-main-ſtreet, ſhall be handſomely rewarded. If offered for ſale, it is requeſted it may be ſtopped. Aug. 1.

MADEIRA-WINE.

JOHN ANDERSON, & *Co.*

HAVE ON SALE,

TWENTY PIPES

Very Particular LONDON MADEIRA WINE,

Which they lately received

FROM MARTINIQUE,

Where it had been 18 Months in Store,

Cork, 25th July, 1798.

TIMBER & DEAL-YARD,

LAPPS's-ISLAND.

JOHN CUTHBERT, JUN.

IS LANDING A CARGO OF

Timber & Deal,

FROM DRAM.

July 25, 1798.

CLARKE'S-MARSH

PORTER BREWERY.

FOWKE, GIBBINGS, AND CO.

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they are at preſent provided with a conſiderable Stock of

PORTER, much approved of.

☞ They can with confidence Repeat their aſſurance to thoſe who are pleaſed to favor them with their Commands, that a regular and ample ſupply during the Summer may be depended on.

June 16.

THERRY, HOPPER and MEANY,

Are now landing from the laſt Sales,

200 CHESTS OF TEA.

They have for ſale, at their Stores,

Very fine Jamaica Sugar,	in	*Hhds.*
Do. Eaſt-India *Do.*	—	*Bags.*
Pepper, in whole and half *Bales.*		
Ginger, in ſmall *Bags.*		
Pearl Barley,	in	*Barrels.*
Rice,	—	*Tierces.*
Coffee,	—	*Barrels.*
Sago,	—	*Boxes.*

Cloves, Mace and Saffron.

Jamaica Rum, in Puncheons.

The Teas now arrived, with their Stock on hands, will form a complete Aſſortment.

June 30.

CHOICE PORT WINE.

A FEW PIPES AND HHDS. OF

OLD PORT,

For Sale, by Patrick Reardan,

QUEEN-STREET.

July 25.

FOR SALE,

AT the Stores of DOMINICK WATERS, SONS and CO. Red Port Wine of ſuperior Quality, in Pipes and Hhds. The Credit they will give on the ſale of this Article, when the Security is undeniable, muſt ſecure them a *decided preference.*

They have alſo for ſale,

Very fine Martinique Coffee in Barrels,

Prime Vinegar in Hhds.

Firſt Quality Hops in Pockets,——and

Eaſt India Sugar in Bags, equal in colour and quality to Lump.

WE, the underſigned, have heard with the trueſt and moſt grateful ſenſe of pleaſure, the very Gallant and Glorious Conduct of his Majeſty's Forces, (Troops of the Line, Militia Fencibles and Yeomanry,) employed in putting down the preſent Rebellion, and puniſhing the baſe attempts to ſubvert our happy Conſtitution; and wiſhing to declare our firm intention to uphold and ſupport the King's Troops, and to ſubſtitute ourſelves as the Protectors of thoſe Families whoſe Relations have fallen in this ſervice of their King and Country, do enter into a Subſcription for this purpoſe; and do hereby call upon and invite all his Majeſty's Loyal Subjects to afford their mite towards ſo laudable a purpoſe.

	£.	s.	d.
General Sir James Stewart,	50	0	0
Brig. Gen. Sir Charles Roſs,	25	0	0
Serjeant Chatterton,	25	0	0
William Chatterton, capt. Eniſkilliners,	11	7	6
John Stewart, capt. Eniſkilliners,	11	7	6
Richard Hare,	22	15	0
John Pedder,	11	7	6
Richard Perry,	11	7	6
George Stevelly, Royal C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Thomas Harding, R. C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Edward Wilmott,	5	13	9
M. R. Weſtropp, R. C. V.	11	7	6
Hugh Baker, R. C. V.	11	7	6
James Chatterton, R. C. V.	11	7	6
John Cuthbert, Jun. R. C. V.	11	7	6
Edward Pope, R. C. V.	5	13	9
Anthony Edwards, R. C. V.	5	13	9
N. Maffey,	11	7	6
Wm. Hodder,	11	7	6
Ralph Weſtropp	5	13	9
Henr. S. Perſſe, Lt. L. C. L.	5	13	9
Bernad Shaw,	11	7	6
Wm. Maxwell,	11	7	6
Henry Bagnell,	5	13	9
Marcus Lynch,	5	13	9
Iſaac Morgan,	11	7	6
William Smith,	100	0	0
Sir John Gilman, R. C. V.	11	7	6
George Jay,	11	7	6
John Martin,	5	13	9
Lieut. Col. Brownrigg,	11	7	6
Major Gray,	11	7	6
Charles Cree,	11	7	6
Morgan Colvell,	5	13	9
D. Lombard,	3	8	3
Joſeph Roger,	5	13	9
Savage French,	22	15	0
Mrs. Robinet,	11	7	6
Michael Morron,	5	13	9
Thomas Gibbins,	5	13	9
Strettle Jackſon	5	13	9
Major Gibbings,	11	7	6
Michael Wood,	17	1	3
John Cuthbert, Jn.	11	7	6
Mrs. Judkin Fitzgerald,	5	13	9
Auſtin Shinkwin,	5	13	9
Simeon Hardy,	1	2	9
John Latham,	11	7	6
George Collis,	5	13	9
Nicholas Francis Coppinger,	22	15	0
William Hoare,	1	2	9
Daniel Callaghan,	5	13	9
Daniel Lane,	5	13	9
A Poor Man's Mite,	11	4½	
Samuel Cooper Auſtin,	5	13	9
Bradſhaw Popham,	2	5	6
Leyceſter and M'Calls	34	2	6
John Newman, *Dromore*,	11	7	6
John Thompſon,	11	7	6
John Logan,	1	2	9
Benjamin Parven,	1	2	9
Mark Oſborne,	2	5	6
D. Denny,	2	5	6
Thomas Biggs,	11	7	6
Thomas White,	3	8	3
David Deane,	2	5	6
Peter Morgan, *Brideſtown*,	5	13	9
George Baker,	11	7	6
Jeffry Beaſly and Son,	5	13	9
Joſeph Woodley,	11	7	6
James Ingram,	2	5	6
Edward D. Freeman,	11	7	6
George Fuller,	1	2	9
Jeremiah O'Reily,	1	2	9
Bat. Sullivan,	3	8	3
Ant. Edwards, { Profits on printing the Bulletin }	9	2	0
John Cotter	5	13	9
William Harris, *Apollo*,	11	7	6
Chriſtopher Allen,	3	8	3
Rev. John Lombard,	5	13	9
Doctor Gibbings,	6	16	6
Robert Stevelly,	5	13	9

Further Subſcriptions will be received by Captain WESTROPP, *Royal Cork Volunteers*, Mariborough-Street. JUNE 9.

MANSION-HOUSE.

JULY 31.

AMOUNT of Benefactions received to this day by the Mayor, for the Relief of the Widows and Children of ſuch Soldiers as have fallen, or may fall, in the preſent Rebellion, including Donations from the following Ladies:

Mrs. Bousfield,	5	13	9
Mrs. Kiely,	5	13	9
Mrs. Creagh,	5	13	9
Mrs. Gray,	11	7	6
Miſs Hutchinſon,	5	13	9
	34	2	6
Gentlemen's Subſcriptions,	528	9	0
£.	562	11	6

Further Benefactions for this laudable purpoſe continue to be received by the Mayor, and at the Bank of Meſſrs. Kellett and Co.

NO TIME TO LOSE!!

Drawing Commences 24th Inſtant:

WHOLE TICKETS, HALVES,

QUARTERS, EIGTHS,

And SIXTEENTHS of TICKETS, in the greateſt Variety of Numbers, and at the moſt reduced *Dublin* Prices, now on Sale, at No. 6, NEW BUILDINGS, *Caſtle-Street.* July 7.

JULY LOTTERY.

Iriſh State Lottery,

COMMENCES DRAWING JULY 24, 1798.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		*Value of Each.*		*Total Value.*
2	of	£.10.000	is	£. 20,000
2	- -	5,000	- -	10,000
3	- -	2,000	- -	6,000
10	- -	500	- -	5,000
30	- -	100	- -	3,000
60	- -	50	- -	3,000
8,100	- -	10	- -	81,000
	First drawn Blank		13th Day	1,000
	Do. - -		14th Day	1,000
	Do. - -		15th Day	2,000
	Do. - -		16th Day	1,000
	Do. - -		17th Day	5,000
	Do. - -		18th Day	1,000
	Do. - -		19th Day	10,000
	First drawn Ticket,			500
	First drawn Ticket the laſt morning.			500
21,793	Blanks.			
				£. 150,000

☞ TICKETS and SHARES, *in the greateſt variety of Numbers, now on Sale at No.* 6, New-Buildings, CASTLE-STREET. July 4.

DENIS O'KELLY,

PARLIAMENT-STREET,

Will ſet his HOUSE on the Black-rock road,

WITH

Out-Offices, Gardens & Two Fields,

The whole improved and in nice order.

HOPS, VINEGAR, &c.

JOHN WHITE,

No. 27, North-Main-Street,

HAS this Day received, in addition to his Extenſive Aſſortment of TEAS, EAST and WEST-INDIA SUGARS, WINES, &c.

20 Pockets Beſt London Hops;

10 Barrels Beſt Martinique Coffee,

And Beſt Pickling Vinegar, in Tierces and Hhds.

☞ He has alſo a large Supply of the Niceſt *SPICES.*

WHITE ſells on as good Terms as any Houſe in CORK, *for Ready Money only.* July 21.

AMERICA.

We mentioned, as far back as the 29th of May laſt, the detection of a conſpiracy formed by United Iriſhmen in America, for the ſubverſion of the government of that country. Peter Porcupine, whoſe vigilance cannot be ſufficiently commended in holding up a public dignation the friends of thoſe principles which have convulſed Europe, has publiſhed ſome particulars of the conſpiracy, with obſervations on it, which we think it our duty to lay before our readers at intervals, as its length precludes the inſertion of the whole of it at once.

(From Porcupine's Gazette.)

Detection of a Conſpiracy, formed by the United Iriſhmen, for the evident purpoſes of aiding the views of France in ſubverting the Government of the United States of America.

"I have long thought, that the French have formed a regular plan for organizing an active and effective force within theſe ſtates; and I am perſuaded, that after what I am now going to lay before the public ſhall have been read with attention, few people will be ſo blind as not to perceive, that my opinion was well founded. The Perſian Propagands have, in every country that they wiſh to ruin, found villains in abundance ready to engage in their ſervice. The ambition they have allurred by the proſpect of power, and the needy by pillage. In America there is leſs ambition and poverty than in moſt other countries, and therefore, though ſome Traitors have been found amongſt them, the Natives were not much to be relied on, in the proſecution of any deſign, evidently hoſtile to the intereſts and honour of their country. They might be deceived, they might be duped to lend their aid indirectly to ſome ſuch deſign; but no man, who is lead on in the dark, can be ſafely confided in; becauſe, at the firſt dawn of light, it is a thouſand to one but he makes his retreat.

"The French ſeem to have been fully aware of this. Indeed, they learned this truth from the mortifying defection of the American Democratic ſocieties. There were many well meaning men, who became members of theſe ſeditious meetings from ignorance, and who diſcovered no inconſiderable zeal in propagating their principles; but, the bandage was torn from their eyes, and no ſooner did they perceive the real views of Dallas and the other leaders, than they turned their backs on them with deteſtation.

"This leſſon induced the French to exert their 'diplomatic ſkill' in chooſing inſtruments more fit for the purpoſe. Ignorance when allied with honeſty was no tool for them to work with. Real, ſincere, villany, then, without property, without principles, without country and without character; dark and deſperate, unnatural and blood thirſty ruffians; theſe were what they wanted; and where could they have fought them with ſuch certainty of ſucceſs, as amongſt that reſtleſs rebellious tribe, the emigrated United Iriſhmen? The wretches known by this name, and eſcaped from their country to avoid a puniſhment juſtly due to their multitude of crimes. Here they expected to find an organized ſyſtem of perpetual anarchy: the needy anticipated a life of lazineſs and plunder, the ambitious thought to graſp on power already moulded to their hands; they all counted upon a ſtate of things, congenial to their own wicked diſpoſitions.

"Happily for us, they were deceived. They found a Government, which, if too weak (like their own) to puniſh Conſpirators according to their deſerts, was yet too ſturdy to fall proſtrate at their feet. They found property protected from their fraternizing clutches; they ſaw their hopes of political conſequence vaniſh like a dream; and, inſtead of careſſes, condolence and applauſe, from the people, they meet with the ſame virtuous abhorrence that had followed them from the ſhores of their native land.

"Thus diſappointed—thus mortified thus humbled and diſgraced, it was not to be wondered at, that they conceived a hatred againſt America equal to that which they entertained againſt their own country, and it is ſtill leſs to be wondered at, that they enrolled themſelves in the treacherous ſervice of France.

"The firſt I heard of the exiſtence of a Society of United Iriſhmen here, was by a printed paper (a copy of which the reader will ſee by and bye,) dated the 18th December laſt, and ſigned "Js. Reynolds." It was envelloped in a piece of paper addreſſed to me, and was left by an unknown hand at the houſe of a perſon in

Market-ſtreet. It was on the 16th of January that I received this paper, and in about three weeks afterwards, the plan of the conſpiracy was conveyed to me through the ſame channel.

"This plan, which is called a Conſtitution is a printed in a ſmall octavo pamphlet, bearing date the 8th of Auguſt laſt. The imprint imports, that it was printed at Philadelphia, for the ſociety, but the Printer's name is very cautiouſly omitted. The perſon who encloſed me the pamphlet has indeed, written in the margin the name of a Printer, who, from the villainous publications which have come from his preſs, I make no doubt was really the man; but this evidence is too weak for me to proceed upon in publiſhing his name to the world, as guilty of an offence, which amounts to Treaſon againſt the United States."—Here follows the plan of the conſpiracy.

Declaration and Conſtitution of the American Society of United Iriſhmen.—Philadelphia: printed for the Society, Auguſt 8, 1797.

DECLARATION.

Six hundreds years have paſſed ſince diviſion and fraud reduced Ireland to colonial ſubſervience; the diviſion of her people have ever ſince ſubjected them to the laſh of a foreign tyranny; a tyranny more odious than Aſiatic deſpotiſm.

In our day and generation we have ſeen and we have felt; it is not neceſſary, there is not now time coolly to count over the long black catalogue of her baleful wrongs; there is no now time to argue and complain. This is the time to act. to act with energy we muſt act with union; Iriſhmen are united at home, and will they be diſunited abroad.

Our love for freedom has not been leſſened by what we have experienced of its effects, or for Iraland by our diſtance. Under the ſacred influence of devotion to the Union, Equality and Liberty of all men, we gladly embrace the ſolemnities by which we wiſh to be bound to one another, and hereby form ourſelves into an Aſſociation under the name of—

The American Society of United Iriſhmen, adopting the following Conſtitution.

[The declared intentions of procuring "Equality and Liberty to all men," is a clear proof Ireland alone was not in their view. But as we go on, we ſhall perceive that neither that coutry, nor its concerns, are at all included in the objects of theſe people. The words Ireland, Iriſhmen, &c are mere ſubſtitutes for other words, like the cant of the pick pockets, according to which a hog means a ſhilling, a pig means a ſixpence, and ſo on. This will clearly appear from the Article and Teſt of the precious Conſtitution.]

Section 1. That all ſuch perſons and ſuch only, ſhall be eligible to this Society of United Iriſhmen, as ſhall have ſuffered in the cauſe of Freedom, or who, by their zeal for the rights of Mankind, ſhall have rendered themſelves diſtinguiſhed and worthy of attachment and truſt.

[Thus you ſee, it is not Iriſhmen alone, who are eligible to this Society; but all ſuch perſons as ſhall, according to their cant have ſuffered in the Cauſe of Freedom, or have ſhewn their zeal for the rights of mankind! In other words, every ſcoundrel, of whatever nation, is eligible, provide he has been manacled or tranſported, or has rendered himſelf worthy of the gibbet, for ſome attempt at rebellion, or ſome act of treaſon, no matter under what government or on what occaſion or provided his ſeditious principles are ſo well known and eſtabliſhed as to leave no room to doubt of his attachment to the cauſe. Americans, then, and Britons, and Frenchmen, and men of every country being eligible to the ſociety, can any one be ſilly enough to ſuppoſe that the conſpiracy had Ireland in view? What had any of theſe people to do with Ireland? But, on the abſurdity of this we ſhall have time enough to remark by and bye. Indeed the Teſt itſelf gives the lie to this cant about Ireland. All that it is neceſſary to remark on this ſection is, that it provides for the admiſſion of every diſcontented, factious man in the United States; and that the latter part of it is no more than the qualification clauſe of the Jacobin Club at Paris, except that the latter required poſitive proof from every new member of his having actually committed ſome crime deſerving the halter, while our liberal conſpirators, thinking it unjuſt to exclude a villain, merely becauſe he has failed of ſucceſs, are willing, in ſome caſes, to admit the intention as equal in merit to the deed.)

Section 3. That no propoſition for the admittance of a member ſhall be received, unleſs it be ſeconded by another member preſent, and that it ſhall likewiſe be neceſſary for the propoſer and ſeconder, to vouch for the moral character and civiſm of the perſon propoſed; in defect of which no election ſhall take place.

Section 4. Members ſhall have the privilege of propoſing, or ſeconding the propoſal of candidates, in any Section, as well as that to which they belong.

Section 6. Before a perſon elected ſhall be conſidered a Member, the Preſident ſhall put to him the following queſtions; an affirmative to the 1ſt, 5th, and 6th, and a negative anſwer to the 2d, 3d, and 4th, ſhall be indiſpenſible to admiſſion as ſuch:

Section 7. I. Do you believe a free form of Government, and uncontrouled opinion on all ſubjects, to be the common rights of all the human ſpecies?

II. Do you think the people of Ireland are in poſſeſſion of the rights?

III. Do you think the Government of Great Britain ever was, or is now diſpoſed, to acknowledge, or aſſent to the freedom of Ireland?

IV. Do you think Great Britain ought, of right to govern Ireland?

V. Are you willing to do all that in you lies to promote the emanicipation of Ireland, and the eſtabliſhment of a Republican form of Goverment there?

VI. Are you willing to bind yourſelf by a ſolemn obligation, to the principles you have acknowledged

Section. 8. That upon the candidate anſwering theſe queſtions, as required by the Sixth Section, the following be adminſtered as a Teſt, all preſent ſtanding.

TESST.

I, A. B. in the preſence of the Supreme Betng do moſt ſolemnly ſwear that I will do the utmoſt of my power, promote the emancipation of Ireland from the tyranny of the Britiſh Government: —That I will uſe the like endeavours for increaſing, and perpetuating, the warmeſt affection among all religious denominations of men, and for the attainment of Liberty and Equality to Mankind, in whatever nation I may reſide. Moreover, I do ſwear, that I will, as far as in me lies, promote the intereſt of this, and every other Society of United Iriſhmen, and of each of its members, and that I will never, from fear of puniſhment, or hope of reward, divulge any of its ſecrets given to me as ſuch.

Section 8. That the Teſt of this Society, the intention of this inſtitution, (in all other reſpects than as a ſocial body, attached to freedom,) be conſidered as ſecret and inviolable in all caſes, but between members, and in the body of the Society.

Section 9. That nevertheleſs, a member of the ſociety ſhall be conſidered as divulging its ſecrets, who ſhall propound to perſons diſpoſed to become Members, the ſenſe of the ſix propoſitions which precede the Teſt.

[Here we ſee that Ireland is almoſt dropped out of ſight. It is juſt mentioned in order to introduce the Britiſh Government; but the initiated is to ſwear, that he will do the utmoſt in his power for the attainment of Liberty and Equality to Mankind; and theſe efforts does he ſwear to make in whatever nation he may reſide! Ireland, therefore, if not totally diſmiſſed by the Teſt, is no more contemplated by it than America is, taking the words in their literal ſenſe: and we ſhall ſee in the ſequel, that this bleſſed Liberty and Equality is intended for America alone.

The criminality of the purpoſe and end of the combination is moſt amply proved by the ſection that immediately follows the Teſt—"The Teſt of this Society and the Intention of the Inſtitution ſhall be kept ſecret and inviolable." The Members may tell the world that it is a "ſocial Body, attached to Freedom;" that is, they may give out that its principles are friendly to general liberty; they may repreſent it as one of thoſe conſections of individuals that men of ſenſe uſually laugh at but they muſt not ſay a word about the intention of the inſtitution, nor muſt they diſcover the nature of the oath.

Now, if nothing more were meant than an aſſociation againſt the Government of Great Britain, which they muſt well know would excite contempt and ridicule, why all this ſecrecy! Why conceal the nature of the oath? and, particularly, why conceal the intention of the inſtitution.

By the 9th Section we ſee, that the diſcoveries, made even to thoſe who offer themſelves as Members, are to extend no further than "the ſenſe of the ſix propoſitions preceding the Teſt." — The Teſt itſelf they are to know nothing of, till they are gone too far to retreat, and then they are bound not to divulge what they have learnt. Firſt, the initiated Member ſwears, that he "will never, from fear of puniſhment, or hope of reward, divulge any of the ſecrets given to him as ſuch?" And then the intention of the inſtitution is immediately given to him as one of thoſe inviolable ſecrets! If there were nothing wicked, nothing highly criminal, nothing dark and traitorous in this intention, why is the diſcovery of it thus guarded againſt? Men never "fear puniſhment" for concealing what is not criminal. Indeed, this Teſt ſtamps the character of the combination; a teſt of ſecrecy, as to the motives of the members, is eſſential to a conſpiracy; and it is that which diſtinguiſhes this ſociety from a "ſocial body," which is the character they wiſh to appear under in the eyes of the world.

Here again we perceive the plan to be little more than a copy of that of the Jacobin Club in France. The Chriſtian Religion is diſcarded, and the initiated wretch ſwears by the "Supreme Being." Next Liberty and Equality to mankind is the object, in whatever country they may reſide; the world are to be told, that the ſociety is merely a ſocial body; but its real intention is to be kept a ſecret under the moſt ſolemn injunctions. Thus proceeded the Jacobins at Paris—that ſocial body—who overturned the Government of France. Playfair ſays, they had two creeds, one to amuſe the public, and another that, for a long time, never was known but to the members.

The oath of ſecrecy neceſſarily forbids a communication of one of the pamphlets containing the teſt, &c. the priſoner who made this communication to me muſt, therefore, have broken his oath, or muſt have purloined the pamphlet. I rather think the former; becauſe had he not thus committed himſelf; were it not that he was aſhamed to own himſelf one of the conſpirators, and at the ſame time, incurred the odium of having betrayed his companions, it is pretty clear, that poſſeſſing an inclination to make the diſcovery, he would long ago have come forward as the inſtrument of an effectual proſecution.—He tells me in a note which covered one of the papers, that he has found a clue to all their ſecrets, and, as I before obſerved, he writes down the name of the printer in the margin. This latter circumſtance was enough; for, if the printing could be proved, or if it can be proved now, the printer at leaſt can be puniſhed as a conſpirator, and this may lead to a diſcover of his employers.

Having thus remarked on the deſign of the conſpirators, I ſhall now come to the means provided for inſuring its ſucceſs, by which the reader will at leaſt ſee the extent of the plan, and will be fully convinced that its real object is the deſtruction of the Amorican Government: but this I muſt poſtpone till the appearance of my next Gazette.

(To be continued).

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the Engliſh Mails to the 26th inſt. inclusive, from which we ſelect the following Intelligence.

LONDON,

Thurſday Afternoon, July 26.

We have the ſatisfaction to announce, that Sir Robert Caulder, firſt Captain of the fleet, commanded by Earl St. Vincents, has arrived at the Admiralty, this afternoon, with diſpatches, which, welcome as they are, we hop may be conſidered only as the forerunner of intelligence ſtill more important and glorious.

They ſtate, that the Sea-horſe frigate, Captain Foote, has captured in the Mediterranean, a large French frigate, after an obſtinate engagement, in which ſixty of the French were killed. On board this frigate was the ſecond in command under Buonaparte, diſpatched by him to the French Directory, with all the trophies, taken at Malta, and a great quantity of treaſure.

We do not know the force of the French frigate. When the intelligence firſt arrived, it was rumoured in the cabinet circles, that Buonaparte himſelf in the flag ſhip, was taken. We have anxious to aſcertain the real particulars, and ders may be aſſured, that they are as here

ame of the French frigate is La Senſi-

Some Portugueſe ſhips of war have joined Admiral Nelſon; which increaſe his ſquadron to the formidable numbers ſtated in the accounts from Italy by the Hamburgh Mail.

A letter from an officer of the Director, dated off the Texel, July 19, ſays — On the 17th inſt. his Majeſty's ſhip Director was ſent to reconnoitre the Dutch force lying in the Texel: the weather being fine, and the horizon remarkably clear, we ſaw very diſtinctly (within the diſtance of four miles) that there were 11 two deckers, 12 frigates, and about 25 ſail of tranſports. The men of war had their ſails bent, but the tranſports had their topmaſts down. We have been at ſea nearly nine weeks, and expect to keep the ſeas much longer. We were on the 17th Joined by five ſail of Ruſſian line of battle ſhips, one frigate and a brig, and our line of battle, as given out, is as follows:

Director	64	Agamemnon	64
Kent	74	Diomede	50
Monarch	64	Monmouth	65
America	64	Prince Frederick	50
Balliquieux	64	Glattan	60
Veteran	64		

Syrius, Iris, and Veſtal frigates.

Luſy brig, and two cutters.

RUSSIANS.

Motiſlan	64	Ratviſan	64
Europe	64	Rotiſlaw	64
Elizabeth (Vice Ad. Mackaraff)	74	One frigate and one brig.	

Yeſterday morning, between five and ſix o'clock, Captain Coppinger, ſuſpected to be an United Iriſhman, who had been taken into cuſtody at Guernſey (to which place he had fled), by virtue of a warrant from his Majeſty's Secretary of State, affected his eſcape from the Meſſenger's houſe where he was confined. He got into the front parlour, and locked himſelf in, eſcaped by the window, though a watchman and centinel were both very near.

MARGATE,

JULY 22.

The ſquadron, conſiſting of the Romney, Plover, Ariadne, Champion, Wolverine and Dart, under Captain Lawford, are juſt got under weigh, and are ſtanding off to the northward: they have been joined within theſe two days by ſeveral other ſhips, whoſe names we cannot learn. Their orders are a ſecret to all but Capt. Lowford; yet, from their having gun-veſſels and a bomb-ketch with them, it is ſuppoſed to be deſtined to act againſt ſome part of the French coaſt.

A mong the numerous inconveniences lately ſuſtained by the public, the miſchievous letting off the water from the ſummit level of the Grand Canal, by the Rebels, has been very ſeverely felt. That valuable mode of conveying proviſions, fuel, goods and paſſenger's to and from the capital, having been totally rendered uſeleſs for the laſt two months, but we are happy to hear from authority, that early in the next week the Canal will be open as uſual, and that Government have ſtationed troops all along the line, ſo as that buſineſs will be conducted as formerly on it with perfect ſecurity to paſſengers and property.

DUBLIN,

FRIDAY, JULY 27.

Yeſterday having been the day appointed for the execution of Mr. Oliver Bond, an extraordinary concourſe of people, and of moſt reſpectable appearance, aſſembled at an early hour, in the different avenues leading to the New Priſon. The good private character of the unhappy convict, ſeemed to throw a veil over his miſfortunes and his crimes, and to excite the moſt lively commiſeration in every boſom. When the awful hour, uſually allotted for ſuch dreadful ſcenes approached, a rumour prevailed that the execution was poſtponed until five o'clock, in order to afford Mr. Bond time to arrange ſome domeſtic concerns. The croud, however, continued, and the conflict between hope and fear, was pourtrayed on every countenance, many were even drowned in tears during the terrible ſuſpenſe. At length, to the general ſatisfaction, the board was permitted to fall and the rope drawn in, and the people were informed that a reſpite had been granted by his Excellency, to the unfortunate man, until monday next. This unexpected interpoſition of mercy; the moſt amiable attribute of the Deity, ſeemed to affect moſt ſenſibly, every individual; and the crowd departed in a ſort of amazement and admiration, at that magnanimity which reſiſted him ſ— preſent from the remorſeleſs jaws of Eternity.

No buſineſs was tranſacted yeſterday evening in the Houſe of Commons; forty members not being preſent the Speaker adjourned the Houſe.

Nothing can equal the rage of Lord Moira, it is reported, ſince he diſcovered by M'Cann's trial, that while he was talking about emancipation and reform, the objects of his ſolicitude were reſolving not to be ſatisfied with any thing ſhort of a revolution and ſeparation from England.

The Court of Special Commiſſion will ſit again on monday next, when the trial of Mr. Nelſon comes on.

It is currently rumoured that the above unfortunate perſon has recently betrayed, by his conduct, ſome appearances of derangement.

One Trevers, a Prieſt, now in Drogheda gaol, will be tried in a few days, by a court martial.

So effectually cruſhed are all the meditations of traitors conſidered in this kingdom, that the militia regiments of the ſiſter country expect to be called home very ſhortly.

A great number of cavalry and infantry, with above a hundred cars laden with arms, ſtores of various kinds; as alſo with the wives and children of ſoldiers, arrived in this city on Wedneſday; many of the infantry and the ſons of the ſoldiery rode on horſes taken from the rebels. The greateſt part of the troops came from the county Kilkenny, the reſt from other parts of the country.

A very large quantity of arms delivered up to generals and magiſtrates in different parts of the country by the deluded peaſantry, who lately belonged to the rebel army, were brought to this city on Wedneſday, under proper eſcorts, and the perſons thus giving them up, after taking the oath of allegiance to their offended, but moſt gracious and indulgent Sovereign, received protections from Mr. Juſtice Swan, and major Sirr. More arms may be expected, every day, for ſome time to come, until the whole are brought in.

The public mind was much agitated yeſterday by the reports circulated reſpecting the capture of Buonaparte—and we could have joined in the hope that the arrival of the packets would confirm intelligence of ſo pleaſing a nature, did we not ſee the improbability of the news reaching us ſo ſoon, altho' it were even true. The only information reſpecting Sir H. Nelſon's fleet which could at all be depended on, was that from Leghorn, ſtated in the Obſerver—and it required but little acquaintance with the map of Europe to ſhew that the event of his overtaking Buonaparte could not reach us yet. Even in the Sun the news is ſtated as premature.

On Wedneſday the 5th regiment of dragoons marched from hence to Lehaunſtown camp.

THE CORK HERALD.

In part of our lasve stated that Mr. Bond, who was to have beexecuted on Thursday, had obtained a respite til Monday next—and in our Parliamentary Rort of yesterday our readers will see a confirmion of the rumoured pardon, or commutation his punishment, although he is not specificallamed. This conduct is consistent with what we have hiterto expected from the merciful a magnanimous policy of the Marquis Cornwa, and will tend more towards restoring trancity to this country, than any extent of action that exterminating system, which, to the disgce of the Irish character, is but too much in theearts and minds of many amongst us. The comutation of punishment extended to Mr. Bondnd which, it is said, involves in it *seventy-two* other persons, is, banishment for life, to any cotry he pleases, out of his Majesty's dominions, (enemy's country excepted) and a liberty to dispse previously of his pro- … These cautions are highly honourable to … persons. For certainly one of the persons implicated in the present ebellion could ever reconcile to their interests to their feelings, a residence in this kingdom.

There are persons wh cry out against any mercy being extended tchose unfortunate men, and in all the short-sighted vindictiveness of political bigotry, exclaim tat they should not one of them, be spared! W will ask, are any who speak thus, more interestd in the welfare of this country than the persons governing it? If they find it expedient to spare, why should insignificant and mole-sighted indiviuals murmur that they are not gratified with an execution, or think to narrow the extensive poky of a great govern ment, to which the interst of millions are entrusted, within the narrow circle of their own prejudices and their passions?—Thank God! the name and virtues of Cornwallis, and the merciful dispositions of the Sovereign whom represents, are our security against the resenting passions of a party mixing with the conduct of an Irish Government.

We have no doubt our readers will highly participate in the satisfaction which we feel at the vast numbers of our fellow-countrymen, who are daily profiting by the Proclamation of Amnesty, and availing themselves of the mercy extended to them, under the benign and saving auspices of the Marquis of Cornwallis In this city alone the numbers coming in to Mr. Justice Swan are astonishing, and those appointed in the country parts to receive submissions, are unceasingly employed in that happy duty, which promises the speedy restoration of our country to order, industry, and peace.

Extract of a letter from Col. Gough of the city of Limerick militia, dated Edenderry, July 13.

"I yesterday gained the most complete victory, and I may say, made the most desperate attempt on a Rebel camp, that has happened since the rebellion began. On Wednesday evening I received a letter from Major Ormsby, info…ming me, that he had undoubted authority to say, that the Rebels intended attacking this town, and begged I would send him some relief; I was determined that this place should not run any risk of being destroyed, so I immediately marched from Philipstown with 40 of my men, and 20 of the 7th dragoon guards, and arrived here at 12 at night; at about 8 next morning I received an express from Carberry, that the rebels were in possession of that village, and of Lord Harberton's beautiful place, and were assembling in great numbers under the command of a Col. Aylmer, a famous Captain Doorly, and the Priest Kernan, a great man in this country.

"I immediately marched out of this with 60 of our men, with Major Ormsby, and 20 of the 7th dragoon guards, and one officer and twelve yeoman cavalry, the remainder of the troops here I left for the defence of the town. On my arrival at Carberry, I found that place completely depopulated; the Rebels had marched off at daylight, after destroying and plundering every house—and Lord Harbertou's beautiful place also ruined; they had gone for Johnstown, I followed them immediately; their rout was marked with such horrid desolation, as you cannot imagine. Every person living on the road, who was any way connected with a loyalist or yeoman, had his house and furniture burned. A fine house, &c. belonging to Captain Grattan, of the Kildare regiment, was in flames, and, in short, the whole country on fire; not a house but in flames; there I was informed that they halted, and formed on a beautiful hill, two miles forward, but were in such numbers as would put every man I had to death if I attacked them; the common people's reports I made light of, and I panted to punish such wretches as could be guilty of what I was that moment witness of. I determined still to advance, and had not gone a mile, when I had them all in view, posted on a hill, very high and steep, with quickset hedges to the fields below it. I confess I was astonished, they were formed in line many hundred yards, with four or five green standards flying—and, in short, I am convinced 4000, their officers riding in front, in great numbers, with all the impudence you could imagine. A gentleman of the country came to me, and told me not to deceive myself by attacking them, as they would be able to cut four times my number to pieces; I still had such an idea of the justness of my cause, I halted my men to arrange my plan of attack; I told them, although their numbers were so great, I was not afraid of them if the men would promise to be cool and obey my orders, which they implicitly promised me. The villains thought my halt was from fear, and they began to huzza. I left the cavalry at the angle of the road, where I told the officer who commanded them, to charge them if I routed them, and I went to the left, which was the easier access to their grand army; when they saw my intention, they sent forward some men to post themselves in the cornfields and ditches; my little body was so small I could not detach any, and as I had got so near them, I found nothing could prevent their cutting to pieces every man I had, but the most determined attack; I moved on directly to them, they commenced firing from all the corn fields and ditches; still I forced my way to the main body, which commenced a general fire on me; the moment I formed in the field with them, I began firing on them as brisk as I could, and advanced; they soon gave way on all sides, and, on my honour, when they dispersed they covered many fields, and were beyond my conception in numbers. I am convinced I must have killed above 100. The cavalry were never able to come near them, or they would have cut them up famously; the country was so enclosed with ditches it was … to rally, they might have … to pieces; but such a routing they never got. I had but two soldiers of our regiment killed, and five wounded. They behaved in the most spirited manner.

"I took from them one handsome green standard, broke a small cannon they had not mounted, took 184 fat cows and bullocks, and near forty sheep they had just killed, and were preparing for dinner, spilled two casks of whiskey, two casks of gunpowder and slugs, spilled some car loads of flour, and brought home about 7000 yards of linen they had, besides many small things the men brought.

"I got a beautiful telescope their General had, which I will bring to Woodstown, to remind me of the day my character, as an officer, was put to a severe trial: had I been defeated, and many men lost, I should for ever have been blamed as a mad-man, with sixty soldiers to attack many thousands of desperate fellows.

"After I have buried our poor men here with military honours, and divided the spoils I have taken, I will return to Philipstown."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, July 7.

The Att. Gen. called to the recollection of the House, that on a former occasion he had stated that subjects of great importance were likely to come before them in consequence of the misfortunes of the rebellion, and the crimes of those who had been the promoters of, and actors in it; and he reminded the House, that he did on that occasion forbear to make a particular statement of facts, lest he should prejudice the public mind as to trials that were then pending.

Since that period many trials were had of men implicated in the same treason and rebellion; the event of those trials was well known. There remained, however, a serious consideration as to those men whose deaths had precluded those judgments of the law of high treason which were due to their guilt in the ordinary course of justice, no an opportunity been given to that investigation which would have been the result of the ordinary course of judicial determinations. The House must be already aware that amongst those the most prominent case was that of Lord E. Fitzgerald whose name, notwithstanding the enormity … es, he could not mention without grief of his crime … nsistent … of public and were it co… with the prin… angel justice, he would wish that the recording … should let fall a tear and wash them out for … But the nation had a right to demand, and Parliament was bound in justice to grant that investigation and decision upon the subject, which it had been the uniform usage and policy to afford on similar occasions—giving a reasonable time in the progress of it, for those who might be affected in point of property, or feelings of connexion. He was aware that the unfortunate Lord was highly connected, and no man was more ready to ac knowledge than himself, that in the early part of that Nobleman's life, he had many qualities that endeared him to his acquaintance he would not deny to him that tribute, however he might have been lately overwhelmed and perverted by those crimes which led to his own destruction, as well as to that of thousands of his deluded countrymen.

The evil that men do lives after them,
The good is oft interred with their bones——

There were others, whose cases tho' somewhat different, would require a similar provision of law. The House was aware, that in the wise policy of our law which was coeval with its earliest records, that conviction for high treason worked a forfeiture of all the real and personal property of the convict, from the moment of the treason committed, so soon as the judgement of the law was pronounced; but in cases where that regular judgement could not be had, because of the natural death, the being slain in battle, or the convictions of martial law, it had been the constant course to resort to parliament to remedy the defect, and by a Legislative judgment to enforce those forfeitures of property, and corruption of blood, which should in all case await the enormity of the crime. And Parliament should consider itself bound in such a case to found their judgement upon evidence which in a court of law would be fully adequate to convict. That evidence he was prepared to lay before the house, giving full opportunity for those who might be interested to refute it.

It might be asked; but since the unfortunate men are dead and gone, … disturb the ashes? To that he would an… t no living traitor should have the … to suppose that by earning his d… that he had disappointed the … which the taking away … and the inheritable right of children, were certainly the most important. It was not only the known principle of our law, but of most civilized nations from the earliest times; and we find the great Roman orator reasoning upon, and justifying it, when he says, "though it way at first sight appear a cruel principle to aggravate the misfortunes of an innocent child; yet says he, that principle is a wise one which engages the natural affection of the parent in favour of his child as the strongest stimulativv to ensure his allegiance to the State." He would therefore in the course of the day, and after giving evidence at the bar, such as would satisfy them were they in the capacity of Grand Jurors, move for leave to bring in a bill of attainder of high treason against Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Cornelius Grogan, and B. Bagenal Har- deceased.

As to another subject with which he meant to trouble the House, (and which was apparently connected with it) he said that it would be neces- … and having implored that mercy might be extended to them, if their cases would justify the moderating their punishment to transportation—and also in cases where Courts Martial had pronounced their sentences of transportation—in such cases it would be necessary to provide as cases of sentences of transportation by the courts of law that such persons should be liable to suffer death, in case of returning from transportation, to which punishment they would not otherwise be liable, and for this purpose a special provision by statute would be requisite, and the same law should also provide against such persons going into the enemy's country,—Such provisions were absolutely necessary as applicable only to the special cases that the stated—he should therefore moved for leave to bring in a bill, for that purpose,—Having moved for that bill, the Attorney General proceeded to state the evidence he meant to bring to the bar as relating to the bill of attainder already mentioned, and after a well-merited encomium on General Craddock, he called him to the bar.

The General accordingly attended, and being desired by Mr. Speaker to state to the House what he knew concerning the guilt of Beaucham Bagenal Harvey and Cornelius Grogan, late o the co. Wexford, during the late rebellion in that county stated—"That he was himself President of that Court martial at which these persons were tried; and that it appeared in evidence before them, that Bagenal Harvey was Commander in Chief of the rebel army at the battle of Ross, where he directed the summons in his own hand writing for the King's troops to surrender; that he afterwards appeared in that battle leading a considerable body of horse against the King's troops; and several commissions signed by him appointing officers of the rebel staff were produced in evidence."

It appeared also in evidence against Cornelius Grogan, "that he was appointed and acting as Commissary General to the rebel army in the county of Wexford, procured for them provisions, forage, and other necessaries; that it appeared in evidence he had called at the house of a woman near Wexford town, and pointed out certain parts of her property which she was to retain for her own use, but ordered her to send all the rest into the town for the use of the insurgent forces; that he had given written passes in his own handwriting, and signed with his name, to several persons coming into the town; and that these points appeared fully proved against the parties on their respective trials, to the fullest satisfaction of the court, and were not contradicted by a single … of evi… the part of the … point … dence on … prisoners, whose trials lasted six hours each. The trial of Grogan, at his own request, being adjourned for above 3 hours, to enable him to procure witnesses, in which however, he failed, and the Court proceeded with the trial by his own request." Being asked if these prisoners were called on in the usual form for their defence the General answered, "certainly they were and had every indulgence of time and opportunity to adduce witnesses they desired; and after the most full and deliberate investigation, not the slightest doubt of their guilt remained on the mind of the court."

Gen. Cradock withdrew, and

Mr. Thomas Reynolds (the same who gave evidence for the Crown on the late trials of M'Cann, Byrne and Bond) was called to the bar, and being interrogated by Mr. Speaker whether he knew any thing and what touching any concern or guilt of Edward Fitzgerald, (commonly called Lord E. Fitzgerald) in the present rebellion? answered in the affirmative. He said, that Lord Edward Fitzgerald acted as Commander-in-Chief of the Rebels, and had appointed him the Witness, a Colonel of the Rebel Army, by a Commission under his hand; that he had also procured his appointment as Treasurer to the funds of the rebels in the county of Kildare, by the election of certain persons appointed to call on him; and that a morning or two after this election, Lady E. Fitzgerald sent for witness, and paid into his hands two several sums which had remained in the hands of Lord Eward Fitzgerald as preceding Treasurer; that Lord Edward on resigning to him the Treasurership, had expressed some anxious apprehensions that Government had marked h:d marked him, and designed to take him up, and said he wished immediately to get off to France, in order to hasten the invasion of Ireland, which he could do through his intimacy with Talleyrand Rerigord."

Here the witness was ordered to withdraw, the Attorney Gen. saying he intended to reserve the great body of this man's evidence for a more solemn occasion; and he moved for leave to bring in a bill of Attainder, for High Treason against the property of the said persons,——Leave given.

CORK.

☞ IT is not without some reluctance that the PROPRIETOR of *this Paper* informs such of his *Subscribers*, as have not Paid their *Half-Yearly Subscription*, that it will be impossible for him in future to have THE CORK HERALD sent to them unless they comply with his *repeated Requests* of Payment.——When the immense Expence which is attendant on a Work of this kind is considered, surely Gentlemen cannot think it Unreasonable to be called on for so *small* a *Quota*, of what the *Proprietor* is obliged to *Advance* at the Stamp and Printing Offices. A CLERK will b… standing Subscriptions…

The information respecting the French Fleet and the capture of Buonaparte, which we gave in our Paper, we fear is not Authentick, as no confirmation of such an event appears in any of the London Prints. Certain, however, it is that Sir Horatio Nelson has been *reinforced*, and was in eager pursuit of them when captain Grey left him with the Dispatches: before this period it is highly probable they have been fallen in with by our gallant Admiral, who will no doubt give a good account of them: so confident are our hopes on this subject, that we predict before long we shall be enabled to present our Readers with a *confirmed* account of so desirable an event.

On monday last four Privates of the Westmeath regiment were shot, pursuant to their Sentence, in the Dyke Field, for a treasonable conspiracy to revolt, and murder their Officers.

Same day the Earl of Westmeath arrived in Town, from Dublin.

On monday last four Ruffians robbed the Demesne of Loto of Hay and Timber, in the face of open day, and in the presence of its master, *Michael Rogers, Esq.*—We are happy to hear that he secured one of the Plunderers, who is now in custody.

Perry the Rebel General, who with Kearns, the priest, was hanged on Saturday last, at Edenderry, pursuant to the sentence of a Court martial, was a resident of Dublin a few years since, but being of an extravagant turn, his circumstances of course declined, and he, in consequence, went to live in the country where he became connected with Bagnel Harvey, whose principles he soon adopted, in the hope, no doubt, of bettering his condition.

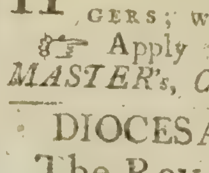
Many persons in his situation were led into this flagitious conspiracy, by the prospect it afforded of plunder, or as it has been called, *reversionary property*. The event has convinced them it was a *bad speculation*, for it has brought every individual of them to the verge of a gibbet, from which nothing could possibly save them now but the undeserved clemency of his Majesty, and the moderation and mildness of his Government in this Kingdom.

It is not … be wondered, that the idle and the profligate—the bankrupts in property and bankrupts in charac… the murderers in … should individually feel, like

"So wea… death—
as to … ers, tugged with fortune,"

… with disast… chance, to mend them … their lives on any … that men not or get rid of them altogether: … of thriving only of fortune and respectability … against the industry, should be found conspir… the full enjoyment of all the good things of this world, … traordinary indeed.

TIMBER AND DEALS.
JOHN AND ISAAC CARROL,
At their Yards, in Leitrim,
ARE LANDING
A Cargo, from DRAM.
☞ MAHOGANY for Sale, on reasonable Terms, in *Plank* and *Logs*. August 1.


FOR BRISTOL,
The Prince William Henry,
James Donovan, Master:
HAS Accommodations for a few PASSENGERS; will Sail in a fews Days.
☞ Apply to the Master, at *Mr. BUCKMASTER's, Coal Quay*. August 1.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, CORK.
The Rev. Mr. LEE's Vacation
WILL END,
On Monday, the 6th Day of August next.
August 1.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,
BY ORDER OF
The Rt. Worshipful KINGSMILL BERRY, Esq. MAYOR.

The middle Price of Wheat 3*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* per Quarter; with an allowance to the Baker of 12*s.* on the White and Wheaten, and 12*s.* on the Household.

Cork, August 1, 1798.

WHITE.	lb.	oz.	dr.	WHEATEN.	lb.	oz.	dr.	HOUSEHOLD.	lb.	oz.	dr.
1 *pen.*	0	4	4	1 *pen.*	0	6	7	1 *pen.*	0	8	7
2 *pen.*	0	9	1	2 *pen.*	0	13	6	2 *pen.*	1	1	7
3 *pen.*	0	13	7	3 *pen.*	1	4	6	3 *pen.*	1	10	7
4 *pen.*	1	2	3	4 *pen.*	1	11	5	4 *pen.*	2	3	7
6 *pen.*	1	11	5	6 *pen.*	2	9	4	6 *pen.*	3	5	6

KINGSMILL BERRY, MAYOR.

POETRY.

ON GENERAL JOHNSON.

I.

When *treason*, fell monster, his terrors firſt ſpread,
And *rebellion* her ſtandard had rear'd,
Hibernia dejected to Albion fled,
Appall'd at the ſcenes that appear'd:
Here ſoon ſhe diſcloſ'd to her Siſter her grief,
And wept for the loſs of her iſle:
As quickly Britannia promis'd relief,
And thus ſtrove her cares to beguile.

II.

" Dry'd up be your tears—your ſorrow ſuppreſt,
" Your Anger I long had foreſeen,
" And choſe from my *heroes* the braveſt and beſt,
" To protect your *devoted Irene*:
But chiefly to *one* you your ſafety will owe,
One favour'd by *Heaven* and me,
Who *valour* united with *virtue* can ſhew,
And JOHNSON that mortal ſhall be.

III.

" As *Granby* humane—of each Soldier the friend,
" As *Wolfe* he's intrepid and bold,
" While knowing with *prudence* his *courage* to blend,
" His *deeds* ſhall with Churchill's be told:
" Thus favour'd by Fortune—by Victory led,
" *Succeſs* ev'ry action ſhall crown;
" Then haſte to your *Hero*—float over his head,
" And boaſt he's a *Son of your own.*"

IV.

She ceas'd, and the *Goddeſs* with confidence fir'd,
Now eager her *Iſle* to regain,
Reach'd *Roſs* at the moment her friends had retir'd,
Unable the *ſhock* to ſuſtain:
With grief ſhe beheld her brave loyaliſts fly,
Whilſt *treaſon* (in *multitudes* ſtrong)
Ruſh'd forward with ſhouts that diſtracted the ſky,
And carried *deſtruction* along.

V.

But ſoon like a God her brave Hero appear'd,
Whom *danger* nor *death* could diſmay;
By words and example his Soldiers he cheer'd,
And ſhew'd them to *conqueſt* the way:
Return'd to the *charge*—by their *favourite* led,
Their fury reſiſtleſs was found;
Diſmay'd, *broke*, and *routed*, *Rebellion* now fled,
Her *victims* beſtrewing the ground.

VI. [illegible]

[illegible] obſerv'd, and with rapture exclaim
" *This day* gives me back my *lov'd* Iſle;
" Fair Daughters of *Erin* when JOHNSON is nam'd,
" My *Hero reward* with a *ſmile*;
" And *ſons* of my *pride*, who with loyalty glow,
" Let this be your favourite toaſt,
" May *Croppies* be *crop't*, and Sedition laid low,
" While *Ireland* a JOHNSON can boaſt.

HIGH TREASON.

SPECIAL COMMISSION.

DUBLIN, JULY 23.

Mr. OLIVER BOND, indicted at this Commiſſion for High Treaſon, offered two affidavits to the conſideration of the court to poſtpone his Trial; one was from himſelf, on the ground of an encreaſed prejudice excited againſt him in the public mind by a miſtatement in two of the publis prints, of a circumſtance reported in the Trial of John M'Cann, viz. " that the priſoner, with others not yet arraigned for any crime, were found by Juſtice Swan in another apartment of his houſe, beſide that in which Mr. Swan arreſted certain perſons now in gaol."—The other affidavit was from the priſoner's agent, Mr. Johnſon, ſtating that Mrs. Molloy was a material witneſs for the Priſoner at the bar, and that having a reluctance to appear in court, ſhe could not be found, ſo as to compel her attendance. Mr. *Curran* and Mr. *Penſonby* ſpoke to both points. Mr. *Attorney General* on the ground of miſtatement of any Trial in the public prints, replied, that unleſs the priſoner could adduce proof that theſe publications were under the authority of the crown, the crown could not be reſponſible for any miſtatement in them. He was moreover inſtructed to ſay, that every poſſible atonement was made for an involuntary miſtake in the publications alluded to, by contracting and rectifying it in the next ſucceeding publication. Reſpecting the affidavit of the priſoner's agent, as to the non-attendance of Mrs. Molloy, the court were already in poſſeſſion of the importance of her teſtimony; and he appealed to them, whether in the preſent progreſs of the arduous buſineſs before them, it would be prudent to impede that progreſs by unneceſſary delay.—The court did not conſider either affidavit as ground ſufficient to poſtpone the priſoner's trial. Lord *Carleton* and Baron *George* then retired, leaving Judge *Chamberlaine*, Baron *Smith* and Judge *Day* on the bench, before whom, on the Priſoner's exhauſting his challenges, the following Jury were ſworn:

Sir Thomas Lighton, *Bart.*	Richard Jackſon,
Benjamin Richardſon,	John Murray,
Alderman Thorpe,	Maurice Roberts,
William Kirkpatrick,	Joſhua Manders,
Robert Alexander, *Jun.*	John Croſtwaite,
Robert Hanna,	William Pike.

The Indictment againſt the Priſoner at the bar was founded on two ſpecies of High Treaſon, viz. " compaſſing and imagining the death of the King, and adhering to his enemies." In ſupport of each the ten following overt-acts were laid: 1ſt, Aſſembling and conſpiring with other traitors to ſtir up Rebellion within the kingdom, and procure men, arms and ammunition to forward the ſame: 2. Conſpiring and conſulting with others to depoſe and dethrone the King: 3. Aſſembling and conſpiring to overturn by force the government of the country, and to change by force the conſtitution: 4. Conſulting on the means of raiſing a Rebellion, and of procuring men, arms, and ammunition, to effect the ſame: 5. Conſulting on the means of depoſing and dethroning the King: 6. With intent to overturn the government, *&c.* aſſociating with a brotherhood, called United Iriſhmen: 7. With the ſame intent, giving a chamber in his houſe to other conſpirators to conſult on the projects laid down in the overt-acts: 8. With intent aforeſaid, adviſing T. Reynolds to accept of the commiſſion of a colonel in a Rebel army in the county of Kildare: 9. Adminiſtering to ſaid Thomas Reynolds the teſt oath of an United Iriſhman: 10. Collecting from divers perſons divers ſums of money to purchaſe arms, ammunition, &c. for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

Mr. *Attorney General.* — My Lords and Gentlemen of the Jury, notwithſtanding that I am ſo much accuſtomed to diſcharge ſimilar duties with that which now devolves on me; notwithſtanding that for many days paſt I have, in common with the Bench, been engaged in vindication of the public rights, never, in any moment of my life, have I ariſen under the impreſſion of more ſolemn feelings, or on an occaſion, the importance of which claims more exertion on my part, or attention on that of the public. I am not at all ſurpriſed, that ſo many people attend this trial, or that it excites ſo much and ſo general anxiety, for I am free to acknowledge that on the ſubject matter of the priſoner's trial, the public ſafety depends in fearful and trembling exiſtence. [Here the crowds preſſing into the court, occaſioned ſome noiſe and interruption of the eloquent ſpeaker.] I muſt wiſh, that the little buſtle prevailing in the court may ſubſide, before I come to the eſſential parts of this ſtatement: for it is impoſſible, conſiſtent with a due attention to the mutual obligations which exiſt on the Jury, that a ſingle circumſtance can eſcape [illegible] againſt the priſoner ſhould be overlooked [illegible] ſhould be diſregarded. This is an open court of juſtice—thank Heaven that it is! and the public have a right to know what its determinations are, upon trials of any of his majeſty's ſubjects charged with crimes of ſuch enormity as now await judicial enquiry. I truſt, however, that nothing will occur to interrupt the decorum which has uniformly marked the preſent commiſſion. My Lords, I have great reliance on the continuation of the decency diſtinguiſhing the progreſs of theſe trials; great reliance when I look back on the decorum ſo ſtrictly paid, and ſo juſtly due to the ſolemn adminiſtration of juſtice. Since the commencement of the preſent trial I have witneſſed the dignified patience of the Bench, and the unwearied attention of the Jury, and the public forming the auditory, ſhould be impreſſed with this opinion, that any interruption is a very groſs and indecent mark of diſreſpect.

The priſoner at the bar ſtands committed under the charges now preferred againſt him, ſo early as the 12th of March laſt, and the commiſſion under which your Lordſhips ſit, has been ſeated now more than two months, and the priſoner and the public have had ſufficient time to be perfectly aware of the nature and extent of the charges to be adduced on the preſent trial. In addition to this the priſoner has had other great advantages: the time previous to trial, in which he ſhould, by law, be furniſhed with a copy of his indictment, and the names of the witneſſes to be produced againſt him, has been more than doubled, and moſt glad ſhall I be of every circumſtance that can afford him an opportunity of eſtabliſhing his innocence. Although learned Gentleman, in ſupport of the affidavit advanced by the priſoner, has talked much of the ferment of the times, and the danger of prejudice operating againſt the intereſts of his client, I will ſay, that the priſoner has, on this head, advantages which have not attended the trials immediately preceding. In the interval between the commital of the priſoner and the preſent time, a grievous, an enfuriate, and headlong rebellion, has deſolated a great and the faireſt part of Ireland; but the vigour and activity of the Executive Government, aided by the valour of your citizens, had put it down, and reſtored the public mind to a very conſiderable, if not an entire ſtate of calmneſs and abſtraction. Be aſſured, Gentlemen of the Jury, that no man can wiſh leſs than I do, that you ſhould bring a ſingle ingredient into that box, of a tendency to irritate your minds. If you have not left all rankling feelings outſide the door, I moſt fervently entreat that you diſpoſſeſs yourſelves of them at this moment, before you hear a ſingle word of the evidence.

The priſoner at the bar is a native of the North of Ireland. Many of the Jury know the reſpectability of his connexions in that part of the kingdom, and with thoſe very Jurors moſt cognificent with that fact, I leave the priſoner to avail himſelf of this favourable knowledge. I cannot here paſs over in ſilence, the manly, wiſe, and loyal conduct which has diſtinguiſhed the North of Ireland, on a recent trying and unhappy occaſion; when other parts of the country, plunged into that madneſs and outrage, the conſequences of which muſt long be felt in the ſcenes of their exiſtence, the good ſenſe, ſpirit, and civilization of the North have preſerved its credit and its peace, and maintained to it the happy and ſmiling features of induſtry and order.

The priſoner has been long a reſident of this city, very extenſive in a proſperous trade, and by that tie connected with every part of the kingdom. He is a man of ſtrong mind and body, and of talents, which, if perverted to the purpoſes of miſchief, are formidable indeed. Within the precinct of that city, in which he has reſided ſo many years, he now comes to take his trial, and on charges of a conſpiracy proceeded upon in the metropolis of Ireland, and almoſt within the view of every man there. This is an additional and great advantage to the priſoner, and a conſpicuous feature of our laws, a trial of the vicinage, for thus an opportunity is furniſhed of knowing the character of every perſon brought forward, and of forming a deciſion under all theſe advantages of a trial by Jury; that diſtinguiſhing character of our excellent and unrivalled conſtitution. The end of all laws, in all countries where the general good is held in view, is to preſerve equally the laws and the people; making one maintenance of the one the beſt protection of the other. Where then ſhall we look for that perfection, or happy diſtinction in the laws of any human ſociety which can for a moment direct our admiration and reverence from the trial by Jury, that great and ſacred barrier between the crown and the ſubject, and never did I addreſs a Jury wherein the beſt characters of this popular judicature has been more conſpicuous. While paying the tribute which truth and the reſpect I entertain for you demands, do not think, Gentlemen of the Jury, that I deſcend to the petty alliance of flattery; as I believe you to be equally free from the influence of flattery, or of fear, ſo I ſhall endeavour to addreſs you without applying to either. The frame of the indictment makes it neceſſary that I ſay a few prefatory words; in reſpect, however, to the law in this caſe, I am much relieved by what has already been heard on the ſubject in the courſe of theſe trials, and by the deciſions of the Bench on thoſe novel and dangerous doctrines relative to the King's reſidency, which have taken up ſo much judicial time; been ſo ingeniouſly diſcuſſed by Gentlemen of very great eloquence indeed, but which it is very probable have by a previous promulgation contributed in no ſmall degree to thoſe deluſions whoſe victims they are now defending. It is not to be calculated what miſchief to the peace of this country has, probably, been effected by the doctrine that a rebellion in Ireland cannot affect the Monarch in England, or on that principle, become an act of high treaſon; nor the evils which might further reſult from ſuch an axiom had it not been exploded by the voice of the Bench; but, thank Heaven! the more the people of theſe countries underſtand the law, the more will they reverence it, and ſecurely repoſe under its protection. I will not, therefore, trouble you with the law in this caſe, confident as I am how tenacious the court will be to give you the fulleſt information on that ſubject.

The priſoner, Mr. Bond, has been for many years paſt an active and an enterpriſing political character; he was deeply engaged in trade; had grown rich—very rich, and no man had more or better cauſe to reverence that conſtitution under which his wealth had encreaſed, his perſon was ſecure, and his property protected. There was nothing deſperate in circumſtance or imbecile in character to make him an inſtrument of deluſion in the hands of others; but on the contrary, it will appear, that he himſelf was the promoter and the teacher of that treaſon for which he now comes before you to be tried. His activity encreaſed ſince the French Revolution took place, and the idea of eſtabliſhing a Republic in Ireland, and promoting that object by the aid of France, took ſtrong poſſeſſion of his mind. The facility with which a French fleet arrived off our coaſts at that period when it was diſperſed and its purpoſes defeated by a providential interference, did not tend to damp the ſpirit of the priſoner; from that time, the likelihood of a ſimilar enterprize, which, however, the French had too much ſenſe to undertake, though they might operate on the folly and wickedneſs of this country by their promiſes, had been ſtrongly in the priſoner's contemplation, and had urged him to ſuch an organization of rebellion as ſhould invite and aſſure French invaſion.

Here then is the overt-act of adhering to the King's enemies, for what ſo likely to comfort their hopes, aid their efforts, and to protract the evils of war, than the keeping this country in a ſtate of diſorder. I am not at all ſurpriſed, that, under ſuch feelings, the French were unwilling to accede to the peace which it is well known the Britiſh government long ſince endeavoured to force to Europe. To effect his revolutionary projects the priſoner applied to the agency of aſſociation too well known in this kingdom, and denominated *United Iriſhmen*, and which agency was particularly active in the year 1797. Its not for me at preſent to enquire what ſpecies of government was to have been introduced on the ruins of that which I will ſhew you as to have been overthrown. Much has been written, much has been ſpoken, and much has been ſaid on the ſubject, and it has never been out of my mind the ſhort but deſcriptive ſentence uttered on the ſubject of what is called government of France, by a diſtinguiſhed political character, when participating in the adminiſtration of the day, and urging the neceſſity of the war which we are ſtill engaged in; " It is that country whoſe ſtate is Bedlam; whoſe liberty is death; that government whoſe centre, broken into ten thouſand pieces, is put into the hands of ten thouſand maniacs, who employ the power they are thus poſſeſſed of to ſcourge themſelves like ſcorpions!" But we ſhall leave the viſionary and arrogant philoſophy that ſeduces to deſtroy, and go at once to intelligible facts applying to the nature of the caſe, and the ſimple thing, Gentlemen of the Jury, for you to look to is, whether the malignant intention and imagination exiſting in the mind of the priſoner, can be ſo manifeſted by the facts adduced in evidence, as ſhall leave no doubts in the minds of honeſt and conſcientious men of the imputability of the crime, and that imputability will be eſtabliſhed if the overt-acts that ſhall be proved were done with any of the views laid in the indictment. Gentlemen of the Jury, it will appear to you that in the year 1797, the priſoner was more than commonly active in adminiſtering the oath of the United Iriſhmen, and in arming and embodying men of this deſcription for the promotion of that rebellion which has ſince broken out. It will appear that Mr. Reynolds, a witneſs to be produced, has met him in various ſocieties, unboſoming himſelf as to the means of accompliſhing his treaſons, and among others the expected arrival of the French, and the exertions to be made for deſtroying that city, in the boſom of which he had lived, proſpered, and was protected; laying plans of carnage, which muſt have involved in their dreadful conſequences thoſe people with whom he had been in daily habits of friendly and commercial intercourſe; and conſulting how to throw the ſovereignty of the country into the hands of a deſperate banditti, by whom a giddy and credulous multitude was impoſed on under the idea held forth that their ſituations were few, they were deſponding as to ſucceſs, and the hiſtory of every revolution was commenced with the aſpiring enterpriſe of a few; but among that few, in the preſent caſe, the priſoner was prominent, and you will find him already exulting in ſpeculation over the ruins of that government which he had conſpired to overthrow, and proceeding from day to day with rapid ſtride until organized rebellion gave hopes of a full completion to his views.

The ſame Mr. Reynolds I have already mentioned, unfortunately for him, was brought acquainted with a man, cloſely connected with the evils which have overtaken this country—with Lord Edward Fitzgerald, whoſe name I never mention without anxiety and grief, and of whom I wiſh to ſpeak with as much tenderneſs as poſſible. " The evil that men do lives after them," I do not mean that the good, if any, effected by this unfortunate young nobleman, ſhould be buried with his bones. Lord Edward's military ſpirit, the habits he acquired in another country, made him feel a deſire to put his own in a ſtate of anarchy and confuſion, that he might ride triumphant in the ſtorm of rebellion. His ambition, his enterprize, his French connection, his perſonal courage, and perhaps his perſonal diſappointments, all contributed to make him an active principal in a conſpiracy againſt his Sovereign and his country. He had encouraged many perſons to become Colonels in the United Army, and in this encouragement the priſoner at the bar was conſpicuouſly aſſiſting, and, as will appear, that by his advice Thomas Reynolds did take upon him the rank of Colonel of a regiment in the co. Kildare, organized for the expreſs purpoſe of rebellion, and aiding a French invaſion. The rebellion, we all know by dear experience, has raged; many of our intimates and our friends have fallen before it, and ſome of the beſt blood in the country has marked its cruel progreſs. No corner of this metropolis that has not a rebel neſt in it; no ſecret ſpot that was not the receptacle of pikes; and if all this could be done without original inſtigators, I leave for your deciſion. Here Mr. Attorney General went into the formation and progreſſive rank of the meetings, from the original to the provincial, and over all theſe an Executive Directory, thro' all of which the priſoner, it would appear, bore an active part.

(To be concluded in our next Publication.)

CORK: *Printed by* JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)*—☞ *This Paper is publiſhed at the Cork Herald Office, No. 48, Grattan-ſtreet, where Advertiſements, Eſſays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The Cork Herald:

Or, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.——No. 51.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1798. [Price, Four-Pence.

NO TIME TO LOSE!!

Drawing Commences 24th Inſtant:

WHOLE TICKETS, HALVES,
QUARTERS, EIGTHS,

And SIXTEENTHS of TICKETS, in the greateſt Variety of Numbers, and at the moſt reduced *Dublin* Prices, now on Sale, at No. 6, NEW BUILDINGS, *Caſtle Street.* July 7.

FOR SALE,

At J. MARTIN's South Mall,

OLD Prieſt, Company and White Port, now Landing per Eliza. Claret, Madeira, Liſbon, and Sherry, in wood and Bottle---New Kent Hops in Packets.---Pernambucco Cotton of remarkable Quality and Malaga Raiſins in Caſks and Boxes. July 7.

CLUTTERBUCK, SULLIVAN & CO.

BEG leave to inform their Friends, they are now Landing out of the *Anne*, from *Oporto*, a choice parcel of WINE, in Pipes and Hhds. ---They have alſo on Sale, ſeveral Hundred Dozen of very *Old Port*, in Bottle; *Madeira* and *Claret*: a few Baſkets of *Champaigne* and *Tent*; *Arrack*, 20 Years Old, in Bottle; *White Wine: Pickling Vinegar*; very Old real Leinſter Spirits of *Whiſkey*. They are in daily expectation of the Arrival of a Freſh Parcel of Teas from the preſent Sales; alſo Scale and Refined SUGARS, *&c. &c. &c.*

June 30.

ON SALE,

At R. BURKE's, Sand-Quay,

CHOICE RED PORT, in Hhds. juſt arrived; 1ſt, 2d and 3d, Eaſt India Sugar, in Bags:

Pernambucco Cotton, in Pockets;
Kent and Brewers Hops, in Pockets;
New Swediſh Herrings;
Ditto, repacked for exportation;
Ruſſian Matts;

A few Barrals of Kiln-dried and Screened Oats.

☞ A Freſh ſupply of New Teas, Jamaica and Eaſt-India Sugars daily expected.

Terms made pleaſing. July 14.

MANSION-HOUSE.

JULY 31.

AMOUNT of Benefactions received to this day by the Mayor, for the Relief of the Widows and Children of ſuch Soldiers as have fallen, or may fall, in the preſent Rebellion, including Donations from the following Ladies:

Mrs. Bouſfield,	5	13	9
Mrs. Kiely,	5	13	9
Mrs. Creagh,	5	13	9
Mrs. Gray,	11	7	6
Miſs Hutchinſon,	5	13	9
	34	2	6
Gentlemen's Subſcriptions,	528	9	0
£.	562	11	6

Further Benefactions for this laudable purpoſe continue to be received by the Mayor, and at the Bank of Meſſrs. Kellett and Co.

CLARKE'S-MARSH

PORTER BREWERY.

FOWKE, GIBBINGS, AND CO.

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they are at preſent provided with a conſiderable Stock of

PORTER, much approved of.

☞ They can with confidence Repeat their aſſurance to thoſe who are pleaſed to favor them with their Commands, that a regular and ample ſupply during the Summer may be depended on.

June 16.

JULY LOTTERY.

Iriſh State Lottery,

COMMENCES DRAWING JULY 24, 1798.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		Value of Each.		Total Value.
2	of	£. 10.000	is	£. 20,000
2	- -	5,000	- -	10,000
3	- -	2,000	- -	6,000
10	- -	500	- -	5,000
30	- -	100	- -	3,000
60	- -	50	- -	3,000
8,100	- -	10	- -	81,000
	First drawn Blank 13th Day			1,000
	Do. - - 14th Day			1,000
	Do. - - 15th Day			2,000
	Do. - - 16th Day			1,000
	Do. - - 17th Day			5,000
	Do. - - 18th Day			1,000
	Do. - - 19th Day			10,000
	First drawn Ticket,			500
	First drawn Ticket the laſt morning.			500
21,793	Blanks.			
			£.	150,000

☞ TICKETS and SHARES, *in the greateſt variety of Numbers, now on Sale at No. 6*, New Buildings, CASTLE-STREET. July 4.

OFFICE

FOR

Sick and Wounded Seamen.

NOVEMBER 8TH, 1797.

THERE being a want of SURGEONS MATES, to ſerve in his Majeſty's ſhips, the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, do hereby give notice to ſuch Gentlemen, as may be willing to ſerve therein, that they may on application to Dr. Wm. Gray of Dublin, or Doctor Wm. Meade of Cork, receive letters for examination before the Royal College of Surgeons at Dublin, and afterwards on preſenting the certificates of ſuch examination the ſaid Commiſſioners, will receive Warrants according to their Qualification.

The Commiſſioners do further give notice to ſuch Gentlemen as may prefer being examined by the Surgeons Company of London, that they may receive Letters for that purpoſe by applying at the SICK and WOUNDED Office at Somerſet Place, London.

Particulars of the allowances to ſurgeons mates and ſurgeons, in his Majeſty's Navy, may be known by applying at the office of the Commiſſioners, to Dr. Gray, of Dublin, or Dr. Meade of Cork.

THERRY, HOPPER and MEANY,

Are now landing from the laſt Sales,

200 CHESTS OF TEA.

They have for ſale, at their Stores,

Very fine Jamaica Sugar,	in	*Hhds.*
Do. Eaſt-India *Do.*	—	*Bags.*
Pepper, in whole and half	*Bales.*	
Ginger, in ſmall	*Bags.*	
Pearl Barley,	in	*Barrels.*
Rice,	—	*Tierces.*
Coffee,	—	*Barrels.*
Sago,	—	*Boxes.*
Cloves, Mace and Saffron.		
Jamaica Rum, in Puncheons.		

The Teas now arrived, with their Stock on hands, will form a complete Aſſortment.

June 30.

FOR SALE,

AT the Stores of DOMINICK WATERS, SONS and CO. Red Port Wine of ſuperior Quality, in Pipes and Hhds. The Credit they will give on the ſale of this Article, when the Security is undeniable, muſt ſecure them a *decided preference.*

They have alſo for ſale,

Very fine Martinique Coffee in Barrels,
Prime Vinegar in Hhds.
Firſt Quality Hops in Pockets,——and
Eaſt India Sugar in Bags, equal in colour and quality to Lump.

DENIS O'KELLY,

PARLIAMENT-STREET,

Will ſet his HOUSE on the Black-rock road,

WITH

Out-Offices, Gardens & Two Fields,

The whole improved and in nice order.

WE, the underſigned, have heard with the trueſt and moſt grateful ſenſe of pleaſure, the very Gallant and Glorious Conduct of his Majeſty's Forces, (Troops of the Line, Militia Fencibles and Yeomanry,) employed in putting down the preſent Rebellion, and puniſhing the baſe attempts to ſubvert our happy Conſtitution; and wiſhing to declare our firm intention to uphold and ſupport the King's Troops, and to ſubſtitute ourſelves as the Protectors of thoſe Families whoſe Relations have fallen in this ſervice of their King and Country, do enter into a Subſcription for this purpoſe; and do hereby call upon and invite all his Majeſty's Loyal Subjects to afford their mite towards ſo laudable a purpoſe.

	£.	s.	d.
General Sir James Stewart, - -	50	0	0
Brig. Gen. Sir Charles Roſs,	25	0	0
Serjeant Chatterton, - - - -	25	0	0
William Chatterton, capt. Eniſkilliners,	11	7	6
John Stewart, capt. Eniſkilliners, -	11	7	6
Richard Hare, - - - - - -	22	15	0
John Peddes, - - - - - -	11	7	6
Richard Perry, - - - - -	11	7	6
George Stevelly, Royal C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Thomas Harding, R. C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Edward Wilmott, - - - - -	5	13	9
M. R. Wedropp, R. C. V. -	11	7	6
Hugh Baker, R. C. V. -	11	7	6
James Chatterton, R. C. V. -	11	7	6
John Cuthbert, Jun. R. C. V.	11	7	6
Edward Pope, R. C. V. - -	5	13	9
Anthony Edwards, R. C. V. - -	5	13	9
N. Maſſey, - -	11	7	6
Wm. Hodder, - -	11	7	6
Ralph Weſtropp -	5	13	9
Henry S. Perſſe, Lt. L. C. L. -	5	13	9
Bernard Shaw, -	11	7	6
Wm. Maxwell, -	11	7	6
Henry Bagnell, -	5	13	9
Marcus Lynch, -	5	13	9
Iſaac Morgan, - - - -	11	7	6
William Smith, -	100	0	0
Sir John Gunman, R. C. V. - -	11	7	6
George Jack, -	11	7	6
John Martin, - -	5	13	9
Lieut. Col. Brownrigg, -	11	7	6
Major Gray, - - -	11	7	6
Charles Creed, - -	11	7	6
Morgan Colwell, -	5	13	9
D. Lombard, - -	3	8	3
Joſeph Rogers, - -	5	13	9
Savage French, - -	22	15	0
Mrs. Robinet, - -	11	7	6
Michael Morriſon, - -	5	13	9
Thomas Gibbings, -	5	13	9
Strettle Jackſon, - -	5	13	9
Major Gibbings, - - -	11	7	6
Michael Wood, - - -	17	1	3
John Cuthbert, ſen. - - -	11	7	6
Mrs. Judkin Fitzgerald, - -	5	13	9
Auſtin Shinkwin, - - - -	5	13	9
Simeon Hardy, - - - -	1	2	9
John Latham, - - -	11	7	6
George Collis, - - - -	5	13	9
Nicholas Francis Coppinger, - -	22	15	0
William Hoare, - - -	1	2	9
Daniel Callaghan, - - - -	5	13	9
Daniel Lane, - - - - -	5	13	9
A Poor Man's Mite, - - -	11		4½
Samuel Cooper Auſten, - - -	5	13	9
Bradſhaw Popham, - - -	2	5	6
Leyceſter and M'Calls, - - -	34	2	6
John Newman, *Dromore*, - -	11	7	6
John Thompſon, - - - -	11	7	6
John Logan, - - - - -	1	2	9
Benjamin Parven, - - -	1	2	9
Mark Oſborne, - - - -	2	5	6
D. Denny, - - - - -	2	5	6
Thomas Biggs, - - - - -	11	7	6
Thomas White, - - - -	3	8	3
David Deane, - - - - -	2	5	6
Peter Morgan, *Brideſtown*, - -	5	13	9
George Baker, - - - - -	11	7	6
Jeffry Beaſly and Son, - - -	5	13	9
Joſeph Woodley, - - - -	11	7	6
James Ingram, - - - -	2	5	6
Edward D. Freeman, - - -	11	7	6
George Fuller, - - -	1	2	9
Jeremiah O'Reily, - - -	1	2	9
Bat. Sullivan, - - - -	3	8	3
Ant. Edwards, { Profits on printing the Bulletin. }	9	2	0
John Cotter - - - - -	5	13	9
William Harris, *Apollos*, - -	11	7	6
Chriſtopher Allen, - - - -	3	8	3
Rev. John Lombard, - - -	5	13	9
Doctor Gibbings, - - - - -	6	16	6
Robert Stevelly, - - -	5	13	9

Further Subſcriptions will be received by Captain WESTROPP, *Royal Cork Volunteers*, Marlborough-Street. JUNE 9.

TIMBER AND DEALS.

JOHN AND ISAAC CARROL,

At their Yards, in Le.trim,

ARE LANDING

A Cargo, from DRAM.

☞ MAHOGANY for Sale, on reaſonable Terms, in *Plank* and *Logs*. Auguſt 1.

FOR BRISTOL,

The Prince William Henry,

James Donovan, Maſter:

HAS Accommodations for a few PASSENGERS; will Sail in a few Days.

☞ Apply to the Maſter, at *Mr. BUCKMASTER's, Coal Quay.* Auguſt 1.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, CORK.

The Rev. Mr. LEE's Vacation

WILL END,

On Monday, the 6th Day of Auguſt next.

Auguſt 1.

LONDON,

THURSDAY, JULY 26.

The Hamburgh Mail due on Sunday laſt arrived this day.

The letters from Raſtadt are of the ſame date as thoſe from the ſame place in the French papers.

The breaking up of the conference at Seltz is the principal object of ſpeculation in theſe letters, but the writers ſeem all equally ignorant of the cauſes which occaſioned the negociations there to terminate ſo abruptly. The German papers obſerve with much ſatisfaction, that the French and Auſtrian Miniſters appeared to part upon very friendly terms. One letter, however, obſerves, all that is known of the negociations is from the verbal, but very equivocal declaration of Francois de Neufchateau, that they were carried on as far as their full powers extended on each ſide, and that they would now be continued by their reſpective governments.

On the 6th inſt. the Deputation of the Empire adopted the *concluſam* deſtined to form the anſwer to the laſt French note.

This *concluſam* principally inſiſts on the declaration of the 18th of May, viz. that the middle of the Rhine ſhall be the boundary of the two ſtates; that no heads of bridges, on this ſide of the Rhine, nor commercial bridges, ſhall be erected; and that the tolls of the Rhine ſhall remain as at preſent, until the concluſion of a particular treaty of commerce.

A letter from Naples, dated June 20, ſays, "The preparations for war are revived here with redoubled activity. All perſons who are young enough and able, even the clergy not excepted, are required to take up arms to maintain tranquillity, while the regular troops march to the frontiers. The anſwer which the courier lately diſpatched to Paris ſhall bring back will be deciſive. The new demands made by the French envoy, Garrat are, that

1. The Neopolitan Government ſhall cede the haven of Meſſina in Sicily to the French.

2. All perſons who have been confined on account of their political opinions ſhall be ſet at liberty.

3. That all Engliſh commodities ſhall be prohibited; and all Engliſh ſhips of war and merchant ſhips ſhall be excluded from all the harbours of the Two Sicilies.

The King of Naples has anſwered, that he cannot comply with their demands.

Another letter from Naples of the ſame date, ſtates the following particulars reſpecting the ſquadron under the command of Admiral Nelſon:—

"The Engliſh fleet appeared on the 16th inſt. off this port. It conſiſts of 14 ſhips of the line, 6 frigates, and 8 or 10 corvettes or brigs. It directed its courſe towards Malta; but muſt learn on its way the taking of that iſland, for the ſuccour of which it will arrive too late. Admiral Nelſon may reach Malta on the 19th or 20th.

"As Buonaparte has ſent forward his convoy with a few ſhips of war, which he muſt endeavour to prevent the Engliſh from purſuing, it is poſſible that we may ſoon hear of an engagement, which Buonaparte muſt have avoided before he had taken Malta; but which he may, perhaps, now venture, as he is no longer incumbered with his heavy convoy."

EDINBURGH,

JULY 26.

Friday laſt, the firſt and ſecond corps of the Royal Dumfries Volunteers were reviewed by Colonel Ferrier. They went through the various evolutions in a very maſterly manner. The Earl of Dalkeith, Lord Lieutenant of the county, was preſent.

Joſeph and David M'Robert, accuſed of breaking into the houſe of Thomas M'Narrin in Corwar, pariſh of Minigaff, on the night of the 3d of May, and ſtealing ſundry articles, are brought from Wigton, and incarcerated in the tolbooth of Dumfries.

ROYAL EDINBURGH VOLUNTEERS.

Monday the Firſt Battalion of the Second Regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, of which the Duke of Buccleugh is Colonel, and the Mid-Lothian Artillery, were reviewed by his Excellency General Abercromby, commander in chief, on Bruntsfield Links. Theſe fine corps went through their evolutions to the entire ſatisfaction of the General, a number of officers, and a great multitude of ſpectators. After the review, they were inſpected by Major General Vyſe, who was pleaſed to expreſs, in the moſt flattering terms, the higheſt approbation at the handſome and ſoldier-like appearance of the corps.

We hear the Second Battalion of this regiment is to be reviewed to-morrow.

DUBLIN,

MONDAY, JULY 30.

The rumour of the defeat of the Toulon fleet, ſo many times revived, and ſo often generally believed, was on Friday laſt ſo ſtrong, that preparations to illuminate were made in divers parts of this metropolis.

Ten Paris papers are due this day, namely, from the 14th to the 24th of this month; by which a detail of the operations of the expedition under Buonaparter are expected, ſince its leaving Malta on the 14th.

Although the reports of Admiral Nelſon having fallen in with the French fleet in the Mediterranean have hitherto proved unfounded, ſuch an event is, notwithſtanding, far within the bounds of probability, if accurately conſidered; thus,

The voyage of ſo numerous a fleet of tranſports and ſtore-ſhips, as it is ſaid, ſailed from Malta, on the 14th of June, to Alexandria, cannot well be computed at leſs than twelve days, whereas, the Engliſh fleet of ſhips of war (only) unincumbered with ſuch a convoy, would perform it in half the time, that is, in ſix days, to which, adding the four days ſail from Malta, the Britiſh Admiral was diſtant on the day the French put to ſea, they might very poſſibly have been come up with, two days before they could make the coaſt of Egypt.

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the Engliſh Mails to the 27th inſt. incluſive, from which we ſelect the following Intelligence.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, July 26.

A Letter of which the following is a copy, has been tranſmitted by Admiral Lord St. Vincent, commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels of Cadiz, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. Secretary to the Admiralty.

Seahorſe, June 27, 1798, Iſle of Pantellaria,

MY LORD, *W. N. W. 12 leaguse.*

After a chace of 12 hours, and a cloſe action of eight minutes, his majeſty's ſhip under my command, this morning at four o'clock, captured the Senſible, a French 36 gun frigate, 12 pounders, 300 men, commanded by M. Borde, *Captaine de Vaiſſeau*; was new coppered, copper faſtened, and had a thorough repair at Toulon two months ago.

A General of Diviſion, Baraguey D'Hilliers, with his ſuite, was on board, going to Toulon with an account of the capture of Malta.

The Sea Horſe's officers and men conducted themſelves much to my ſatisfaction, and I received that aſſiſtance from Mr. Wilmott, the Firſt Lieutenant, which I might naturally expect from an Officer who had been in nine actions, and received eight wounds.

Two maſter mates and nine men belonging to the Culloden evinced the ſame ſteady courage as the crew of that ſhip have done on every occaſion. The enclоſed is a liſt of the killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ED. JAS. FOOTE.

To the Right Honourable Earl St. Vincent, Admiral of the Blue, &c.

SeatHorſe—1 ſeaman, 1 dummer, killed; Mr. Willmott, Firſt Lieutenant, ſlightly, 13 ſeamen, 1 corporal of marines, 1 private of marines, wounded.

Senſible—13 killed---Monſieur Bourde, *Captaine et Captaine de Vaiſſeau*, ſecond *Capitaine*, 35 men, wounded.

LONDON,

JULY 25.

The 44th regiment of foot is about to embark at Portſmouth for Gibraltar.

Tranſports are now preparing in the river for 1600 troops, deſtined for the Cape of Good Hope and the Eaſt Indies.

If the deſtination of the Toulon Fleet by the conqueſt of our poſſeſſions in the Eaſt by the way of the Iſthmus of Suez, it has difficulties inſurmountable to encounter, and from a conſideration of the following facts, the project indeed appears utterly impracticable. Alexandria is the only port in the Mediterranean ſuitable to the attempt, and that port from its expoſure to certain winds, and the badneſs of the anchorage, is extremely hazardous, as the cables are frequently cut to pieces, and the ſhips deſtroyed by running foul of each other, or bilging on its numerous ſands.

About eighteen years ago forty two ſhips were thus deſtroyed by driving from their anchors; they were literally daſhed to pieces againſt the Mole.

The country round Alexandria and the whole Iſthmus of Suez, which is fifty ſeven miles acroſs to the Red Sea, is a barren ſandy deſert, neither producing water, nor capable of vegetation.—The water uſed at Alexandria is conveyed in a canal from the River Nile, 12 leagues diſtant, and preſerved in reſervoirs or vaults under the town all the year, as the water is only procured during the inundation of the Nile; and can be cut off with the greateſt eaſe in caſe of foreign invaſion. The country in fact is untenable by an hoſtile power, unleſs they could draw their ſupplies from Europe; which in the preſent caſe we truſt Sir Horatia Nelſon will effectually prevent, and if he blocks up their Fleet, it will certainly be deſtroyed in the harbour.

At Suez on the other ſide of the Iſthmus, the only water uſed is from a well ſome miles diſtant from the town, and this is ſo very nauſeous the Europeans cannot drink it without a great deal of ſpirits in it. But even ſuppoſing it poſſible to cut a canal through ſuch horrible deſart it would be impoſſible to launch their Fleet on the Red Sea, from the ſhallowneſs of the water, as the ſmall ſhips trading to that port, lade and unlade their cargoes by means of boats, ſhips not being able to come near the ſhore by upwards of a league.

William Jennens, Eſq. who lately died poſſeſſed of ſuch immenſe wealth, was the ſon of Robert Jennens, Aid-de-Camp to the great Duke of Marlborough. His grandfather, Humphrey Jennens, was an eminent iron-maſter in Bermingham. Several genealogiſts are now buſily employed in tracing the reſpective branches of the family, in favour of an inhabitant of Warwickſhire; and with the aſſiſtance of the gentlemen of the long robe, we have no doubt we ſhall ſee many claims eſtabliſhed.

JULY 26 & 27.

We [The Sun] yeſterday ſtopped the preſs to announce the pleaſing intelligence of the arrival, that forenoon, of Sir Robert Calder, Earl St. Vincent's Firſt Captain, at the Admiralty, with diſpatches from Earl St. Vincent, containing an account of the capture of La Senſible, French frigate, by his Majeſty's frigate the Sea-Horſe, of 38 guns, captain E. J. Foote. La Senſible had on board her General Baraguay d'Hilliers, the Second in command to Buonaparte, in the expedition fitted out at Toulon, and the bearer of diſpatches from that General to the Executive Directory: ſhe had alſo on board the trophies taken by the French at Malta. The action between theſe frigates took place near the iſland of Partalaria: it laſted but a ſhort time, during which, however, it was very briſkly ſupported. The Senſible had 18 men killed and 35 wounded; the Sea-Horſe had only two killed and 5 wounded. The latter veſſel proceeded on her voyage to join Admiral Nelſon, after manning her prize.

It appears by the intelligence collected from the priſoners taken on board La Senſible, that Buonaparte left Malta on the 18th ult. and that he ſteered and was ſuppoſed to be going eaſtward. As we learn by the Hamburgh mail, which arrived yeſterday, that Admiral Nelſon was on the 16th of June off Naples, and was ſteering for Malta, we think it very probable that the Engliſh fleet may yet fall in with that from Toulon, an event which the French themſelves conſider as the deſtruction of their expedition.

It is ſtated in ſome of the papers of this morning that ſome diamonds were on board La Senſible, but for this report we can poſitively ſay there is no good authority.

Further advices from Admiral Nelſon were received by Government early this morning. All that has tranſpired is, that the Admiral, at the date of his diſpatches, was within 23 hours ſail of the French fleet; and that the officers and crews of his majeſty's ſhips were all in high ſpirits.

We have received New York papers up to the 23d ult. which contain the very important communication, made by the Preſident of the United States to the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, reſpecting the further proceedings of their embaſſy at Paris. Our readers will ſee from the paper of inſtructions ſent to the Miniſters on the diſcloſure of the money intrigue, that the Government purſue with firmneſs the ſimple and honeſt line of conduct they originally adopted, and declare that they will not buy a peace, either from individuals or the State. We hope this plain and ſteady deportment will ſecure to them that bleſſing.

On the 16th of June, a copy of Talleyrand's laſt letter to the American Ambaſſadors was publiſhed in the Aurora, a Philadelphia paper. That the Editor of a newſpaper ſhould receive intelligence from France, as expeditiouſly as the Government, occaſioned much aſtoniſhment and many ſurmiſes. In a few days the affair was thus explained: it was declared on oath, that a parcel, directed for Mr. Bache, and ſealed with the French ſeal of exterior relations, was delivered by a clerk in Talleyrand's office to a paſſenger on board the ſhip which brought the diſpatches for the Preſident. It was ſuppoſed that this parcel contained a copy of Talleyrand's letter, which muſt have been ſent Bache by Talleyrand, or ſome perſon in his confidence. So great a clamour was raiſed againſt the American editor, that he found it neceſſary to make oath before the Mayor of Philadelphia, that "the letter ſigned M. C. Talleyrand was not received by him from France, but was delivered to him for publication by a gentleman in the city." He alſo thought proper to declare in this paper, "that the parcel ſent him from France contained nothing but a pamphlet written by Citizen Pechon, a clerk in Talleyrand's office, with whom he had lived in habits of intimacy."

This oath and declaration have had little effect—many contend that this tranſaction proves that a conſpiracy is hatching againſt the Government. Porcupine's Gazette of the 18th, informs the people of America, "that Dr. Logan is juſt departed for France. Recollect, ſays he, his connexions; recollect that ſeditious envoys from all the Republics which France has ſubjugated, firſt went to Paris, and concerted meaſures with the deſpots; recollect the ſituation of this country at this moment, and tremble for its fate. The whole of this buſineſs is not yet come to light. We ſhall ſoon know it. In the mean time, watch, Philadelphians, or the fire is in your houſe, and the couteau at your throats. A guard ſhould be mounted every night in this city. Take care; or, when your blood runs down the gutters don't ſay you were not forewarned of the danger.

This ſpirit of alarm ſeems in ſome ſmall degree to have reached the Houſe of Repreſentatives; for on the 18th of June, after the diſpatches from the American Envoys at Paris had been read,

Mr. Thatcher obſerved, that as the letter from Talleyrand had already been publiſhed in the city, and diſſeminated through the country, under circumſtances which induced him to think that the French Directory had a printer (the editor of the Aurora) and a party in their cauſe, he conceived it incumbent on the houſe, in order to counteract the dangerous tendency of the publication, to give a general publicity to the reply of our envoys.

Mr. Harper ſtated, that from a fact which occurred a few days paſt, he was inclined to believe, that a conſpiracy hoſtile to the government of the United States actually exiſted; and pledged himſelf to the Houſe as ſoon as poſſible to develope its nature and bring its agents to condign puniſhment, having hold of "certain threads, which, he truſted, would finally lead to a diſcovery."

Mr. Sitgreaves thought the moſt proper way of giving currency to theſe diſpatches, would be to authoriſe the Secretary of State to procure to be printed and delivered, at the expence of the government, a ſufficient number of copies; which was agreed to. In the mean time 1200 copies were ordered to be printed for the uſe of the houſe.

The Preſident, in anſwer to an addreſs of the Legiſlative aſſembly of Connecticut, ſays, "I ſee no cauſe of deſpondancy under a continuance of the enmity of France. Providence may, indeed, intend as a favour above our wiſhes, and a bleſſing beyond our foreſight, in the extinction of an influence which might ſoon have become more fatal than war."

On the 13th ult. the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, after ſome debate, paſſed a bill for a valuation of houſes and lands, and the enumeration of ſlaves within the United States.—Yeas 70, Nays 19.

On the ſame day, the Speaker and Members of the Houſe of Repreſentatsves waited on Mr. Marſhall, who had arrived from Paris, and congratulated him on his ſafe return. Mr. Gerry, we underſtand, remains in France, with the concurrence of his colleagues, for the purpoſe of receiving thoſe diſpatches from their government, which were on their way to France, previous to leparture of Meſſrs. Pinchney and Marſhall. It is alſo underſtood, that their Commiſſioners, more than once, received obvious hints for their departure. The French, however, are willing to attribute the failure of the negociation to the American Envoys.

The breaking up of the conferences at Seltz is the principal object of ſpeculation in theſe letters, but the writers ſeem all equally ignorant of the cauſes which occaſioned the negociations there to terminate ſo abruptly. The German papers obſerve with much ſatisfaction, that the French and Auſtrian miniſters appeared to part upon very friendly terms. One letter, however, obſerves, all that is known of the negociations is from the verbal, but very equivocal declaration of Francois de Neufchateau, that they were carried on as far as their full powers extended on each ſide, and that they would now be continued by their reſpective governments.

Another letter ſtates, as a cauſe of the unexpected breaking off of the conferences at Seltz, that Count Cobenzel had received a declaration from Vienna, as an ultimatum relative to the affair of General Bernadotte, which he laid before the miniſter of the republic. The latter found this declaration incompatible with his inſtructions, and the conferences were in conſequence broken off. The French miniſter likewiſe would ſuffer nothing to be diſcuſſed at Seltz but the occurrence at Vienna, and treated every thing elſe as unofficial.

The ſame letter obſerves, that a new difficulty in the negociation of peace has been cauſed by the capitulation of Malta, by which a principality in Germany of the yearly value of 300,000 livres is ſecured to the Grand Maſter.

Count Lehrbach has officially declared to the Deputations at Raſtadt, that the negociations at Seltz are ended, but that this will not affect thoſe at Raſtadt, to continue which he has full powers.

DEATHS.

On Saturday morning, at her houſe in Weymouth-ſtreet, Mrs. Stuart, widow of the late Colonel Stuart, Superintendant of Indian Affairs; and mother to Brigadier General Stuart, now ſerving in Portugal.

Saturday, James Adair, Eſq. M. P. King's Serjeant, and Chief Juſtice of Cheſter. He was ſeized with a paralytick fit as he was walking in Lincoln's Inn Fields. He was aſſiſted home by ſome gentlemen who were paſſing at the time, and died in a few hours afterwards.

DUBLIN,

JULY 31.

It is with pleaſure we hear, that a number of families, which the terrors of outrage induced, for theſe two months paſt, to quit the country, are preparing to return.

Extract of a Letter from Enniſkillen, dated July 28.

"We were greatly alarmed here on Monday laſt. The gates of the town were ſhut, and upwards of ſeventy perſons arreſted here and in the ſurrounding country. I underſtand there are examinations lodged againſt 62 of the perſons in cuſtody. One man's garden was ſearch for cannon and ammunition, but in this inſtance the information was not correct, as none were found. The perſons arreſted are for the greater part reſpectable people, four of them Doctors of Phyſic."

Saturday, the Lord Chancellor returned to town from his Lordſhip's ſeat at Mountſhannon.

As the manly deciſion and firmneſs of character which has hitherto diſtinguiſhed the Earl of Clare, deſervedly laid claim to the public admiration, ſo muſt every good man and real friend to his country applaud the warm coincidence which his Lordſhip manifeſts in thoſe meaſures of Mercy and Conciliation which at preſent characterize the Executive Government.

His comprehenſive mind and judgment embrace the circumſtances of the times and diſpoſitions of the day, with all their train of conſequences, and his Lordſhip eminently diſplays that diſtinction of true greatneſs, to do what he thinks right, without regarding what may be the thoughts or clamours of prejudice or party.

Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers, we underſtand, ſaid, after his being taken, that Gen Buonaparte would atchieve the object of his expedition in 10 days after his ſailing from Malta, if he met with no interruption. This confirms us in our belief, that his object is to *revolutionize Turkey.*

Sunday morning, four country-looking men were brought in priſoners to town, from the neighbourhood of Rathfarnham, apprehended by the yeomanry of that place; they were charged with being concerned in burning a houſe in that vicinity, and committing other outrages.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleaſed to appoint John Caſſidy, of Monaſterevan, Eſq. a Roman Catholic, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace and Quorum for the co. Kildare, King and Queen's county.

It was yeſterday reported, that a Mr. Garrat Byrne, who has for ſome time acted as a leader of the rebels, had ſurrendered in conſequence of the lenient principles exhibited by Government. The chiefs of the inſurgents being thus won over by the clemency of our rulers, the rebellion may be conſidered as at an end, and any farther outrages muſt be ſurveyed as the proceedings of rapparees, not thoſe of men diſſatisfied with the conſtitutional ſyſtem.

The Marchioneſs of Buckingham arrived on Saturday from England, and went to the Phœnix Park where the Marquis reſides.

Yeſterday the Lord Chancellor attended in his place, at the ſecret committee of the Peers, which ſat in one of the chambers of the Houſe of Lords.

Yeſterday evening, a general muſter of the Stephen's-green infantry took place, for the purpoſe of finally aſcertaining their actual ſtrength, and the attendance was honourably conſiſtent with the zeal and public ſpirit hitherto ſo eminently manifeſted by that corps.

Two priſoners were on Sunday brought into town from Belfaſt, one named Hughes, the other Hunter. The latter is by profeſſion a printer.

A perſon named Farrel has been apprehended in the vicinity of Lehaunſtown camp within theſe two or three days paſt. He had a loaded blunderbuſs and a bayonet in his poſſeſſion, and was found ſecreted in a ditch. When arreſted, he ſaid he had the arms for the purpoſe of delivering them up to a Magiſtrate. He is a reſident of a place called Crinken, near Bray.—*Freem. Jour.*

A murder was on Sunday laſt diſcovered to have been perpetrated in Greek ſtreet, on the body of Mr. Charles Nowlan, an inhabitant of that

quarter, and his houſe robbed of caſh and plate to a conſiderable amount. Mr. Nowlan had lately retired from the buſineſs of a pawnbroker and was generally eſteemed as a man of fair character and much humanity.

Two perſons, one a relative to the deceaſed, the other a ſervant girl of the houſe, were committed to priſon on ſuſpicion of having acted as principals or acceſſaries in this inhuman tranſaction.

The girl, it appeared on the inqueſt, had lit a candle about eight o'clock in the morning at a neighbour's, in order to kindle a fire, and on her way home ſhe aſſerts that three men iſſued from the houſe in a precipitate manner; of this however, ſhe gave no immediate alarm, though a circumſtance very natural to excite it. After a ſhort interval, ſhe returned where the candle was lit, to announce her maſter's ſituation, and intreated aſſiſtance. The body was found near the kitchen, with a wound on the head, and ſo perfectly cold, as to induce a belief that the vital principle was extinguiſhed much longer than the period of her abſence. On examination by a ſurgeon of ſkill, the only wound viſible did not appear ſufficient to occaſion death. The circumſtance againſt the relative, was his having been ſeen in company on the preceding day or morning of the murder with a clerk heretofore employed by the defunct, and from whoſe ſervice he (the clerk) had been diſcharged under ſuſpicions of not having acted faithfully.

Marriages. On Thurſday the 26th inſtant, Dunbar Barton, of Fethard, Eſq. to Miſs Eliza Riall, daughter of the Rev. S. Riall — Mr. Robert Carlton, of Liſburn, merchant, to Miſs Iſabella Blackwell, of Belfaſt.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY---JULY 30.

Right Hon. Mr. Ogle was introduced, ſworn, and took his ſeat.

Right Hon. *Sir H. Cavendiſh* moved, that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the expenditure of the ſums granted for reprinting the Journals, and making Indexes therto, and into the progreſs made towards forming a general Index, and whether any and what further ſum may be neceſſary for ſaid works. A Committe was appointed accordingly, and they are to meet to-morrow.

Mr. J. C. Beresford moved for leave to bring in a bill for the more effectual prevention of forgeries on the ſeveral private Banks throughout the kingdom, and leave having been granted, he preſented the ſame. It was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow.

Mr. O'Donnell aroſe to expreſs his approbation of the meaſures adopted by the Marquis Cornwallis for the extinction of rebellion and the reſtoration of the country to peace and ſecurity. He conceived that by the merciful and humane line of conduct purſued by his Excellency, the country could alone be ſaved, without the moſt horrible and grievous waſte of its blood, and he hoped the happieſt conſequences from a continued action on this humane ſyſtem. He was, however, ſurpriſed and indignant, to hear perſons exclaiming without doors againſt the meaſures of mercy, while within doors they were wholly ſilent on the ſubject. This ſurpriſe and indignation was not leſſened by the conſideration that thoſe clamours were raiſed without examining the grounds of this mercy, or waiting to ſee its effects; and he intimated his intention of moving on Wedneſday next, an Addreſs to his Excellency the Marquis Cornwallis, thanking him for his paſt meaſures, and expreſſing confidence in his futue ones. Thus the ſentiments entertained by every Member of that Houſe on the ſubject, would be brought to the teſt.

Mr. O'Donel likewiſe ſaid, that if not taken out of his hands by ſome more ſuitable perſon, he would move the houſe to take into conſideration a paragraph in *The Courier*, of the 25th inſt. flagrantly libellous of ſome of the firſt characters in this country, and to whoſe early and continued exertions its ſalvation was owing. This infamous paragraph ſtated thoſe perſonages as unfit to partake in the Government of Ireland, and marked them out as objects of aſſaſſination. It was in vain that the Iriſh preſs was reſtrained from an injurious and criminal licence, if diſaffection was to be ſpred in this country, through the medium of a London print; and the firſt and beſt characters in Ireland wantonly villified and abuſed. He would not dwell longer on the ſubject now, but would certainly bring it forward at a future day.

On the motion of Colonel *Wilſe*, the Houſe went into committee on the Kilcullen road bill; Mr. Corry in the chair, which, with ſome amendments, went through the ſame, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

WATERFORD,

JULY 28.

Yeſterday a man named Power, who was found guilty of robbing a gentleman's houſe in the county Kilkenny of arms, and being otherwiſe connected with the rebels, and a baker named Neill, from New Geneva, who was alſo found guilty of practices as an United Iriſhman, were brought from the county goal to the NewBridge to be hanged according to ſentence. Having arrived at the ſpot, they ſpent ſome time in prayer with two Catholic clergymen who attended them, and at the moment they were nearly prepared to meet their ſuppoſed fate, the commanding officer who preſided, informed them his Excellency was graciouſly pleaſed to reverſe their ſentences to that of tranſportation. The effect the joyful tidings had on the priſoners is indeſcribable---They were immediately eſcorted back to priſon.

CORK.

☞ IT is not without ſome reluctance that the PROPRIETOR of *this Paper* informs ſuch of his *Subſcribers*, as have not Paid their *Half-Yearly Subſcription*, that it will be impoſſible for him in future to have THE CORK HERALD ſent to them, unleſs they comply with his *repeated Requeſts* of Payment.——When the immenſe Expence which is attendant on a Work of this kind is conſidered, ſurely Gentlemen cannot think it Unreaſonable to be called on for ſo *ſmall* a *Quota*, of what the *Proprietor* is obliged to *Advance* at the Stamp and Printing Offices. A CLERK will be ſent immediately to Receive the outſtanding Subſcriptions.

Yeſterday General Sir Charles Roſs gave a moſt ſuberb Entertainment, at Cove, to a moſt numerous Company of his Friends. The Entertainment, Wines, *&c. &c.* were of the moſt coſtly kind, and ſerved in the higheſt ſtile of elegance, under the direction of *Scraggs*.

On Wedneſday laſt, being the Anniverſary of the Acceſſion of his Majeſty's illuſtrious Houſe to the Throne of theſe Realms, the Firſt Battalion Company of the Royal Cork Volunteers dined together, at the Crown Tavern, to celebrate that glorious event. The Dinner and Wines were excellent, and the moſt unreſerved Loyalty, heightened by good humour and conviviality, conſpicuouſly diſtinguiſhed the feſtival. Among a great number of Loyal and patriotic Toaſts, the following were given:——

THE KING and Conſtitution.
Lord Lieutenant and peace and proſperity to Ireland.
Duke of York and the Army.
Lord Howe and the Navy.
Glorious memory.
The Firſt of Auguſt 1714.
Earl Camden.
General Myers and the Garriſon of Cork.
Admiral Kingſmill and the Cork Squadern.
General Sir Charles Roſs and the Garriſon of the Diſtrict of Imokilly.
Major General Myers and the Yeomanry of this Diſtrict.
Lord Donoughmore and the Loyal Cork Legion.
Captain Hoddet and the Killalea Cavalry.
Mr. Sheriff Harding and the Corporation of Cork.
The *Roſe*, the *Thiſtle*, and the *Shamrock*, and may the ſacriligous hand that would endeavour to diſunite them, periſh in the attempt.
Earl of Clare, George Ogle, and the ſpirited Electors of the City of Dublin.
Memory of Lord Montjoy, and of the brave men who fell in defence of the laws and conſtitution of the Country,

The London papers received ſince our laſt, are totally void of intelligence; and what is ſomewhat ſurpriſing the editors do not even venture on a probable conjecture, or retail a flying report.

General Buonaparte and his wonderful armament, together with his myſterious deſtiny, has afforded abundance of matter for the newſmongers of late; but the cloud ſeems to have been thickening daily, ſo that at preſent he hid in impenetrable darkneſs.

L O S T.

Whereas a fleet of ſhips of war belonging to the Rebublic of France, ſtrayed from Toulon, on or about the 19th of May laſt. At the ſame time there went away between three and four hundred tranſports. On board this fleet there was a man, who anſwers to the name of *General Buonaprrte.* As no certain accounts have yet been received of any of theſe fleets, nor of the ſaid General Buonaparte, a handſome reward will be given to any perſon who can give information concerning them, to *Admiral Nelſon*, who will take proper care of them.

N. B. The ſaid General Buonaparte has a great reſemblance to a Corſican Fairy, ſpeaks French and a little Italian, ſometimes talks of the Pope, and lately was employed in teaching the prieſts of Italy to preach the goſpel. He is thought to have been deranged for ſome time paſt, as he has been heard frequently to ſpeak of making a journey through Perſia; and it is reported he was ſeen wandering towards the banks of the Nile. He had very little money when he went away, but he is ſaid to have called at the iſland of Malta, where he lodged two nights, and went away the following morning, carrying with him many valuables.

Circulating-Library, Grand-Parade.

JOHN CONNOR, reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he is now publiſhing in Numbers, the eloquent Speeches, at full length, of *Mr. Ponſonby, Mr. Plunket, Mr. Curran —— Mr. Prime Serjeant, Lord Carleton, Baron Smith, and Mr. Juſtice Crookſhank*---on the Trials of Meſſrs. Henry and John Sheares, Price Two-Pence each Number. Where may be had the Trials of *John M'Cann, W. M. Byrne, and Oliver Bond.*

The above Speeches and Trials may alſo be had at Meſſrs. Haly and Harris's, *Bookſellers.*

Auguſt 4.

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BALLYGRIFFIN,

THE Seat of the late JAMES LOMBARD, Eſq. beautifully ſituated, four Miles below MALLOW, on the *Blackwater*, TO BE LET, OR SOLD, with or without the *Furniture* of the Houſe. The Houſe and Offices are in excellent Order; the Land in good Heart, and well cropped, with *Hay* and *Corn*, which the taker may have at a Valuation. Every Information will be given at *Lombard's Town*, near MALLOW, and PATRICK HALLAHAN, the Steward, at *Ballygriffin*, will ſhew the Premiſes. Aug. 4.

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Auguſt 4.

HIGH TREASON.

SPECIAL COMMISSION.

DUBLIN, JULY 23.

(Continued from our Paper of Wedneſday, Auguſt 1.)

In February laſt, continued the Attorney General, when the civil campaign to take place the following ſummer was in contemplation, the country was greatly agitated, but by a providential diſcovery of what was intended, and the meaſures adopted in conſequence of that diſcovery, was by this means rendered more eaſy, and the facts became more cognizable to a Jury. [Here follows a ſtatement of facts contained in the ſubſequent evidence) On the 19th of February a provincial meeting was held at the houſe of the priſoner, which was adjourned to the 12th of march, to be held at the ſame place; and at this meeting of the 19th, among other tranſactions, a reſolution was entered into ſtrongly illuſtrative of the object of this conſpiracy, and that no conceſſion, no conciliation which the Parliament of Ireland could hold forth would have ſatisfied that treaſon which had veiled itſelf behind the pretexts of Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary reform. On the very night that Lord Moira, with a degree of captivating eloquence, for which that nobleman is diſtinguiſhed, was arguing with the Lords of Ireland, where he had been ſo long a ſtranger, and reſpecting which he had obtained very bad intelligence indeed, for I cannot ſuppoſe his Lordſhip guilty of deliberate mis-ſtatement; on that very night when he was endeavouring to ſhew that there were no traitors in Ireland; that the innocent were accuſed, and the accuſers were guilty; conſpirators in the ſame capital were by a formal reſolution giving the lie to what this able, eloquent, and popular character was urging in Parliament. The Reſolution was expreſſed in theſe words:

"*Reſolved, That we will pay no attention to any meaſure which the Parliament of this kingdom may adopt to divert the public mind from the grand object we have in view, as nothing leſs than a complete Regeneration of our country can ſatisfy us.*"

The means of this regeneration were to be found in the machinations of U. Iriſhmen; in the manufacture and uſe of pikes, and in the aid of thoſe *friends of the human race*, the French conſtituted authorities. What this regeneration would be, is, thank God! matter of ſpeculation not of fact. When taken by Mr. Swan, an highly active, uſeful, and confidential magiſtrate, ſeveral letters and papers, worthy obſervation, were found on the priſoner, and which, although in the hand-writing of others, ſufficiently mark the priſoner's participation in their contents. Among theſe were a letter from a perſon of the name of Wilſon [ſee ſubſequent evidence] and one from Roger O'Connor, when confined in Cork gaol, dated the 18th of Feb. 1798. In this letter Mr. O'Connor talks confidently of ſoon ſeeing the priſoner in Dublin; expreſſed his ſatisfaction at the eſcape of a French priſoner, Hebert, and in one part, where his confinement is the ſubject, exclaims, "Will the day of judgment never come!" There was alſo an appendix to the conſtitution of the ſociety of United Iriſhmen, all of which will come before you in evidence. I have now gone through the greater parts of the evidence which will be laid before you; and I truſt without infringing on that decorum uniformly governing thoſe who have conducted thoſe trials from their commencement; the talents and the labours of my learned colleagues are great, and the obligations due to them by the public are great alſo, and I know that I have the happineſs to act conjunctly with men whoſe integrity and honour would not ſuffer them to come forward in wanton proſecutions, and in caſes which did not furniſh ſufficient grounds to go on. I know too well, Gentlemen, how precious every moment of your time is to waſte it; may the reſult of its preſent employment contribute to reſtore "peace on earth, and good-will towards all men;" and I do moſt anxiouſly wiſh that at a time when public ſafety is put to the wall, and the State is put on its defence, no portion of prejudice will mingle in the diſcharge of your duty but that truth, and charity, and public virtue, will juſtify, in the eyes of God and man, the verdict which you ſhall give this day.

Thomas Reynolds ſworn—examined by the *P. Serjeant.*—Said he was ſworn a member of United Iriſhmen by the priſoner at the bar, in the year of 1797, and that Richard Dillon, of Bridge-ſtreet, was preſent. That the object of that ſociety was to overturn the government of the country, ſubvert the conſtitution, and aid an invaſion of the French, for the purpoſe of forwarding ſuch views; recollects a houſe in Bridge-ſtreet, called the Brazen head; was preſent at meetings of United Iriſhmen at ſaid houſe, in company with the priſoner at the bar, and Hugh Wilſon, at which ſociety they were occupied in forming ſplits. Witneſs was placed in a different ſplit from the priſoner. At this meeting John Cormick, who was alſo preſent, was choſen a ſecretary; witneſs was choſen a treaſurer; and Hugh Wilſon was choſen a delegate from the ſame ſplit, to go forward to a baronial committee. The priſoner, Richard Dillon, Hugh Wilſon, and ſeveral others, were preſent Wilſon at that time was clerk to Finlay's bank. Witneſs was a delegate from a county meeting of Kildare, to a provincial meeting, to be held at the priſoner's houſe. At the meeting held at the Brazen-head Tavern, witneſs heard the priſoner relate a plan which the ſociety had in contemplation, to ſeize by force on the city of Dublin. An oath was adminiſtered to John Cormick by M'Cann, an United Iriſhman, and ſecretary to a baronial committee: This was the M'Cann whom witneſs recently proſecuted, and who in conſequence paid the forfeit of his life. Witneſs further ſtated, that he met Lord Edward Fitzgerald about the month of November laſt, in company with Hugh Wilſon; that his Lordſhip accoſted him, and aſked where he could ſee him; witneſs in conſequence gave him his addreſs at Park ſtreet, where Lord Edward did call on him, and made a propoſal to him of accepting the commiſſion of a colonel in the army forming in the county of Kildare.—— [Here the witneſs entered into a tedious and complicated detail, for which ſee the report of John M'Cann's trial, reſpecting the offer of the commiſſion, &c. until new matter came out in ſupport of the eighth overt act againſt the priſoner.] On Wedneſday he arrived in town from the county of Kildare, the place of his reſidence, as he ſtated, ſince November laſt.

He had a conference with the priſoner reſpecting the offer Lord Edward made him of a Colonel's commiſſion, and the reluctance, &c. he expreſſed at accepting of it.—— *Vide M'Cann's Trial.*

At this conference witneſs depoſed, "that the priſoner at the bar adviſed him to accept of the commiſſion offered to him," and that he replied, "ſince you adviſe me I will comply." This occurred previous to the provincial meeting, (which witneſs ſtated on the examination of M'Cann, as well as on this againſt the priſoner) held at the houſe of the priſoner on the 19th Feb. and adjourned from thence for three weeks, viz. to the 12th of March following. Witneſs was to have been at the meeting at Mr. Bond's on the 19th Feb. previous to which, M'Cann, the provincial ſecretary, informed him that he could not be admitted unleſs he brought with him the returns, marking the ſtrength of his county in men, money, arms and ammunition. To excuſe himſelf from attending this meeting, witneſs deposed, he wrote to the priſoner a letter of apology, requeſting he would inform the ſecretary, Mr. M'Cann, that he could not procure the bills, (i. e. the returns above ſtated,) and conſequently he could not attend until the following meeting.

Here the witneſs ſtated that the letter alluded to had been returned to him by Mr. Cope, who received it from Government to return to Reynolds, conformable to preliminaries reſpecting the information ſettled between Mr. Cope and Reynolds, that the latter ſhould not appear to proſe-

cute. It appeared that this letter was found by Mr. Swan on the prifoner's perfon, and given by him to Mr. Cooke, after the prifoner's arreft, at his own houfe, on the 12th March laft, and that as witnefs depofed, he immediately on receiving it from Mr. Cope, burned it. Witnefs alfo afked the prifoner when the next meeting would be held, who referred him to M'Cann.

Our readers, by referring to our report of M'Cann's trial, will perceive that Reynolds's information to Mr. Cope of the tranfactions in which he confeffed himfelf an accomplice, occurred between the 19th Feb. and the 12th March, the day on which the provincial meeting at the prifoner's houfe was held. In this interval it will be feen, that the witnefs's *contrition* was accomplifhed, and his fyftem of atonement fixed by a plan to betray the meeting to Mr. Cope, who was to tranfmit his informations to Government—for this purpofe witnefs came to town on Saturday the 10th March, and met M'Cann at the prifoner's houfe, and in the prefence of the prifoner. At this private meeting, M'Cann addreffed the prifoner in the following manner:—"Bond, we muft have a room in your houfe," to which the prifoner replied, "you fhall"—"will ye have the room in which ye met laft? or will ye have the little room?" Here witnefs depofed, as he did before, that the prifoner and M'Cann retired to whifper, and that on their return to the place were he ftood, fome trivial converfation occurred, after which he went off; it was, however, fettled, that M'Cann fhould breakfaft with witnefs on the next day Sunday 11th, to fettle about his attendance on the 12th at the meeting.—The witnefs and M'Cann did meet accordingly at breakfaft, where the witnefs fhewed him his returns, as his credentials to attend the meeting. M'Cann here gave him the pafs-word by which Mr. Swan and the military entered the houfe and apartments of the prifoner on the following day. The witnefs then detailed the circumftance of having attended Lord E. Fitzgerald at Leinfter-houfe, and their converfation about a partial invafion from France, &c. &c.—After having thus fettled as to the invafion, Lord E. walked the extent of the Library, in which they were converfing, two or three times—then turning quick, exclaimed, "No! it is impoffible—Government can't find it out; they will never be able to difcover where the provincials meet!" Witnefs alfo communicated to Mr. Cope, that the meeting would pofitively occur on the following day.

After this witnefs wrote a letter to the prifoner, requefting he would apologize for his not attending the meeting, as his wife lay ill, and had a phyfician attending her. This letter was alfo found on the prifoner's perfon. Witnefs ftated, that he faw Lord Edward on the Wednefday and Thurfday following, at a houfe in Aungier-ftreet. When witnefs faw Lord Edward on Wednefday, his Lordfhip defired him to meet him there the next evening, and he would give him fomething for the county—witnefs met him accordingly, and received from him the addrefs to the co. Kildare, ftated in the former trial—alfo the account of cafh in his hands, as treafurer to the county.

On being afked, why he altered his mind with refpect to giving evidence at the profecution, replied, that he difcovered that his life was in danger from his former affociates, who found out he had betrayed them, and that he was affailed with cenfures of having become a double traitor, firft to his King, and fecondly to the Society of United Irifhmen. This refers in a great meafure to his former detail of having been arrefted in the country, his being afterwards liberated when brought to town;—his refolution to quit the country—his receiving the 500 guineas to defray his charges, and compenfate for extraordinary expences, inconveniences, &c. &c.

Crofs examined by *Mr. Curran*. The witnefs depofed that he took the common united teft out of a printed book—that it bound him to be of the fociety of United Irifhmen, and to the ends which that fociety had in view—believes many took the oath who had no other idea connected with it, than religious union and Parliamentary Reform—that he received 500 guineas at different times, in confequence of the information he gave to Mr. Cope, on whom he drew for 300 guineas about four or five days previous to the provincial meeting of the 12th of March, and the reft afterwards—that he had not then been injured in his property, but as foon as he had given the information, in confequence of which the prifoner and others were arrefted—he intended to go abroad as foon as Mrs. Reynolds was fufficiently well to accompany him, and the money got ready to defray the neceffary expences. That fince the converfation with Mr. Cope, which produced his repentance, and fubfequent public conduct, he had not fworn any perfons United Irifhmen; that his converfion was fincere, and he wifhed his accomplices would defift from their purpofes, but did not wifh to be acceffary to their punifhment. [Here the examination with refpect to his having adminiftered a dofe of tartar emetic to his mother-in-law, was the fame as on the previous trials.] That the corpfe of his mother-in-law was put into a pitch fheet the fourth day after her deceafe, fhe having been a woman of grofs habits of body, as it was determined to wait the arrival of her fon, who was from home, before fhe could be interred. An examination relative to a bond and notes, and a money-tranfaction with Mr. Cope, he explained fully to the fatisfaction of the Court and the Jury. He acknowledged that he had taken feveral oaths inconfiftent with each other—an oath of fecrefy at the county united meeting—one to his captains—one that he had not betrayed Bond's fecrets (this to fave him from affaffination)—after this he took the oath of allegiance, an oath before the Privy Council, two oaths on fwearing the informations on which the prefent trials had been founded, three fince, one at each trial, and, previous to all the oath of allegiance—[illegible] took an oath as a yeoman.

[illegible] Swan, Efq. examined by the *Sol. General.* Being afked if he was not a Juftice of the Peace and Quorum, and whether he was not confidentially employed by Government on feveral important fervices, replied in the affirmative. He was alfo afked, if government did not leave with him to plan the mode of arrefting the provincial meeting of the 12th of Mar. he replying thereto, proceeded then to ftate that plan, and the manner in which it was executed by twelve ferjeants [illegible] fed in coloured clothes, as already related in the preceding trials—nothing further occurred in Juftice Swan's direct examination, except the finding on the perfon of the prifoner certain papers and letters which will appear in their proper place. On his crofs-examination by Mr. *Ponfonby*, he depofed his having arrefted the prifoner in a fhop or ware-room, where he was in apparent indifferent converfation with two or three ladies and fome gentlemen—that he communicated to the prifoner his having a warrant from the Secretary of State to arreft him, and that he made no refiftance or attempt to efcape.

M'Doogan, Serjeant Major of the Fermanagh militia —examined by Mr. Saurin.

Depofed his having been one of thofe employed on the 12th of March in the apprehenfion of the perfons met in Bridge-ftreet at Mr. Bond's houfe—that he went to the Old Cuftom-houfe to Mr. Juft. Swan, who caufed him and 11 other ferjeants to difguife themfelves in coloured clothes, and then, after telling them off, from No. 1 to 12, fent the witnefs on before, directing him to make ufe of the pafs-word, "Where is M'Cann?—Is Ivers, from Carlow, come?" That witnefs accordingly went on, and having entered into the fhop and office of Mr. Bond, he faw a tall man (whom he identified to be the prifoner) and had time only to ufe half the pafs-word, namely, "Where is M'Cann?"—when Mr. Juftice Swan rufhed in—witnefs faid that on repeating the part of the pafs-word, as already mentioned, the prifoner leaned towards him as if attending to what he was faying.

Francis Stroker, a clerk in Finlay's Bank—examined by Mr. O'Grady—Proved a letter found on the perfon of the prifoner, and figned with the initials H. W. to be the hand-writing of Hugh Wilfon.

Mr. Vernon, examined by Mr. Mayne.—Proved a letter alfo found on the prifoner, to be the hand-writing of Roger O'Connor.

Mr. Arthur Guinnefs proved the hand-writing of the deceafed *M'Cann*—Counf. *Williams* that of *W. M. Byrne*—and *Mr. Oliver Carleton* proved finding certain papers the hand-writing of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, when feizing the papers called "The Prefs."

Mr. Rickey, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, here read a variety of papers which were produced on the trials of *M'Cann* and *Byrne*, to which we refer our readers. On the back of a return of men, arms, &c. was the refolution of the 19th February which we have given in the ftatement. A paper, No. 4. contained the following refolutions:

Refolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that if the other provinces are in an equal ftate of preparation with that of Leinfter, as foon as information of that ftate, and their determination to act in concert with the nation is known, we fhall proceed to act.

Refolved, That the Executive be directed to take fuch fteps immediately, as fhall moft effectually tend to bring about a union of the different provinces.

Refolved, That a felect committee of five be required to prepare a military teft to be laid before our next provincial meeting for their approbation.

A paper, No. 11, contained an addrefs from the county committee of Dublin city, and an appendix to the general conftitution of U. Irifhmen, dated 1ft February, 1798. The following is nearly the fubftance:

"Be not merely nominal brothers; but let your conduct correfpond with your profeffion. Form into focieties in the manner named in th appendix, and chufe for your fecretaries men of good morals. Your numbers are truly formidable, and if organized, muft be irrefiftible; but if without union and organization, you are a confufed mafs, and wholly ufelefs. The ftate and progrefs of fubfcriptions are truly fhameful. Beware of intoxication, and by no means affume party drefs or figns, which will but expofe you to the arts of fpies and informers. Reftrain yourfelf from intemperance of fpeech, which commonly ferves but as the mafk of hypocrify. Avoid rioting of every kind as only furnifhing to your enemies an opportunity of putting down the fpirit of the country before it arrives at fufficient maturity. Thus conducted, you will be all-powerful. Be patient, be conftant, be firm, be ready. Stand to no orders except official, and you are inftructed by all means to diftinguifh yourfelves from thofe wretches, who by robbery and violence prove a difgrace to the name of U. Irifhman. Our's is the caufe of virtue."

The appendix was to this effect, viz.

"No perfon is to take the teft, except in the prefence of the friend who recommends him, and [illegible] black bean to exclude from [illegible] meetings in [illegible] houfe [illegible] [illegible] efs [illegible] [illegible] ert [illegible] fubfcriptions, the demands for which [illegible] preffing and neceffary to the [illegible] [illegible] es of our brothers. No fociety to [illegible] [illegible] e, fhould confift of perfons refiding in [illegible] fame ftreet, that they may be known, and fubject to the cenforfhip of each other.

[Here follow fome directions as to the formation and numbers of baronial and diftrict meetings.]

No. 13, was the letter figned H. W. dated from Cork, and addreffed to the prifoner, and was to the following import:

"On [illegible] I took the liberty of drawing on you for [illegible] favour of T. P. I hope [illegible] will be paid the enclofed bill on Mr. Nugent [illegible] rol. which place to my credit—my mind and [illegible] has been fo cooped up here, that knowing what I now do, I would not have accepted the fituation for any emolument which I could derive from the fituation, before a change of the prefent government takes place. You may inform Mr. Jackfon that I delivered the letter he gave me the day after I arrived, and was dogged to the houfe of his worthy friend, who is a marked man here. Reft affured that the progrefs fcience is making will aftonifh the world. The enemies of the human race are much alarmed, and the revolt of the county Dublin militia has greatly encreafed their fears. Mr. Finlay faid they were all affaffins, and that he feared to truft himfelf among them. I hear that numbers of preachers of the true gofpel have been difperfed, and thofe difperfed here, depend upon it, have not fallen on rocky ground. A court-martial has been held on five militia men, but they have been acquitted. If any thing material occurs here you fhall be informed of it—my beft regards to Mrs Bond, &c.

Here the evidence clofed on the part of the crown.

After a ftatement of the prifoner's cafe, by *Mr. Curran*, which occupied three hours and twenty minutes, the defenfive evidence was entered into.

Mr. V. O'Connor, examined by Mr. *Ponfonby*. Depofed a knowledge of the witnefs Reynolds from the age of five years, and that he did not think him a man to be believed upon oath in a court of Juftice.

On his crofs-examination, he faid, that he formed his opinion from a tranfaction that took place between Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Cope, (which tranfaction had already been explained to the Court) He acknowledged that Mr. Cope ought to know the nature of that tranfaction full as well, if not better than him. Witnefs knew very little refpecting Mr. Bond, but had heard that he was a United Irifhman. Being afked whether he had previoufly told any one the evidence which he had juft given, he replied, that upon a preceding trial he came into court, and a perfon enquiring from him what evidence he defigned to give, he anfwered that he would repeat no part of it till fworn. He acknowledged that Mrs. Bond had called on him to urge his attendance on her hufband's trial, and he did fo conformable to his duty, not from any particular defire he had to appear on the occafion.

Anne Fitzgerald was next fworn, and her direct and crofs evidence was the fame with that already repeated in reports of the former trials.

Henry Witherington, an Officer in his majefty's fervice, examined by *Mr. Ponfonby*---Depofed his having an unfortunate fifter married to the witnefs Reynolds; that his mother was dead about 12 months laft April, and that Mr. Reynolds was the caufe of her death, he having adminiftered a portion to her on a Saturday evening and that fhe died early on Sunday morning; he repeated that the portion was adminiftered late on Saturday night; recollected that the body of his mother was put into a pitched fheet on monday evening; being afked why fhe was wrapped in the pitched fheet, he replied, that *Mr. Reynolds* faid it was neceffary. He further fwore that he was well acquainted with the character of Reynolds, who he did not think worthy credit on his oath in a court of juftice.

Crofs-examined by the *Solicitor General.*—He acknowledged that *Mr. Reynolds* was abroad the evening previous to his mother's death, and when he came home late at night, that he could not gain admittance to her chamber, at the door of which he made enquiry, relative to her; that *Mr. R.* did not, as advanced in the witneffes direct evidence, adminifter the potion to the witneffes' mother late on Saturday evening, but gave it to her early in the day, fhe preparing and taking it herfelf at night; that he faw her take it, and fhe frequently in the courfe of the night faid that R. gave it to her; that as to the fact of *Mr. R.'s* giving his mother any portion or medicine, he had no other knowledge than what he thus derived from thefe diftempered wanderings; that a male and female fervant, and nurfe-tender, were at that time in the houfe, and knows not of their being dead; a phyfician and an apothecary alfo attended, who ought to know if his mother had been poifoned; he knows not whether thefe be yet alive.

Major Witherington, of the 9th Dragoons, examined by *Mr. Curran*; was in the North of Ireland when his mother died, which circumftance took place on a Sunday; he arrived in [illegible] on [illegible] evening, but did not fee her [illegible] Tuefday, when he [illegible] her wrapped up [illegible] pitched fheet, and [illegible] that he could [illegible] diftinguifh a feature [illegible] her face; has rea[illegible] to know the character of *Mr. Reynolds*, and [illegible] not think him worthy of credit on his oath in [illegible] court of juftice. On his crofs examination by *Mr. O'Grady*, Major Witherington acknowledged [illegible] difcredit of *Mr. Reynolds* on his oath, [illegible] from what he had fworn [illegible] the [illegible] few days in that court, and partly [illegible] which he had faid which the witnefs deemed an injuftice to his own character; not acquainted with the prifoner, nor had ever, to his knowledge, feen him before.

William Cope, Efq. again examined, faid that he knew *Mr. Reynolds* many years, and from that knowledge believed him to be as deferving of credit on his oath, in a court of juftice, as any perfon he knows.

Crofs-examined by *Mr. Curran*: He depofed entertaining the fame opinion of *Mr. Reynolds* now and in February laft——that it never occurred to him whether he (R.) was capable of violating the oath of allegiance, and he fuppofed no honeft man would, but the united oath was an exception to this rule, inafmuch as it was a deception on the public mind——and, as ftated by *Mr. Reynolds* himfelf, might be taken by a perfon without his knowing the real object of it: never heard the pretty anecdote of a pitch fheet; did not think *Mr. R.* capable of hurrying an old woman out of the world with cream of tartar, or tartar emetic; heard that *Mrs. Witherington* was accuftomed to drink freely of fpirits.

Mr. Furlong depofed ftrongly to the character of the witnefs, Reynolds, and that from a knowledge of feven years, believed him worthy of credit in a court of juftice on his oath.

The Rev. Thos. Kingfbury, on his direct evidence, depofed fimilarily to the credit of *Mr. Reynolds*, from a knowledge of four years ftanding.

On his crofs-examination by *Mr. Curran*, he faid that it was not him by whom *Mr. Reynolds* was married, or attended his mother-in-law in her laft moments; he was not of rank yet to be a fpiritual Doctor——only a mafter of arts; heard in court of the pitched fheet, and no where elfe; has been very intimate in *Mr. Reynold's* family, and never heard of his prefcribing tartar emetic, or his having been guilty of perjury——that he built his opinion of *Mr. R.* on his moral character, and the rectitude of his conduct; did think there was fuch a thing as an hypocrite, but not that *Mr. Reynolds* was one.

The evidence on both fides having clofed here, *Mr. G. Ponfonby*, as counfel for the prifoner, fpoke to evidence for an hour and an half.

He was replied to by *Mr. Saurin*; after which Judge Chamberlaine charged the jury——He firft laid down the law of high treafon both in England and Ireland, and reafoned upon the juft diftinctions which the act of the 7th William III. made. He next went over the courfe of evidence, and pointedly remarked, that if Reynolds was not a true witnefs, he muft have been a prophet, as the meeting he foretold actually came to pafs, and the intentions he afcribed to the traitorous fociety who fent delegates there, fo woefully exemplified in the cruel and atrocious rebellion which actually broke out. If prifoner, he faid, meant fairly to difprove Reynolds' evidence, why not bring forward Dillon, Wilfon and M'Cann, to whom he alluded, all living men, within the vicinity——men whom Reynolds alledged he affociated with, and with the two former in the prifoner's company. As to the pains which has been taken to vilify Reynolds' character and do away his teftimony, he faw but one point capable of fhaking his credit, that of the contradiction between him and Cornet Witherington, refpecting the period of his mother furviving the medicine which was adminiftered to her by Reynolds, and the number of days in which they differed as to wrapping her corpfe in a pitched fheet; but if the idea of Reynolds having adminiftered poifon to her had prevailed in the family at the time of her death, why not examine her attending phyfician and apothecary, and profecute Reynolds for murder, if their informations authorized it?

The Jury retired, and the prifoner claimed the attention of the Court, to know if he might be permitted to fend up to the Jury a written declaration from *J. M'Cann*—"that Bond had no Knowledge of the motive or object of the meeting held at his houfe?" Judge Chamberlaine replied, it was not admiffible in law, elfe he fhould be gratified.

The Jury in a very few minutes returned with a verdict--GUILTY.

The indictment being again read to the prifoner, and being as ufual afked what he had to fay why judgment of death and execution fhould not be pronounced againft him? he made no reply.

Judge *Day* preparatory to paffing fentence, made an affecting addrefs, and then pronounced the prifoner's awful doom in the ordinary form. The prifoner bowed refpectfully, and received with apparent refignation. His whole department excited general fympathy.

Counfel for the Crown, the Attorney General, the Prime Serjeant, the Solicitor General, *Mr. Saurin, Mr. S. O'Grady, Mr. Mayne, Mr. Webber, Mr. Ridegeway.---Agent; Thomas Kemmis.*

Counfel for the prifoner, affigned by the Court---Mr. Curran, Mr. G. Ponfonby---Affiftant Counfel; Mr. M'Nally, Mr. Green---Agent, Mr. Johnfton.

CORK: Printed by JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)*——*This Paper is publifhed at the Cork Herald Office, No. 48, Grattan-ftreet, where Advertifements, Effays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

The Cork Herald:

OR, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.—No. 52.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1798. [Price, Four-pence.

JUST PUBLISHED,

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THE CHILDREN OF THE ABBEY,

In Two large Vols. Price, 6s. 6d.——Sold in London at 16s.

☞ THE Avidity with which this truly interesting NOVEL has been purchased in *England*, having caused *Two Editions* to run out of Print in the space of a *few Weeks*, and the repeated Enquiries for it in this City, induced the above Booksellers to publish a *new Edition*. Aug. 4.

DANIEL CALLAGHAN,

WILL SELL BY AUCTION,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

At his Stores, SOUTH-MALL, at 12 o'Clock,

On Monday, the 13th Instant,

13 Punchns. Old JAMAICA RUM, of high Proof and Flavour;

15 Hhds. of Choice Wrapper TOBACCO.

Three Months Credit, or 2*d* per pound, Discount. Aug. 4

BALLYGRIFFIN,

THE Seat of the late JAMES LOMBARD, Esq. beautifully situated, four Miles below MALLOW, on the *Blackwater*, TO BE LET, OR SOLD, with or without the *Furniture* of the House. The House and Offices are in excellent Order; the Land in good Heart, and well cropped, with *Hay* and *Corn*, which the taker may have at a Valuation. Every Information will be given at *Lombard's Town*, near MALLOW, and PATRICK HALLAHAN, the Steward, at *Ballygriffin*, will shew the Premises. Aug. 4.

NO TIME TO LOSE!!

Drawing Commences 24th Instant:

WHOLE TICKETS, HALVES,

QUARTERS, EIGTHS,

And SIXTEENTHS of TICKETS, in the greatest Variety of Numbers, and at the most reduced *Dublin* Prices, now on Sale, at No. 6, NEW BUILDINGS, *Castle-Street*. July 7.

MANSION-HOUSE.

JULY 31.

AMOUNT of Benefactions received to this day by the Mayor, for the Relief of the Widows and Children of such Soldiers as have fallen, or may fall, in the present Rebellion, including Donations from the following Ladies:

	£.	s.	d.
Mrs. Bousfield,	5	13	9
Mrs. Kiely,	5	13	9
Mrs. Creagh,	5	13	9
Mrs. Gray,	11	7	6
Miss Hutchinson,	5	13	9
	34	2	6
Gentlemen's Subscriptions,	528	9	0
	£. 562	11	6

Further Benefactions for this laudable purpose continue to be received by the Mayor, and at the Bank of Messrs. Kellett and Co.

CLARKE'S-MARSH

PORTER BREWERY.

FOWKE, GIBBINGS, AND CO.

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they are at present provided with a considerable Stock of

PORTER, much approved of.

☞ They can with confidence Repeat their assurance to those who are pleased to favor them with their Commands, that a regular and ample supply during the Summer may be depended on. June 16.

WE, the undersigned, have heard with the truest and most grateful sense of pleasure, the very Gallant and Glorious Conduct of his Majesty's Forces, (Troops of the Line, Militia Fencibles and Yeomanry,) employed in putting down the present Rebellion, and punishing the base attempts to subvert our happy Constitution; and wishing to declare our firm intention to uphold and support the King's Troops, and to substitute ourselves as the Protectors of those Families whose Relations have fallen in this service of their King and Country do enter into a Subscription for this purpose; and do hereby call upon and invite all his Majesty's Loyal Subjects to afford their mite towards so laudable a purpose.

	£.	s.	d.
General Sir James Stewart,	50	0	0
Brig. Gen. Sir Charles Ross,	25	0	0
Serjeant Chatterton,	25	0	0
William Chatterton, capt. Enniskiliners,	11	7	6
John Stewart, capt. Enniskiliners,	11	7	6
Richard Hare,	22	15	0
John Pedder,	11	7	6
Richard Perry,	11	7	6
George Stevelly, Royal C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Thomas Harding, R. C. Volunteers,	5	13	9
Edward Wilmott,	5	13	9
M. R. Westropp, R. C. V.	11	7	6
Hugh Baker, R. C. V.	11	7	6
James Chatterton, R. C. V.	11	7	6
John Cuthbert, Jun. R. C. V.	11	7	6
Edward Pope, R. C. V.	5	13	9
Anthony Edwards, R. C. V.	5	13	9
N. Massey,	11	7	6
Wm. Hodder,	11	7	6
Ralph Westropp	5	13	9
Henry S. Persse, Lt. L. C. L.	5	13	9
Bernard Shaw,	11	7	6
Wm. Maxwell,	11	7	6
Henry Bagnell,	5	13	9
Marcus Lynch,	5	13	9
Isaac Morgan,	11	7	6
William Smith,	100	0	0
Sir John Gilman, R. C. V.	11	7	6
George Jack,	11	7	6
John Martin,	5	13	9
Lieut. Col. Brownrigg,	11	7	6
Major Gray,	11	7	6
Charles Creed,	11	7	6
Morgan Colwell,	5	13	9
D. Lombard,	3	8	3
Joseph Rogers,	5	13	9
Savage French,	22	15	0
Mrs. Robinet,	11	7	6
Michael Morrison,	5	13	9
Thomas Gibbings,	5	13	9
Strettle Jackson,	5	13	9
Major Gibbings,	11	7	6
Michael Wood,	17	1	3
John Cuthbert, sen.	11	7	6
Mrs. Judkin Fitzgerald,	5	13	9
Austin Shinkwin,	5	13	9
Simeon Hardy,	1	2	9
John Latham,	11	7	6
George Collis,	5	13	9
Nicholas Francis Coppinger,	22	15	0
William Hoare,	1	2	9
Daniel Callaghan,	5	13	9
Daniel Lane,	5	13	9
A Poor Man's Mite,	11		4½
Samuel Cooper Austen,	5	13	9
Bradshaw Popham,	2	5	6
Leycester and M'Calls,	34	2	6
John Newman, *Dromore*,	11	7	6
John Thompson,	11	7	6
John Logan,	1	2	9
Benjamin Parven,	1	2	9
Mark Osborne,	2	5	6
D. Denny,	2	5	6
Thomas Biggs,	11	7	6
Thomas White,	3	8	3
David Deane,	2	5	6
Peter Morgan, *Bridestown*,	5	13	9
George Baker,	11	7	6
Jeffry Beasly and son,	5	13	9
Joseph Woodley,	11	7	6
James Ingram,	2	5	6
Edward D. Freeman,	11	7	6
George Fuller,	1	2	9
Jeremiah O'Reily,	1	2	9
Bat. Sullivan,	3	8	3
Ant. Edwards, { Profits on printing the Bulletin. }	9	2	0
John Cotter	5	13	9
William Harris, *Apollo*,	11	7	6
Christopher Allen,	3	8	3
Rev. John Lombard,	5	13	9
Doctor Gibbings,	6	16	6
Robert Stevelly,	5	13	9

Further Subscriptions will be received by Captain WESTROPP, *Royal Cork Volunteers*, Marlborough-Street. JUNE 9.

JULY LOTTERY.

Irish State Lottery,

COMMENCES DRAWING JULY 24, 1798.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		Value of Each.		Total Value.
2	of	£. 10,000	is	£. 20,000
2	- -	5,000	- -	10,000
3	- -	2,000	- -	6,000
10	- -	500	- -	5,000
30	- -	100	- -	3,000
60	- -	50	- -	3,000
8,100	- -	10	- -	81,000
	First drawn Blank 13th Day			1,000
	Do. - - 14th Day			1,000
	Do. - - 15th Day			2,000
	Do. - - 16th Day			1,000
	Do. - - 17th Day			5,000
	Do. - - 18th Day			1,000
	Do. - - 19th Day			10,000
	First drawn Ticket,			500
	First drawn Ticket the last morning.			500
21,793	Blanks.			
				£. 150,000

☞ TICKETS and SHARES, *in the greatest variety of Numbers, now on Sale at No.* 6, New-Buildings, CASTLE-STREET. July 4.

FOR SALE,

AT the Stores of DOMINICK WATERS, SONS and CO Red Port Wine of superior Quality, in Pipes and Hhds. The Credit they will give on the sale of this Article, when the Security is undeniable, must secure them a *decided preference.*

They have also for sale,

Very fine Martinique Coffee in Barrels,
Prime Vinegar in Hhds.
First Quality Hops in Pockets,——and
East India Sugar in Bags, equal in colour and quality to Lump.

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Will let his HOUSE on the Black-rock road,

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HAS Accommodations for a few PASSENGERS; will Sail in a few Days.

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ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF

The Rt. Worshipful KINGSMILL BERRY, Esq. MAYOR.

The middle Price of Wheat 3*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* per Quarter; with an allowance to the Baker of 12*s.* on the White and Wheaten, and 12*s.* on the Household.

Cork, August 8, 1798.

WHITE.			WHEATEN.			HOUSEHOLD.		
	lb.	*oz.* *dr.*		*lb.*	*oz.* *dr.*		*lb.*	*oz.* *dr.*
1 *pen.*	0	4 4	1 *pen.*	0	6 7	1 *pen.*	0	8 7
2 *pen.*	0	9 1	2 *pen.*	0	13 6	2 *pen.*	1	1 7
3 *pen.*	0	13 7	3 *pen.*	1	4 6	3 *pen.*	1	10 7
4 *pen.*	1	2 3	4 *pen.*	1	11 5	4 *pen.*	2	3 7
6 *pen.*	1	11 5	6 *pen.*	2	9 4	6 *pen.*	3	5 6

KINGSMILL BERRY, MAYOR.

LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 31, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, June 12, 1798.

SIR,

I have to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that since my letter to you of the 13th ult. the undermentioned French privateers, belonging to Guadaloupe, have been captured at the periods and by the ships and vessels of his Majesty's squadron under my command, as against their names expressed:

By the Matilda, Captain Mitford, 29th ult. to windward of Antigua, L'Annibal brig of 14 guns and 97 men.

By the Lapwing, Captain Harvey, 29th ult. off St Bartholomew's, L'Intrepid sloop, of 10 guns and 58 men.

By the Charlotte armed sloop, commanded by Lieutenant John Williams, 29th ult. off Dominica, La Mort schooner, of 4 guns and 36 men.

Neither of the above privateers had made any captures since their leaving Guadaloupe.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

THE HAMBURGH MAIL.

RASTADT,

JULY 12.

The anxiety which the sudden breaking up of the conferences at Selz had occasioned, has now greatly subsided.

Citizen Roberjot, the third French Plenipotentiary to the Congress at Rastadt, arrived here on the evening of the 10th from the Hague. His legitimation will take place to-morrow. He appears to make preparations for a long stay.

It is well known that the French Ministers at Rastadt have hitherto only been legitimated by the decree of the Directory at Paris, by which they were appointed Envoys to the Congress; but on the 9th inst. they gave in to the Austrian Minister, and next day to the Directory of Mentz, a formal full power to conclude and sign a peace.

Another Letter, same Date.

The breaking up, or rather the conclusion of the conferences at Seltz, occasioned for several days the greatest alarm. At several Courts all the most valuable effects were packed up for flight, and couriers and estafettes were sent off, every way, with intelligence that war was inevitable. These fears are now, however, succeeded by very flattering hopes. First, great stress is laid on the official declaration of the Austrian Minister, that the negociation at Seltz had no connection with those at Rastadt. Count Metternich and Count Lehrbach both held this language. Secondly, the completion of the full powers of the French Ministers, which hitherto were imperfect, seems to justify our hopes of peace; and thirdly, the arrival of the Minister Roberjot at this moment, appears to be another favourable sign of the peaceable disposition of the French Government.

We are sure that the Prussian Legation has declared, that in case a rupture should take place between Austria and France, the King of Prussia would require the French Government to acknowledge the neutrality of the Empire, and stipulate that the Beligerent armies should not enter its territory—and that his Prussian Majesty Majesty would consider a refusal to accede to this proposition as a declaration of war.

The proposal made by the Envoy of Mentz, in the last sitting of the Deputation, to present projects to complete treaties of peace, and discuss them article by article, meets with great approbation. It is likewise believed, that, at last, verbal conferences will be admitted between the Deputation and the French Ministers. It is expected, that immediately after the legitimation of Roberjot, the French answer to the last note of the Deputation will be delivered in.

VIENNA,

JULY 11.

According to the dispatches received from Count Cobenzel, who is soon expected here, all remaining disputes with France have been amicably adjusted; to which accommodation the Directory itself lent a friendly hand.

The recruiting ordered in our army, had in it nothing extraordinary, but was intended merely to fill up the vacancies in the regiments, which had happened by sickness, &c.

FRANKFORT,

JULY 14.

The report of the march of some French detachments into the teritory of Wirtemburgh, is not confirmed.

Orders have been sent from Paris to Mentz, to supply that fortress with provisions, and all military necessaries, that it may be in a proper state of defence, in case of any emergence.

MILAN,

JULY 1.

The Ligurians, in consequence of an order from Paris, have concluded an Armistice with the Sardinians, and all hostilities have ceased.

They had divided their troops against Piedmont into two bodies, and called them the Army of the West and the Trans appenine Army.

A camp for 15,000 French troops is to be immediately formed in the neighbourhood of Modena.

It is said that the Ligurians will retain the Piedmontese town of Lanzo, the inhabitants of which had sent Deputies to Genoa, requesting to be united with the Ligurian Republic. The King of Naples will receive an Indemnification for it in the vicinity of Novi.

NAPLES,

JUNE 21.

When the French fleet, under Buonaparte, in the beginning of the present month, appeared off Sicily, the Viceroy of that Island sent an officer to the commander, to offer him any necessaries he might want. The officer on his way met an Adjutant of General Buonaparte, who had landed to renew assurances of the harmony and friendship existing between the French Republic and the King of Naples. The French Adjutant thanked the Neapolitan officer for the polite offers of the Viceroy; and the officer returned to quiet the fears of the Inhabitants of Sicily, who were apprehensive of hostilities from the French. After the French fleet had taken in some necessary supplies at Girgenti, it continued its course to Malta, which Island it took, as is already known.

THE CORK HERALD.

We have received the English Mails to the 30th inst. inclusive, from which we select the following Intelligence.

PARIS,

JULY 26.

A report is in circulation, that according to letters received from Marseilles at Grenoble, there has been an engagement between the French fleet commanded by Admiral Bruyeis, and that commanded by Rear-Admiral Nelson. These letters state, that two English ships were sunk, and that four of them are in possession of the French, and that the force of Nelson is thus diminished three-fourths!!!

The English prisoners taken in the engagement near Lyons have left Lisle to repair to Paris.—They are to be exchanged, but it is not yet known on what conditions. Gen. Coote, who commanded the disembarkation, is to repair to Fontainblean.

The English squadron off the heights of Dunkirk, has taken a Swedish frigate and eighteen transports, laden with naval stores destined for Toulon.

It is almost certain, that the Courier who arrived lately from Constantinople, has come to demand some explanation respecting the destination of our fleet in the Mediterranean. The Ottoman Ambassador had a few days ago a long conference with the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

It is said that a cutter, called la Lodi, going to Malta, and having on board Tallien, has been taken by the English.

LONDON,

AUGUST 1.

The following is the present number of officers in the British Navy, according to their respective rank, viz. Admirals 102—Post Captains 520—Commanders 359—Lieutenants 2008—2986.

The Naval stations of our fleets and Commanders, on the 1st of July, were as follow:

Commanders.	*Where.*
Bridport, Lord	French coast.
Bligh, R. R. Esq.	West Indies.
Curtis, Sir Roger	Lisbon,
Christian, Sir C.	Cape of G. Hope.
Duncan, Lord	North Seas.
Frederick, T. L. Esq.	Lisbon.
Gardener, Sir Alan	Cruizing.
Harvey, H. Esq.	West Indies.
Kingsmill, R. Esq.	Cork.
King, Sir P.	Plymouth.
Lutwitge, S. Esq.	Sheerness.
Nelson, Sir H.	Mediterranean.
Onslow, Sir R.	North Seas.
Orde, Sir John	Lisbon.
Parker, Sir P. Bart.	Portsmouth.
Parker, Sir H.	W. Indies, N. Mole.
Parker, Sir Wm.	Lisbon.
Peyton, J. Esq.	Downs.
Rainier, P. Esq.	East Indies.
Strachan, Sir R. J. Bart.	Coast of France.
Seymour, Lord H.	Channel.
Thompson, Sir C.	Cruizing.
Vincent, Lord	Off Cadiz.
Vandeput, G. Esq.	Halifax.
Waldegrave, Hon. W.	Portsmouth.

A considerable number of fishing-boats, protected by a cutter, on the 19th, came out of La Hogue. The Fly and Pegasus got under weigh from the islands of St. Marcou, to attack them, when a large gun-brig, carrying several 24 pounders, left La Hogue for their support. Sir Richard Strachan, in the Diamond, who was at some distance, immediately saw a crowd of sail, and obliged them to take shelter under the guns of Tantehon.

Mr. Williams, Lieutenant of the Sea-Horse frigate, whose gallant conduct is so prominently noticed in Capt. Foote's letter to Lord St. Vincent, is promoted by the Lords of the Admiralty to the rank of master and commander.

When Captain Grey left the British Fleet on the 2d inst. no intelligence had been received of the capture of Malta, and it was in London that he was first made acquainted with the circumstance. Sir R. Calder reports a meeting between the two fleets as highly probable, and in the event of an action, has no doubt of the most splendid success.

The Hamburh mail due on Wednesday last, arrived this morning. It brings no interesting intelligence that has not been anticipated by the French Papers.

Mr. Gerry, the American Envoy, had not left Paris on the 25th instant, though passports had been furnished him for that purpose on the 15th instant. These passports were accompanied by a letter from Talleyrand Perrigord [the publication of which, from its length, we must delay until Tuesday] In this the French Minister charges on the American Government the failure of the negociation; and in a Postscript, dated three days after the the letter, he adds, that fresh provocation is every day given to France, alluding to the defensive laws which America has lately passed respecting the arming of vessels, and the suspension of commerce with France. "Such is however, the repugnance of the French Republic to commence hostilities (says Tallerand) that the Directory content themselves with only placing a momentary embargo on American ships, for which they may be afterwards indemnified."

The latest bulletin from Rastadt, is dated on the 19th July. It contains the reply of the French Ministers to the Deputation of the Empire. In this, the French insist on every demand which they have made respecting the navigation of the Rhine; but they wave their title to the whole of the islands contained in that river, and agree to divide the property according to the side on which the islands shall be. They refuse to vary from their demands respecting Cassel, the Fort of Mars, and the teritory adjoining, which cannot be separated from Mentz, of which they have always considered as part. The existence of Ehrenbreitstein being incompatible with that of Coblentz, they insist on its demolition. With respect to Kehl, they renounce all pretensions to the redoubts of that fortress. They consider the objection to the establishment of commercial bridges at Huninguen as frivolous; and persist in their resolutions respecting the Nobility concerned in the ceded teritory; and respecting the transfer of debts secured on the property on the left bank of the Rhine, to that which is to be given on the right. The French Plenipotentiaries conclude their Note with requesting an explicit answer to these points, as the determine the future progress of the negociation.

Jamaica papers and letters reached town yesterday by the mail, to the 16th of June. The most material news contained in them is, an account of an expedition which had been fitted out at Jeremie, under the direction of General Maitland, which was intended to make an attack on Aux Cayes. The last advices which arrived at Jamaica from Jeremie stated, that several vessels and transports were already collected, and they were only waiting for their last reinforcements, which were daily expected from the different islands. The whole force was to amount to 10,000 men. Several Frenchmen had left Jamaica, and went passengers in the ships that sailed on the 14th for Jeremie, on their way to Aux Cayes, on the presumption that it was in the possession of the English.

On the 12th of June, Earl Balcarres, Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica, opened the Assembly with an appropriate speech, in which he set forth the daring outrages which had been committed by the runaway slaves, who had associated themselves for rebellious purposes. He observed, that forces had been actually sent after them into the woods, which, it was hoped, would be found sufficient to reduce them. He concluded by observing, that as the quelling of these disturbances would naturally occasion considerable expence, he had no doubt the Assembly would provide for it with their usual patriotism and zeal. The papers, explaining the nature of the disturbances, were laid upon the table.

The homeward bound fleet sailed from port Antonio on the 12th ult. with a fair wind, and a strong convoy.

Private letters from Earl St. Vincent's fleet speak with great confidence of a speedy peace between Spain and this country. The business is supposed to be negociating between the Noble Admiral and the Spanish court, and it is supposed that Sir R. Calder brought home dispatches of a more important nature than the account of the capture of La Sensible. Certain it is, that flags of truce pass very frequently between the ships of the two commanders in chief in and off Cadiz, and a pacific understanding seems to subsist between them.

A letter is received from on board the Sea Horse frigate, dated the 29th of June, two days later than Capt. Foote's letter in the Gazette. It appears that Capt Foote had been in search of Admiral Nelson for several days, and had looked into Tripoli and other ports to the southward, in the hopes of hearing of him, but in vain. The Le Sensible mounted 40 guns, though only carrying nominally 36. The cause of so many of our men being wounded, arose from the French throwing a *flinkpot* thro' one of the port holes.

Capt. Hay, who lately went passenger to Lisbon in the Alliance frigate, is appointed by Lord St. Vincent to the command of La Sensible, frigate, with the rank of Post Captain. The French frigate was manned by small draughts from every ship in the fleet.

Naval Court Martial.

On the 12th ult. a Court Martial was held on board his Majesty's ship Prince, before Cadiz, in pursuance of an order from Earl St. Vincent to try the Right Hon. Henry Paulet, Captain of his Majesty's ship Thalia, on a charge exhibited against him by Lieut. Robert Forbes, of said ship, for "behaving in an infamous, scandalous and oppressive manner, by striking him publicly on the quarter-deck, when in the execution of his office thereby committing a breach of the 33d article of war."

The Members of the Court were—

Sir Roger Curtis, Bart. President.

Sir Wm. Parker, Bart. Rear Adm. of the Red.
Sir John Orde, Bt. Rear Adm. of the White.
Thomas Lenox Frederick, Esq. Rear Adm. of the Blue.
Sir Robert Calder, Knt. Captain of the Fleet.

Capt. Collingwood	Capt. Peter Aplin
—— Henry Savage	—— John Knight
—— J. Child Purvis	—— Geo. Murray
—— John Markham	—— W. O'Brien Drury

Lieutenant Francis Williams, of the Marines, sworn.

Lieut. Forbes.—Were you on the quarter-deck of the Thalia on the forenoon of the 4th of June?—A. I was.

Lieut. Forbes.—Relate to the Court what you saw or heard pass between his Lordship and me—A. The first thing I heard his Lordship say to Lieut. Forbes was, "If this is your method of carrying on duty, where you learnt it, God in Heaven knows, for I do not." A short time afterward, I heard his Lordship charge Lieutenant Forbes with disrespect. Soon after his Lordship called to the Captain at the main-top, and said "I thought you had sailed long enough with me, Mr. Rawlinson, to have known my method of carrying on the duty better." On which Rawlinson said, "I thought Mr. Forbes had ordered me." I neither saw nor heard any thing further.

Joseph King, belonging to his Majesty's ship Thalia, sworn.

Lieut. Forbes.—Was you at the wheel on the forenoon of the 4th of June?—A. Yes.

Lieut. Forbes.—Tell the Court what words you heard pass between his Lordship and me—and whether you saw his Lordship strike me?—A. I was at the wheel. I heard Mr. Forbes hail the main-top, and told them to stand by to take in the top-gallant studding sails and royals. Mr. Forbes went forward to the gang-way, and hailed the fore-top; I did not take notice what it was he said to the fore-top. I did not hear; I was at the wheel whilst he was forward on the larboard gangway; the men that were in the main-top let the main-top-gallant studding sail a great way down, and let go the weather royal sheet, and let the royal yard a great way down the mast. In the mean time Lord Henry came upon deck, and talked to Mr, Forbes very much; but I could not hear every word he said to him; but I heard him tell Lieut. Forbes he did not do his duty in a manner like an officer. Mr. Forbes said he did his duty as well as it lay in his power to do. My Lord said, if you do not do your duty better, upon his word and honour he would try him by a court-martial. Mr. Forbes looked up in the main-top, and I saw my Lord strike him with his right hand. Mr. Forbes turned round and said, "Recollect, my Lord, you have struck me." I heard nothing else—I was relieved at the wheel at 9 o'clock.

Sir R. Curtis. What part of Lieutenant Forbes did his Lordship strike? A. He struck the back part of his head; I can't tell whether it was with his hand or fist. I did not see him strike him more than once. Lieutenant Forbes's back was towards Lord Henry, and he was looking up in the main-top. I do not know whether he was giving orders to the main-top or not.

Captain Purvis.—Was the captain talking to the lieutenant at the instant he struck him? A. Not at that instant, he had been speaking to him before.

Lord H. Paulet.—Did I strike Lieut. Forbes with an extended open hand, or an uplifted arm? A. I can't say whether my lord had a doubled fist, or an open hand.

Lord H. Paulet.—In what manner did I touch him?—The evidence described the manner by sweeping his arm before the court.

Lord H. Paulet.—Do you not believe it possible for me to have stretched my arm out, as you have described, to shew Mr. Forbes round, or call his attention to me, and from the agitation I was then in, touched the back of his head or neck instead of his shoulder, as I might have intended? A. Such a thing might be, I cannot tell; I did not know my Lord's intentions.

Peter Hughes, private marine belonging to his Majesty's ship Thalia, sworn.

Lieut. Forbes.—Was you on the quarter-deck in the forenoon of the 4th. A. I was.

Lieut. Forbes. State to the court what words you heard pass between his lordship and me at that time? A. The first thing that began, the captain came on the quarter-deck; to the best of my knowledge, he had given Mr. Forbes an order to stand by to take in the royals and studding sails. Mr. Forbes repeated the orders to the men in the top. Mr. Forbes went forward on the largang-way; the captain asked him what made him see the duty done so? and desired he would look sharper the next time. Mr. Forbes said, he did not give an order only for the men to stand by to take them in. My lord and Mr. Forbes had some words, I cannot recollect where; they were betwixt the binnacle and the wheel, as near as possible on the larboard side of the quarter-deck. The captain and Mr. Forbes had been talking, and Mr. Forbes turned his back, and looked into the top. As far as I understood, the captain asked Mr Forbes if he meant to insult him "by turning your back to me; I am your captain."—Mr. Forbes said, "I did not mean to insult you." The captain, during the time he made mention of that word, struck him with his open right hand on the back of the head: I was standing by the mizen mast, on the same side of the quarter-deck.

Lieutenant Forbes.—Did you hear me say to his Lordship that he struck me? A. I heard you say, "Recollect, my Lord, you struck me."

Lieutenant Forbes. What reply did his Lordship make to me then? A. "I have."

Sir John Orde. Did you see whether Lieutenant Forbes took his hat off to Lord Henry when he came on deck, or when he was speaking to him? A. He did when he was speaking to him on the larboard side of the quarter-deck; my Lord pulled off his hat first, and then Lieutenant Forbes did.

Sir John Orde—Had Lieutenant Forbes his hat on when he received the blow you describe to have been given, and did it fall off on the occasion? A. He had his hat on, and it did not fall off, that I saw.

Sir John Orde. Might not the words "I have," which you have described to have been made use of in reply by Lord Henry to Lieutenant Forbes, have been an answer to some other remark, than "Lord Henry, you have struck me?" A. His Lordship said, "I have," instantly after the Lieutenant said, "You have struck me;" and I think it was an answer to it.

Lord Henry Paulet. You have said Mr Forbes pulled his hat off; was it before or after you say I struck him? A. I cannot tell positively the time.

Lord Henry Paulet.——From the manner in which you have described I struck Lieutenant Forbes, do you not believe it possible for me to have stretched my arm out to shew Mr. Forbes round to call his attention to me; and from the agitation I was then in, might have touched the back of his head or neck, instead of his shoulder, as I might have intended? A. As far as my understanding, and the best of my opinion goes, it was intended as a blow.

Lord Henry Paulet. Can you swear that I lifted my arm up, or aimed any blow at Mr. Forbes? A. I can swear, that I saw the blow given.

Thomas Cox, Mariner sworn.

Lieutenant Forbes. —— Was you on the quarter-deck on the 4th of June? A. I was.

Lieutenant Forbes. —— Did you see his Lordship strike at that time. A. I will tell the gentlemen what I saw, and they may call it what they like. I saw his Lordship hit Mr. Forbes a pat on the right side of his hat with his right hand.

Lieutenant Forbes.——Relate to the court all that you heard and saw pass between his Lordship and me at that time. A. I saw Mr. Forbes's back to his Lordship, and directly my Lord hit Mr. Forbes a pat on the side of the hat—"Mr. Forbes," said he, "do you turn your back to me when I am speaking to you?"——I saw Mr. Forbes turn to the right, very nigh to the right-about, and I heard Mr. Forbes say to my Lord, "Recollect, my Lord, you struck me;" and my Lord said, "I did." I saw my Lord move a pace to the right, pull of his hat, and desired Mr. Forbes to do so likewise. I heard my lord say to Mr. Forbes, if he did not mind and do his duty better, he should be obliged to try him by a court-martial; and this was said before and after the pat. I was standing on the starboard aside, abreast of the mizen-mast, or rather before it. His lordship, before he stepped forward to give Mr. Forbes the pat, stood about three yards before me; Mr. Forbes was standing between the capstern and the binnacle.

Sir Roger Curtis.——Did you hear lieutenant Forbes say to lord Henry, I do not mean to insult you? A. I think I heard somewhat to that effect.

Captain Paulet spoke in defence. After which the court declared.

" That the court was of opinion, that the charge had been proved againſt the priſoner, lord Henry Paulet, and did therefore adjudge him to be diſmiſſed from his Majeſty's ſervice; but, in conſideration of the whole circumſtances of the caſe, the court did heartily preſume to recommend him as a proper object for his majeſty's moſt gracious conſideration."

TORBAY,

JULY 29.

Lord Bridport is arrived here with the Atlas, Barfleur, Glory, Impeteux, and Royal George men of war, and Amelia frigate. Left Admiral Gardner on Wedneſday laſt, with 13 ſail of the line off Uſhant.

DUBLIN,

AUGUST 4.

ANNIVERSARY OF
Mr. J. C. BERESFORD's ELECTION,
As Repreſentative in Parliament for the City of DUBLIN.

Tueſday upwards of 400 perſons ſelected for their firm and honourable attachment to our gracious Sovereign, and our glorious Conſtitution, dined together at the Riding-houſe in Marlborough green in commemoration of that day ſo auſpicious to the intereſts of the city of Dublin, and the integrity of our conſtitutional eſtabliſhment—that day on which J. C. Beresford, Eſq. was returned a Repreſentative in Parliament for the metropolis of Ireland, and returned by the moſt honourable unanimity of its Electors.

In the motives of this commemoration, and the original occaſion, were compriſed the ſtrong and deſerved veneration which the citizens of Dublin entertain for the revered father of their repreſentative, the Right Hon. John Beresford, whoſe long and undeviating attentions to the trade and commercial intereſts of this city have been ſuch as to challenge the reſpect and the gratitude of all who can appreciate or be operated on by ſuch a ſeries of important ſervices; nor was it leſs remembered, that on the day of Mr. J. C. Beresford's Election for the City, the metropolis was taken out of the hands of a Jacobin faction, which had heretofore by clamour and by terror nominated to the Repreſentation of Dublin men, one of whom was never known in Parliament, and the other of whom had betrayed the immediate intereſts of his conſtituents.

Of thoſe aſſembled on this occaſion, it is needleſs to ſay that they were the warm and zealous friends of Mr. Beresford, when we ſtate them to be the friends of our Sovereign and our Conſtitution, and it is equally ſuperfluous to mention, that among ſuch men, acted upon by ſuch honourable, loyal and virtuous feelings, conviviality and ſocial pleaſure received every addition that could heighten and improve them.

The dinner was the moſt various and elegant that the ſeaſon could poſſibly afford, of the moſt exquiſite quality and the greateſt abundance. Loyalty and friendſhip gave new pleaſures to the glaſs, and ſeveral toaſts ſuited to the occaſion were given, many of them poſſeſſing great excellence of originality and application. Muſic combined with wit to render the feſtivity of the day complete; many excellent ſongs were excellently ſung, and the company did not ſeparate until an advanced hour in the morning.

Among the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſonages preſent were the Marquis of Waterford, Archbiſhop of Tuam, Lord Kilwarden, Lord Cole, the Right Hon. John Beresford, the Right Hon. Col. Roſs, the Rt. Hon. George Ogle, the Hon. Captain Anneſley, Dean Beresford, the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen James, Manders, Poole, Vance and ſeveral others of the board, Sir St. George O'Kelly, the High Sheriffs, and a number of the moſt reſpectable citizens.

Among the toaſts given were the following:

The King, and may he long continue to reign the father of his People.
The Prince of Wales.
The Royal Family,
Proſperity to Ireland, and a downfall to all its enemies.
His Excellency the Marquis Cornwallis.
The Earl of Camden, the late upright viceroy of Ireland.
The Earl of Weſtmoreland.
The Defenders of their Country, the Yeomanry of Ireland.
General Lake, and the Army and Militia of Ireland.
The Glorious Memory of William III.
The Orange Lodges of Ireland, increaſe, ſpirit, and unanimity to them.
The Wooden Walls of England.
The Duke of York, and the Army of England.
The Lord Chancellor, and may he long continue to adminiſter juſtice.
The Firſt of July, 1690.
The Glorious Firſt of Auguſt.
That ſteady friend to his country, the Earl of Carhampton.
The Marquis of Waterford, the uniform ſupporter of the intereſts of his country.

The Marquis roſe, and in a very polite manner returned thanks.

The Marquis of Townſhend.
The Marquis of Buckingham.
The Archbiſhop of Tuam, and the Church of Ireland, as by law eſtabliſhed, and may it never be ſhaken.

The Archbiſhop expreſſed his acknowledgments for the honor done him.

The Rt. Hon. J. Beresford, and the Revenue of Ireland.

The Commiſſioner in very handſome terms thanked the company for their marked attention to him and his family.

The Hon. Captain Anneſley, and the Revenue Yeomanry.
The City of Dublin, and proſperity to it.
The free and independent Electors of the city of Dublin, and the Anniverſary of that day on which they unanimouſly elected their preſent worthy, upright, and faithful Repaeſentative, John Claudius Beresford, Eſq.

Mr. J. C. Beresford roſe, and expreſſed himſelf highly honoured at being called by the free and unbiaſſed ſuffrage of the truly reſpectable Proteſtant Electors of Dublin, men who he knew were ſtrongly attached to their King and Conſtitution. In the cauſe with them he had embarked, to ſupport our happy eſtabliſhment in Church & State, on the exiſtence of which depend ou ſafety and happineſs, and the enjoyment of our deareſt rights, and in ſo glorious a cauſe he was ready to riſk or lay down his life, if neceſſary. Theſe ſincere expreſſions made ſuch an impreſſion upon the company, as drew forth the warmeſt and repeated burſt of applauſe, which obliged Mr. Beresford to ſit down.

Lord Kilwarden, our worthy late Repreſentative in Parliament.

Lord Kilwarden roſe to expreſs his grateful thanks for the high honor formerly conferred on him by the Citizens of Dublin; and ſaid he ſhould ever retain a lively ſenſe of their kindneſs.

The Right Hon. George Ogle, one of the preſent Repreſentatives of the City of Dublin, and Colleague of J. C. Beresford, Eſq.

In a ſhort but impreſſive ſpeech, Mr. Ogle returned thanks for the honor which the company had thus conferred upon him. Called from the camp (where his duty and attachment to his Sovereign and his Country had placed him) to the Senate where the independent Electors of Dublin had conſtituted him their Repreſentative, he would not be leſs zealous in conteſting and maintaining the intereſts of his country and its glorious Conſtitution, in a Parliamentary than in a Military character, and he would devote his life and whatever talents he was proſſeſſed of to the ſupport of our happy Conſtitution, and for ever maintain the Proteſtant Aſcendancy.

The Lord Chancellor will, it is ſaid, ſit on Monday in his court for the hearing of cauſes.

It is ſuppoſed that the Circuits will not commence until early in October.

The Commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer under which the Judges were to have met on Monday, for the trial of Samuel Nelſon, has fallen to the ground, by the Court not having ſat according to the adjournment.

Several Rebel Leaders have ſurrendered themſelves within the laſt few days; ſeveral others have been apprehended by the activity of Major Sirr—Indeed ſuch is the vigilance with which their motions are watched, that no alternative but ſpeedy ſubmiſſion ſeems to remain to theſe traitorous diſturbers of public happineſs.

Yeſterday a further reſpite for one week of the execution of Oliver Bond was granted.

John Chambers, one of the perſons proclaimed for High Treaſon, ſurrendered himſelf yeſterday, and was committed to Kilmainham Gaol.

We hear with much concern, that nocturnal robberies and outrages continue to take place in a moſt alarming degree in the co. of Wicklow; ſeveral houſes have been deſtroyed in the courſe of laſt week by troops of banditti, who, concealed during the day from the moſt earneſt purſuit, are yet enabled under cover of night to extend their depredations over the country.

Holt, the Rebel Leader from Wicklow, was killed at the head of a gang of Traitors ſome days ago at Nobber, county of Meath, by a party of Yeomanry.

The Royal City of Dublin Militia have marched into Tullow and Carnew; to ſuch a lamentable condition is the latter reduced by the rebellion, that excepting two houſes and the pariſh church, not a roof remains in the town to ſhelter the ſoldiery from the preſent inclement weather.

On Wedneſday evening laſt a man was perceived taking a packed parcel out of the Grand Canal, near Maquay-bridge, by two Gentlemen of Capt. Walſhe's company of the Attorneys' Infantry, who ſeized the man, and upon examining the parcel found it to contain eight well-executed ſteel pikes, carefully made up in hay, which were brought to the Captain, and by him ſent to the Secretary's office in the caſtle.

While we congratulate ourſelves in the fond hope that rebellion has met its mortal wound in this country, we cannot enough expreſs our indignation at the pains which are taken both here and in England to revive the ſpirit of its abettors. It is indeed yet too ſoon to juſtify atrocities ſtill freſh in public recollection; the groſs impudence of juſtification, muſt be preceded by the affected candour which palliates where it cannot defend; and even while the horror excited by traitorous barbarity is yet alive in all its force, we ſee Newspapers and Senators who dare with unbluſhing effrontery either to accuſe the moſt excellent Characters in the country as the aggreſſors againſt the Rebels, or excuſing Traitors by Jeſuitical lamentations of the frailty of human nature!—Such are the artifices by which the firſt attempts are made to inſinuate a juſtification of the horrid treaſons committed in Ireland; a ſhort time, and even theſe artifices will be abandoned: knaviſh juſtification will be ſucceeded by inſolent denial, and we do not at all deſpair to hear our Orators and Libellers at a future day hurling all the inſolence of inſuriate ſedition upon the head of the luckieſt Hiſtorian who ſhall dare to ſay that a Rebellion exiſted in Ireland in the Summer of 1798!

The pieces of ordnance, which for ſome time paſt have been ſtationed at the Caſtle gate, Gork-hill, are removed from thence, Government conſidering it no longer neceſſary to obſerve that precaution which was the cauſe of cannon being placed in that ſituation.

Thurſday the Charles, Perkins, with a valuable cargo of tobacco, &c. arrived here from Virginia, after a paſſage of thirty days.

The above mentioned veſſel, with ſeveral others for Europe, was convoyed, for one hundred leagues off the coaſt by the new built States, frigate, the Conſtellation, of 44 guns.

The trial by Court martial of Mr. Hevey, a brewer of the city of Dublin, for treaſonable practices in Kilkenny, occupied the court for ſeveral days at Kilkenny, concluded on Wedneſday. The priſoner was found guilty of the charges in part, and ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years to Botany Bay.

The trial of Mr. P. Hay, at Wexford, by court martial, has not yet terminated. The proſecution for the crown held from Friday to Tueſday laſt, when it adjourned, to give the priſoner time to make his defence. He is allowed a lawyer and an agent. The former is a gentleman of much profeſſional merit, Mr. Buthe; the latter, Mr. Waddy, an eminent attorney. Among the charges againſt the priſoner, he is accuſed of having commanded and fought in two battles with the Rebels, againſt his Majeſty's forces.

Thurſday, the perſons who were apprehended in April laſt, in a boat off the Pigeon-houſe, were diſcharged from the New Gaol, on giving ſecurity for their future good behaviour, and taking the oath of allegiance.

Yeſterday, a meeting of the Corporation of Stationers, &c. was held at their hall, to take into conſideration a notice from the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, directing them to return a Common-council-man, in the room of Mr. John Chambers, who had been diſfranchiſed at the laſt Quarter aſſembly, for being accuſed of treaſon, and having abſconded. It being, however, announced to the meeting, that Mr. Chambers had ſurrendered, and was then in cuſtody, the Corporation after ſome other obſervations from different members on the ſubject, who argued that the buſineſs was now premature, agreed to adjourn for a few days.

An entrenched camp is eſtabliſhed on Gorey-hill, adjoining the town of Gorey, in the county Wexford—and is under the command of Colonel Skerrett.—This force is to be kept up in that quarter during the winter.

Yeſterday, the 5th, or, Royal Iriſh Dragoons, paſſed through this city, on their way from Clonmel, where they had been lately quartered, to Lehaunſtown camp.

In the Dublin Gazette August 4th. are two Proclamations, iſſued by the Marquis Cornwallis and Privy Council—one for withdrawing the barony of Muſkerry from the diviſion of Middleton, and including in that of Cork; the other for altering the diviſions of Carrickfergus and Ballymena. Theſe are the first Proclamations that bear the name of our preſent Viceroy.

CORK.

☞ IT is not without ſome reluctance that the PROPRIETOR of *this Paper* informs ſuch of his *Subſcribers*, as have not Paid their *Half-Yearly Subſcription*, that it will be impoſſible for him in future to have THE CORK HERALD ſent to them, unleſs they comply with his *repeated Requeſts* of Payment.——When the immenſe Expence which is attendant on a Work of this kind is conſidered, ſurely Gentlemen cannot think it Unreaſonable to be called on for ſo *ſmall* a *Quota*, of what the *Proprietor* is obliged to *Advance* at the Stamp and Printing Offices. A CLERK will be ſent immediately to Receive the outſtanding Subſcriptions.

We have pleaſure in informing our readers, that the homeward bound Weſt-India and Leeward Iſland Fleets, amounting in the whole to 187 ſail, have been ſeen going up Channel under convoy.

THE PRIVY COUNSELLOR,

A BALLAD.

There was a Privy Counſellor,
Diſloyal and untrue;
And all his counſel tended much
Old England to undo.

This man to Commons Houſe was ſent,
To plead his country's cauſe,
To guard our liberties and rights,
And to protect our laws.

But faithleſs to this ſacred truſt,
Regardleſs of his friends,
He left the Houſe of parliament
To ſerve his private ends.

The time he choſe to quit his poſt
Was wond'rouſly diſcreet:
'Twas when the mutiny broke out
On board the Britiſh fleet.

But though no more his voice was heard
In England's Parliament;
In Clubs and Taverns ſtill he ſtrove
To kindle diſcontent.

His factious ſpeeches tender all
Rebellion's hand to raiſe,
He gave his Country all his wrath,
The foe had all his praiſe.

No power had Public Virtue's call,
This furious fire to quench;
His *look was Engliſh*, it is true,
But then his *Heart* was *French*.

The King, who ſaw his object was
The People to inflame,
From out the liſt of Counſellors,
Struck his apoſtate name.

So may diſgrace attach on thoſe
Who ſtrive diſgrace to bring,
On Britain's Conſtitution, and
On Britain's noble King.

Oh! let us truſt to men who love
The genuine Freedom's Cauſe,
Who French Fraternity detest,
And Jacobin applauſe.

Men, who will ſteer the Veſſel ſafe,
Tho' Tempests break upon her;
Men, who the Poſt of Danger know
To be the Poſt of Honour!

Oliver Bond, from whom diſcoveries of ſome importance were expected, and whoſe fate has been occaſionally reſpited by the clemency of Government under that belief it is ſaid, begins to cloſe his lips in fancied ſecurity, and appears reſerved and uncommunicative in proportion as he builds his hopes of mercy on what he conceives a ſolid foundation.—Let him beware, the Power that extends mercy, knows when to withdraw its hand, and puniſh ingratitude and hypocriſy!

Yeſterday died, at the houſe of her ſon in law, Carey Williams, Eſq. Rutland-Place, the Widow Day, aged 89, relict of the late Thomas Day, *eſq.* of Knockmore, near Carrigaline, ripe in every good quality which could endear her to her friends und acquaintances, and full of years, ſhe met a timely grave, lamented by thoſe who had the benefit of her good example.

Joſeph Bullen, Eſq. is unanimouſly Elected by the Burgeſſes and Freemen of Kinſale, Sovereign of ſaid Town for the enſuing Year.

Died, laſt Monday Evening, in George's-ſtreet, Miſs Gun, only Daughter of Captain Gun, of the 60th Regiment.

Claſſical School, Finn's-Quay,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

ROBERT MEARA, *A. B.*

MR. MEARA has the pleaſure of informing his FRIENDS, that by the removal of ſome of his Pupils to *England*, he has now *Vacancies* for a few YOUNG GENTLEMEN, who will be Inſtructed in the *Grammatical Principles of the Engliſh Language*; *Geography*; *Uſe of Globes*; *Hiſtory*; *Greek*; *Latin*, and every Requiſite neceſſary to fit them properly for *College*.—— TERMS, *Six Guineas* a Year, and *One* Entrance.

Auguſt 8.

The next Sheriff's Court,

FOR the County of Cork, will be held on Saturday, the 11th Day of Auguſt inſt.

Auguſt 8.

BENEFACTIONS

Received by the MAYOR ſince our laſt, for the relief of the Widows and Children of Soldiers, &c.

Mrs. Coote,	5	13	9
Miſs Aldworth,	5	13	9

August 8.

FRANCE.

Paris Papers to the 16th inst. are arrived.—They contain, in an article from Raſtadt, the anſwer of the Emperor to the laſt note of the French Plenipotentiaries. This anſwer expreſſes it as the opinion of the Imperial Cabinet, that the terms propoſed by the French, are not ſuch as ought to be admitted. The French papers, however, do not conſider this refuſal to aſſent to the terms of the Miniſters of the Republic, as the laſt word which they may expect from the deputation of the Empire, nor as likely to produce a recommencement of hoſtilities.

In the ſitting of the Council of Five Hundred on the 14th inſt. the Secretary read the following addreſs from the United Iriſhmen:

"Upon the great day of the liberty and independance of nations, deign to receive the emblem ever dear to United Iriſhmen, the Harp of Erin! with ſilver chords mounted with the trophies of liberty. It is from the heart of oppreſſed Ireland that you receive this homage. They have but one wiſh, and that is to break the chains of their ——, and to unite their deſtinies with thoſe of the Great Nation."

In reply to this, Cabbares moved that the United Iriſhmen deſerved well of the human race; and the Preſident Chenier pronounced an eulogium on the anniverſary of the French Revolution.

The French, according to the Erlangen Gazette, have entered the territory of the Duke of Wurtemberg, and levied contributions.

Koſciuſko is arrived at Paris.

The following extract of a letter from L'Orient reſpecting the ſtate of the Mauritius, is not unintereſting; "An Engliſh brig called the Lucy, taken by the frigate La Seine, has entered this port. If we may believe the crew put on board this prize, it would ſeem that the frigate was bringing back to Europe all the Republican troops which remained in the Iſle de France. The flower of theſe troops was ſent to Batavia, to join their brethren in arms, whoſe ranks have been much thinned by the intemperature of the climate. The remaining troops having declined to go thither, the Colonial Aſſembly has thought proper to ſend them to Europe, and the people of colour are ordered to do the garriſon duty.

Private advices add, that the Colonial Aſſembly, after having thus got rid of all the Republican troops, has applied for ſuccours to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. It will be recollected, that this Aſſembly conſtantly refuſed, two years ſince, to admit the Commiſſaries ſent by the Directory. This is the only one of all the ancient poſſeſſions of France which has hitherto ſteered clear of the horrors of the Revolution, which may be greatly attributed to the wiſdom of Count Macartie, Governor of the Iſland.

ANSWER

Of the Emperor to the Ultimatum given in by the French.

RASTADT, JULY 8.

Tranſlation of the Note given by Auſtria in Anſwer to the laſt Note of the French Plenipotentiaries.

The miniſters of Auſtria, after ſtating that they had oppoſed in an amicable, but energetic manner, the new demands of the French Plenipotentiaries, that the deputation of the Empire had already conſented, with ſome modifications, to the moſt oppreſſive demands; and that conſidering the nature of the Germanic conſtitution; the deputation was not only free from the charge of having temporized, but had even done every thing to accelerate the treaty, proceed in the following manner:—

"The laſt French note of the 22d of June, has very much diſappointed the flattering hopes that the important motives, alledged with a view of obtaining more favourable conditions, would at length be rewarded with deſerved ſucceſs, ſince, with the exception of ſome trifling modifications, the principal points were inſiſted on even in the actual form of a demand, which, with reſpect to the free navigation of the Rhine, and the other rivers of Germany, had not been before manifeſted but in the nature of a wiſh. Auſtria has in every point of view, been influenced only by the dictates of duty, which ſhall direct her in her preſent vote. She propoſes therefore, to declare repeatedly in a new anſwer to the miniſters of the republic, that it is expected—

1ſt, "That the Republic will deſiſt from her pretenſions on all the iſlands of the Rhine, and confine herſelf to the limits required by herſelf, preſerving the way in which the duties are collected, on the navigable part of the river.

2dly, "That Caſſel, Kehl, and the *tete du pont* of Huningueh, belonging to the right bank of the Rhine, ſhall remain in the poſſeſſion of the Empire of Germany, and that in general every thing on the Upper Rhine ſhall be reſtored to its former ſtate before the preſent war.

3dly, "That the fortreſs of Ehrenbeitſtein ſhall remain untouched.

4thly, "That the ſequeſtration impoſed upon the property of the nobility immediately dependent on the Empire, ſhall be taken off, and reſtoration ſhall be made to them of every thing of which they have been deprived to the preſent moment. That no diſtinction ſhall be made between thoſe ſituated on the right and left bank of the Rhine, nor between thoſe who have not votes in the Diet of the Empire, and thoſe who ſit and vote in it; and that the nobility immediately dependent on the Empire, ſhall be indemnified for their feudal rights which have been ſuppreſſed.

5thly, "That with reſpect to the eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhments, it ſhall be determined whether the *pia corpora* ſhall be comprehended in them, as it is here believed ought to be the caſe.

Finally, "Auſtria muſt propoſe the frequent repreſentation of all theſe conſiderations, and of whatever the Deputation ſhall think proper to add, to the French Miniſters, in amicable expreſſions, but at the ſame time in terms of energy, with the intent that the French Government may be induced to come to a reſolution to recede from her hard demands. There is reaſon to expect that ſuch will be the event, more particularly as the French Miniſters in their laſt note extol themſelves, the liberal ſyſtem of politics purſued by their Government, its reſpect for humanity, and its ſincere wiſh to accelerate the concluſion of peace. The Deputation places too much confidence in this laſt declaration, as well as in the preceding ones, to entertain a doubt of their being realized."

LOUIS XVI. KING OF FRANCE.

Extract from a Journal of the Occurrences in the Tower of the Temple, by M. Clery, the Kings Valet de Chamlre.

There are few things in this Journal, but what are calculated to excite the ſtrongeſt ſympathy for the unhappy ſufferers, and the ſtrongeſt indignation againſt the Government and agents, capable of ordering and executing cruelties that are unheard of in the hiſtory of any nation pretending to be civilized. We ſhall ſelect only a few particulars.

On the 10th of Auguſt 1792, at one o'clock, the King and family expreſſed a deſire to walk, but were refuſed. When they were dining, drums were heard, and ſoon after the cries of the populace. The Royal Family roſe from table with great uneaſineſs, and aſſembled in the Queen's Chamber. I went down to dine with Tiſon and his wife, who were employed for the ſervice of the Tower.

We were ſcarcely ſeated, when a head on the point of a pike was held to the window. Tiſon's wife gave a violent ſcream, which the murderers ſuppoſed to have proceeded from the Queen, and we heard the ſavages laughing immoderately. Imagining that her Majeſty was ſtill at dinner, they placed their victim in ſuch a manner that it could not eſcape her ſight. The head was the Princeſs de Lamballe's, which, though bleeding, was not diſfigured, and her fine light hair, ſtill curling, waved round the pike.

I ran inſtantly to the King. My countenance was ſo altered by terror, that it was perceived by the Queen, from whom it was neceſſary to hide the cauſe; and I wiſhed to make it known only to the King, or to Madame Elizabeth; but the two Commiſſioners of the Municipality were preſent. "Why don't you go and dine?" ſaid the Queen. I replied, that I was not well; and at that moment, another Municipal Officer, entering the Tower, came and ſpoke to his aſſociates with an air of myſtery. On the King's aſking if his family was in ſafety, they anſwered, "It has been reported, that you and your family are gone from the Tower, and the people are calling for you to appear at the window; but we ſhall not ſuffer it, for they ought to ſhow more confidence in their Magiſtrates."

In the mean time, the clamour without increaſed, and inſults addreſſed to the Queen were diſtinctly heard, when another Municipal Officer came in, followed by four men, deputed by the populace, to aſcertain whether the Royal Family was or was not in the Tower. One of them, accoutred in the uniform of the National Guards, with two epaulettes, and a huge ſabre in his hand, inſiſted that the priſoners ſhould ſhow themſelves at the windows, but the Municipal Officers would not allow it; upon which the fellow ſaid to the Queen, in the moſt indecent manner: "They want to keep you from ſeeing the Lamballe's head, which has been brought you, that you may know how the people avenge themſelves on their tyrants: I adviſe you to ſhew yourſelf, if you will not have them come up here."—At this threat the Queen fainted away. I flew to ſupport her, and Madame Elizabeth aſſiſted me in placing her upon a chair, while her children, melting into tears, endeavoured by their careſſes to bring her to herſelf. The wretch kept looking on, and the King, with a firm voice, ſaid to him: "We are prepared for every thing, Sir; but you might have diſpenſed with relating this horrible diſaſter to the Queen."—Their purpoſe being accompliſhed, he went away with his companions.

The Queen, coming to herſelf, mingled her tears with thoſe of her children, and all the family removed to Madame Elizabeth's chamber, where the noiſes of the mob were leſs heard. I remained a ſhort time in the Queen's, and looking out at the window through the blinds, I ſaw again the Princeſs de Lamballe's head. The perſon that carried it was mounted upon the rubbiſh of ſome houſes, that were ordered to be pulled down for the purpoſe of inſulating the Tower; another ſtood behind him, holding the heart of that unfortunate Princeſs, covered with blood, on the point of a ſabre. The crowd being inclined to force the gate of the Tower, was harangued by a Municipal Officer, named Daujon, and I very diſtinctly heard him ſay; "The head of Antoinette does not belong to you; the departments have their reſpective rights to it; France has confided theſe great culprits to the care of the city of Paris; and it is your part to aſſiſt in ſecuring them, until the national juſtice take vengeance for the people." He was more than an hour debating with them before he could get them away.

At a ſubſequent period, M. Clery informs us, the characters of the greater part of the Municipal Officers picked out for the Temple, ſhewed what ſort of men had been employed for the revolution of the 10th of Auguſt, and for the maſſacres of the ſecond of September.

One of them, named James, a teacher of the Engliſh language, took it into his head one day to follow the King into his cloſet, and to ſit down by him. His Majeſty mildly told him that there his colleagues had always left him by himſelf; that as the door ſtood open he could never be out of his ſight, but that the room was two ſmall for two. James perſiſted in a harſh and brutal manner; the King was forced to ſubmit, and giving up his courſe of reading for that day, returned to his chamber, where the Municipal Officer continued to beſet him, with the moſt tyrannical ſuperintendance.

One morning, when the King aroſe, he thought the Commiſſioner on duty was the ſame who had been on guard the evening before, and expreſſed ſome concern that he had not been relieved; but this mark of goodneſs was only anſwered by inſults. "I come here," ſaid the man, "to watch your conduct, and not for you to buſy yourſelf with mine." Then going up cloſe to his Majeſty, with his hat on his head, he continued:—"Nobody has a right to meddle with it, and you leſs than any one elſe." He was inſolent the whole day. I have ſince learned that his name was Meunnier.

Another Commiſſioner, whoſe name was Le Clerc, a phyſician, being in the Queen's chamber when I was teaching the Prince to write, interrupted him to pronounce a diſcourſe on the Republican education, which it was neceſſary to give the Dauphin, and he wanted to change the books he was ſtudying for works of the moſt revolutionary nature.

A fourth was preſent, when the Queen was reading to her children from a volume of the hiſtory of France, at the period when the Conſtable de Bourbon took up arms againſt France. He pretended that by this the Queen intended to inſtil into the mind of her ſon ideas of vengeance againſt his country, and laid a formal information againſt it before the Council; which I made known to her Majeſty, who afterwards ſelected ſubjects that could not be taken hold of to calumniate her intentions.

A man named Simon, ſhoe-maker and Municipal Officer, was one of the ſix Commiſſioners appointed to inſpect the works and expences at the Temple. He was the only one, who, under pretence of attending rigidly to his duty, never quitted the Tower. This man, whenever he appeared in the preſence of the Royal Family, always treated them with the wildeſt inſolence; and would frequently ſay to me, ſo near the King as to be heard by him—"Clery, aſk Capet if he wants any thing, that I mayn't have the trouble of coming up twice." I was obliged to anſwer that he wanted nothing. This is the ſame Simon to whoſe care the young Louis was afterwards conſigned, and who by a ſyſtematic barbarity prolonged the torment of that amiable and unfortunate child; there is alſo great reaſon to believe that he was the inſtrument made uſe of to ſhorten his days.

In teaching the young Prince the cypher, I made a multiplication table, according to directions given by the Queen, which a Municipal Officer pretended was a means ſhe took to teach her ſon how to correſpond by ſecret ſigns, and he was obliged to give up the ſtudy of arithmetic.

The ſame thing had happened with reſpect to the tapeſtry, which the Queen and Madame Elizabeth had worked on their being firſt confined. Having finiſhed ſome chair backs, the Queen ordered me to ſend them to the Ducheſs de Serent; but the Municipal Officers, whoſe leave I aſked, thought that the deſigns contained hieroglyphics for the purpoſe of correſponding, and, in conſequence obtained an order, by which it was forbidden to ſuffer the works of the Queen and Princeſſes to be ſent out of the Tower.

There were ſome of the Municipal Officers who never ſpoke of any of the Royal Family without the addition of the moſt inſulting epithets. One of them, named Turlot, one day ſaid in my hearing—"If no executioner could be found to guillotine this d—— d family, I would guillotine them myſelf."

When the King and family went to walk, they had to paſs by a number of ſentries, of which, even at that period, there were ſeveral ſtationed within the ſmall tower. The ſoldiers on duty preſented their arms to the Municipal Officers and commanders of the legions, but when the King approached them, they grounded their firelocks, or clubbed them ludicrouſly.

One of the ſoldiers within, wrote one day on the King's chamber door, and that too on the inſide, "The guillotine is permanent, and ready for the tyrant Louis XVI." The king read the words, which I made an attempt to rub out, but his majeſty prevented me.

One of the door-keepers of the tower, whoſe name was Rocher, a man of a horrid figure, accoutred as a pioneer, with long whiſkers, a black hairy cap, a huge ſabre, and a belt, to which hung a great bunch of keys, came up to the door when the King wanted to go out, but did not open it till his Majeſty was quite cloſe, when pretending to ſearch for the key among the many he had, which he rattled in a terrible manner, he deſignedly kept the Royal Family waiting, and then drew the bolts with a great clatter. After doing this he ran down before them, and fixing himſelf on one ſide of the laſt door, with a long pipe in his mouth, puffed the fumes of his tobacco at each of the Royal Family as they went out, and moſt at the Queen and Princeſſes. Some national guards, who were amuſed with theſe indignities, came about him, burſt into fits of laughter at every puff of ſmoke, and uſed the groſſeſt language; ſome of them went ſo far as to bring chairs from the guard-room to ſit and enjoy the fight, obſtructing the paſſage, of itſelf ſufficiently narrow.

While the family were walking, the engineers aſſembled to dance and ſing; their ſongs were always revolutionary, ſometimes alſo obſcene.

LONDON,

JULY 30.

The ſon of a merchant in Birmingham, who happened to be at Sienna, in Tuſcany, during the late earthquake there, has written the following account of it, dated Sienna, Sunday, May 27, 1798.

"Yeſterday, at ten minutes paſt one, the moſt terrible earthquake ever felt in Sienna took place I was writing in my room with Mr. H. when on a ſudden a moſt violent concuſſive and reverberative motion almoſt threw us down, and affected us like an electric ſhock; the ſervant who was with us actually fell. It laſted half a minute, and then the moſt tremendous noiſe was heard from the bowels of the earth. Aware that it was an earthquake, I cried out, run, run; our rooms were inſtantly filled with duſt, and the mortar and bricks fell about our ears. On deſcending, we found all the city in conſternation, the ſtreets full of duſt and fallen chimnies; and almoſt the firſt object I ſaw was a poor man wallowing in his blood, who had been thrown down from a ſcaffolding. The ſtreets reſounded with the cries of women half diſtracted, while the men were engaged in collecting their ſtraggling families. I ſoon returned into the houſe, and found our walls all cracked, brick floors burſt aſunder, windows broken and torn open, and, in ſhort, almoſt uninhabitable. We then went to the public walk called the Lizza, where was collected a vaſt concourſe of people and carriages, all exhibiting indeſcribable ſcenes of pain and miſery. The earth on the walk was much cracked, and all the houſes in the city ſplit almoſt from top to bottom. Returning again home, we determined to go to Lady Caroline Spaniock's, when a ſecond ſhock made our room crack like a veſſel in a ſtorm. We found Lady C. in the utmoſt diſtreſs; a wall had fallen upon her eldeſt ſon, and twelve others of the ſcholars in the college of the city; his bruiſed arm had been taken off, but it was not expected he would live. Every where, as we returned to our lodging, we heard the cries of diſtreſs; and at half paſt eight o'clock a third ſhock, more dreadful than the former, determined us at all events to quit the city. We went to the Marquis of Landadare's, where we were well received, and found multitudes of fugitives. We paſſed the night in numbers on ſofas, chairs mattraſſas, &c. feeling an almoſt continual vibration of the earth. In the morning we returned to the city, and found it nearly depopulated. The people were on the Lizza, under a kind of tents; the rich there have no other habitations than their carriages. The churches are all damaged, and maſs ſaid in the open air; indeed none of the public buildings can be ſafely uſed. Sienna appears to be ruined: another ſhock will raze it to the ground."

A letter from Raſtadt, dated 23 Meſſidor, July 11, ſtates, "that Count Cobentzel ſet out the day before for Vienna, at three o'clock in the morning, after having been preſent at the repreſentation of Pamela, a piece written by Francois de Neufchateau, and a grand ſupper given by Count Metternich to the family of the Margrave of Baden. The day after the conferences at Seltz had terminated, Bonnier and Jean Debry notified to the Directorial Miniſter, that they had full powers to conclude and ſign a treaty of peace with the Empire. Before they had exhibited powers only to negociate.

"Yeſterday evening Citizen Roberjot arrived here in the quality of a third Miniſter Plenipotentiary. The laſt note of the deputation of the Empire was delivered the day before yeſterday to the French Miniſters by the Imperial Commiſſioner. It is thought they will not return an anſwer till after the verification of their powers, which will take place to-morrow or the day following. This anſwer will throw great light on the future negociations at this place, and on the reſult that is to be expected. Several Envoys and other perſons intereſted in the negociations have quitted this city, either on account of their being tired of their ſlow progreſs, or of their being afraid that they will terminate unſucceſsfully."

CORK: *Printed by* JOHN CONNOR, *(for the Proprietor.)* —☞ *This Paper is publiſhed at the Cork Herald Office, No.* 48, *Grattan-ſtreet, where Advertiſements, Eſſays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are received.*

The Cork Herald:

OR, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.—No. 53.] WEDNESDAY—AUGUST 11. [PRICE, 4d.

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Aug. 4.

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AT the Stores of DOMINICK WATERS, SONS and CO. Red Port Wine of superior Quality, in Pipes and Hhds. The Credit they will give on the sale of this Article, when the security is undeniable, must secure them a decided preference.

THEY HAVE ALSO FOR SALE.

Very fine Martinique Coffee in Barrels,
Prime Vinegar in Hhds,
First Quality Hops in Pockets——and
East India Sugar in Bags, equal in colour and Quality to Lump.

DENIS O'KELLY,

PARLIAMENT-STREET,

Will set his HOUSE on the Black-rock road,

WITH

Out-Offices, Gardens, and Two Fields,

The whole improved and in nice order.

FOR SALE,

AT J. MARTIN's, SOUTH MALL,

OLD Priest, Company, and White Port, now landing per Eliza. Claret, Maderia, Lisbon and Sherry, in wood and bottle—New Kent Hops in Pockets, Pernambucco Cotton of remarkable quality and Malaga Raisins in Casks and Boxes. JULY 7.

FOR BRISTOL,

The Prince William Henry,

JAMES DONOVAN, Master,

HAS accommodations for a few PASSENGERS; will Sail in a few Days.

*** Apply to the Master, at Mr. BUCKMASTER's Coal-Quay. AUGUST 1.

WE, the undersigned, have heard with the truest and most grateful sense of pleasure, the very Glorious and Gallant conduct of his Majesty's Forces, (Troops of the Line, Militia, Fencibles and Yeomanry,) employed in putting down the present Rebellion, and punishing the base attempts to subvert our happy Constitution; and wish to declare our firm intention to uphold and support the King's Troops, and to substitute ourselves as the Protectors of those families whose Relations have fallen in the service of their King and Country, do enter into a subscription for this purpose; and do hereby call upon and invite all his Majesty's Loyal Subjects to afford their mite towards so laudable a purpose.

	£.	s.	d.
General Sir James Stewart,	50	0	0
Brig. Gen Sir Charles Ross,	25	0	0
Serjeant Chatterton,	25	0	0
Wm Chatterton, Capt. Enniskilliners,	11	7	6
John Stewart, Capt. Enniskilliners,	11	7	6
Richard Hare,	22	15	0
John Pedder,	11	7	6
Richard Perry,	11	7	6
George, Stevelly, Royal Cork Volunteers,	5	13	9
Thomas Harding, R. C. V.	5	13	9
Edward Wilmott,	5	13	9
M. R. Westropp, R. C. V.	11	7	6
Hugh Baker, R. C. V.	11	7	6
James Chatterton, R. C. V.	11	7	6
John Cuthbert, jun. R. C. V.	11	7	6
Edward Pope, R. C. V.	5	13	9
Anthony Edwards, R. C. V.	5	13	9
N. Massey,	11	7	6
Wm Hodder,	11	7	6
Ralph Westropp,	5	13	9
Henry S. Persse, Lt. L. C. L.	5	13	9
Bernard Shaw,	11	7	6
Wm. Maxwell,	11	7	6
Henry Bagnell,	5	12	9
Marcus Eynch,	5	13	9
Isaac Morgan,	11	7	6
Wm. Smith,	100	0	0
Sir John Gilman, R. C. V.	11	7	6
George Jack, R. C. V.	11	7	6
John Martin,	5	13	9
Lieut. Col. Brownrigg,	11	7	6
Major Gray,	11	7	6
Charles Creed,	11	7	6
Morgan Colwell,	5	13	9
D. Lombard,	3	8	3
Joseph Rogers,	5	13	9
Savage French,	22	15	0
Mrs Robinet,	11	9	6
Michael Morrison.	5	13	9
Thomas Gibbings	5	13	9
Strettle Jackson.	5	13	9
Major Gibbings,	11	7	6
Michael Wood,	17	1	3
John Cuthbert, sen.	11	7	6
Mrs. Judkin Fitzgerald.	5	13	9
Austin Shinkwin,	5	13	9
Simeon Hardy,	1	2	9
John Latham,	11	7	6
George Collis,	5	13	9
Nicholas Francis Coppinger,	22	15	0
William Hoare,	1	2	9
Daniel Callaghan,	5	13	9
Daniel Lane,	5	13	9
A Poor Mans Mite,		11	4½
Samuel Cooper Austin,	5	13	9
Bradshaw Popham,	2	5	6
Leycester and M'Calls,	34	2	6
John Newman, Dromore,	11	7	6
John Thompson,	11	7	6
John Logan,	11	7	6
Benjamin Parven,	1	2	9
Mark Osborne,	2	5	6
O. Denny,	2	5	6
Thomas Biggs,	11	7	6
Thomas White,	3	8	3
David Deane,	2	5	6
Peter Morgan, Bridestown,	5	13	9
George Baker,	11	7	5
Jeffry Beasly and Son,	5	13	9
Joseph Woodly,	11	7	6
James Ingram,	2	5	6
Edward D. Freeman	11	7	6
George Fuller,	1	2	9
Jeremiah O'Ceily,	1	2	9
Bat. Sullivan,	3	8	3
Ant. Edwards, {Profits on printing the Bulletin.}	9	2	0
John Cotter,	5	13	9
William Harris, Asollos,	11	7	6
Christopher Allen.	3	8	3
Rev. John Lombard,	5	13	9
Doctor Gibbings,	6	16	6
Robert Stevelly,	5	13	9

Further Subscriptions will be received by CAPTAIN WESTROPP, Royal Cork Volunteers Marlborough-Street.

June 9.

JULY LOTTERY.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY,

COMMENCES DRAWING JULY 24, 1798.

SCHEME.

No of prizes.		*Value of each.*		*Total Value.*
2	of	£.10,000	is	£.20,000
2	- -	5,000	- -	10,000
3	- -	2,000	- -	6,000
10	- -	500	- -	5,000
30	- -	100	- -	3,000
60	- -	50	- -	3,000
8,100	- -	10	- -	81,000
First drawn Blank 13th Day				1,000
Do. - - 14th Day				1,000
Do. - - 15th Day				2,000
Do. - - 16th Day				1,000
Do. - - 17th Day				5,000
Do. - - 18th Day				1,000
Do. - - 19th Day				10,000
First drawn Ticket,				500
First drawn Ticket the last morning,				500
21,793 Blanks.				
				£.150,000

☞ TICKETS and SHARES, *in the greatest variety of Numbers, now on Sale, at No.* 6, New-Buildings, CASTLE-STREET. July 4.

NO TIME TO LOSE!!

Drawing Commences 14th Instant:

WHOLE TICKETS HALVES, QUARTERS, EIGHTS,

And SIXTEENTHS of TICKETS, in the greatest Variety of Numbers, and at the most reduced Dublin prices, now on Sale, at No. 6, New Buildings, Castle-street.

July 7

CLUTTERBUCK SULLIVAN & CO.

BEG Leave to inform their Friends they are now landing out of the ANNE from OPORTO, a choice parcel of WINE in Pipes and Hhds—they have also on sale, several hundred dozen of very OLD PORT, in bottle, MADERIA and CLARET; a few baskets of CHAM. PAIGNE and TENT; ARRACK, 20 years old in bottle; WHITE WINE: PICKLING VINEGAR; very Old real Leinster Spirits of WHISKEY. They are in daily expectation of the arrival of a fresh parcel of Teas from the present Sales; also Scale and Refined SUGARS, &c. &c. &c. June 30

CLARKE'S MARSH

PORTER BREWERY.

FOWKE, GIBBINGS, AND CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are at present provided with a considerable Stock of

PORTER, much approved of.

They can with confidence repeat their assurence to those who are pleased to favour them with their Commands, that a regular and ample supply during the Summer may be depended on. JUNE 16.

ON SALE,

AT R. BURKE's SAND-QUAY,

CHOICE RED PORT, in Hhds, just arrived 1st, 2d and 3d East India Sugar in Bags:
Pernambucco Cotton, in Pockets;
Kent and Brewery Hops, in Pockets;
New Swedish Herrings;
Ditto, repacked for exportation;
Russian Mats;
A few Barrels of kiln-dried and screened Oats.
A fresh supply of new Teas, Jamacia and East India Sugars daily expected.
Terms made pleasing. JULY 14.

MANSION-HOUSE.

JULY 31.

☞ AMOUNT of Benefactions received to this day by the Mayor, for the relief of the Widows and Children of such Soldiers as have fallen, or may fall, in the present Rebellion, including Donations from the following Ladies:—

Mrs. Bousfield, - - -	£.	5 13	9
Mrs. Kiely, - - -		5 13	9
Mrs. Creagh, - - -		5 13	9
Mrs. Gray, - - -		11 7	6
Miss Hutchinson, - -		5 13	9
Mrs. Coote, - -		5 13	9
Miss Aldworth, - -		5 13	9
		45 10	0
Gentlemen's Subscriptions, -		528 9	0
	£.	573 19	0

Further Benefactions for this laudable purpose continue to be received by the Mayor, and at the Bank of Messrs. Kellett and Co.

LONDON.

AUGUST 2.

Last night and this morning Paris papers to the 30th ult. inclusive, were received. Their contents are very uninteresting.

The capture of Baraguay d'Hillers was known at Paris on the 28th, but no official intelligence has been published on the subject. No other intelligence respecting Buonaparte's squadron, or any part of it, is to be found in these Journals.

The Negociation at Rastadt is said, in most of the French papers, to promise a successful issue, but this opinion is said to be founded on a letter from one of the French Plenipotentiaries.

Geneva is destined to form the central place of a new Department of France.

Letters from Petersburgh, mention that the Emperor of Russia had sent a considerable force into the Crimea, to be commanded by General Suwarrow, and that it was reported that he was preparing to declare War against the Batavian Republic.

The Hamburgh Mail due on Wednesday last, arrived last night.

By the Vienna article we learn, that Adm. Nelson and his squadron entered the harbour of Messina in Sicily, on the 19th ult. whence he sailed on the 23d for Malta, with an intention, it was supposed, of blockading that island.

A Yarmouth letter states, that when the Prince of Wales Packet left Cuxhaven, on Sunday last, it was there reported, that the King of Prussia had joined the Emperor of Germany, and that they intended to commence hostilities immediately. Our readers will think what they please of this report.

Extract of a Letter from Kingston, June 19.

"The following is an account which has just been received by a Gentleman of this town from Mol. St. Nicholas:

"You have heard of the vast preparations made for the expedition against Tiburon and Aux-Cayes. All the British troops were gleaned from the several posts, and a few only were left at the Mole and Jeremie. Expectations was on tiptoe, and the emigrant Colons in this island were beginning to pack up their all to return to the Grand Anse, which it was supposed must instantly fall, and bring a vast addition of revenue to Government, as well as fortunes to the captors. The whole fleet with the army embarked, rendezvoused at Donna-Maria—they sailed, they cruised five days off and on the Baye des Anglois; they looked in for a landing place in different bays, and at last to form a junction with Colonel Deffources, who had marched across the country with 1200 men, and who made the regular signals on the hills. On his approach towards the shore, an attempt was made to effect a landing in the Baye des Anglois; but the surf was so high, that the boats were stove in the attempt.

"Some lives were lost, and Colonel Nightingall, Deputy Adjutant General, was overset—he lost his sword and watch, and was saved by the exertion of Captain Wiyte of the Musquito.—A boat with Captain Dobbs, and two other officers of the 67th regiment, got ashore thro' the surge, but with great difficulty—the boat was instantly stove, and the officers, with about 18 men, hastened to join Deffource's party, and were left to fight their way back, with their officer, to Donna Maria. We are under apprehension for their safety, but still hope the best. The fleet of ships sailed back to Donna Maria and Irois bay, without effecting any thing or seeing an enemy. An armed schooner, that attended the fleet with necessary supplies, brought us the intelligence of this disaster. The above is a plain statement of facts."

The Court of Petersburgh, according to a letter from Bruffels, has made an offer to become a Mediator for peace between England and Spain, provided the latter consents to join the new coalition against France; and it is added, the French Directory have indubitable proofs of this fact.

The city of Berlin has lately been a scene of much confusion, in consequence of the people having demolished an Amphitheatre on the day of the inauguration of the King, to which those only had access who could pay an extravagat price for their seats to view the procession that took place on that occasion. The military interfered, but no lives were lost.

A French army of 40,000 men is forming in Alsace, and General Lefevre has established his head-quarters near Colmar. The number of Austrian troops in Upper Austria and Bavaria, as far as the Leck, is estimated at 90,000; those in Tyrol, Craen, Istriy, Dalmatia and Venice, at 170,000.

LOSS OF HIS MAJESTY's SLOOP GEORGE.

TO REAR-ADMIRAL HARVEY.

St. Thomas, on the Oronoque March 21, 1798.

SIR,

On January 2d, having received orders from Lieutenant Senhouse, commander of his Majesty's armed brig Requin, to proceed, with his Majesty's armed sloop George, under my command, to Martinico, at 4 P. M. on Jan. 2, got under way from Demerara, and proceeded. At 6 A. M. 30th Jan. saw two sail on our lee-bow: bore down on them, and found them to be, one a cutter, of 12 guns and 109 men, the other schooner, of 6 guns and 68 men, belonging to this place. We instantly commenced an action, the George on the starboard tack and the privateers on the laboard, when a smart contest of 40 minutes ensued. Seeing them determined to board, I ordered the helm a-lee, with intention to preserve the weather gage; but unfortunately the George missed stays, and, in the act of veering, fell on board the Spanish cutter. They immediately grappled us, and made two unsuccessful attempts to board, the schooner at the same time being on our weather quarter.—They attempted the third time to board, and unfortunately carried the George, after having killed Mr. Lascelles (the sailing Master), Mr. Alexander Stewart (Gentleman of Grenada,) and 6 of our men; and wounded myself and 16 of the men, out of the small complement of 40 that we had on board. In this action the Spaniards lost 32 killed, and several wounded. I hope, whenever I have the honour to see you, to make it appear the loss of the George had not been owing to any misconduct of mine. The Go-

vernor of this place has treated the wounded and prisoners with great humanity and indulgence,—From many favour already received, I shall take liberty to procure my speedy release, and remain with all possible respect, &c.

MICHAEL MACKEY, Lieutenant,
Formerly commanding his Majesty's sloop George.

DUBLIN.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7.

Yesterday the Lord Chancellor sate in his Court. The appearance of the grave and formal bustle of a Law Court, formed a strong contrast to those ardent attentions to military duty to which we have been so long accustomed.

On Thursday John Toler. Esq. his Majesty's Attorney-General, and the Hon. Richard Annesley, were sworn Members of the Privy Council, and took their seats accordingly.

Major-General Myers is appointed to command in the district of Cork, in the room of Lieutenant-General Sir James Stewart.

A spy, who was detected in the camp at Lehaunstown, was shot there on Thursday, pursuant to his sentence.

Several cars laden with provision have fallen into the hands of Rebel parties between Rathdrum and Arklow, in the county of Wicklow.

Four Yeomen of the Enniscorthy Corps and one of the Scarawalsh Infantry, were assassinated last week in the woods of Monart, near Enniscorthy, by a device of the blackest and most diabolical treachery:—A feigned information was given of a large quantity of plate, which the Rebels had plundered, being concealed in a field near those woods, and those five Yeomen were dispatched to recover it; they never returned: A strong party from Enniscorthy scoured the woods the next day, and half unburied in a sand-hole were found the naked bodies of their unhappy companions, mangled and torn by pikes, in a manner the most savage and horrible! Upon enquiry, it was found that they had been decoyed by the supposed informant (a woman) into her house near the wood, and there, while searching for their object, beset and butchered by a party of assassins placed there for the purpose.—These victims to hellish barbarity were *protestant farmers* of excellent conduct and character.

Since our last we understand that the entrenched camp at Gorey has been considerably enlarged; and a camp has also been established at Ferns, to which place the Dublin Militia has marched. From the quarter we have received this information we also learn, that nothing can be more false than the accounts circulated by partizans, of any renewed violences in the co. Wexford. On the contrary, peace is perfectly restored, and, but for the military establishments and the ruins which testify past violence and outrage, no person would suppose such a formidable rebellion had so recently existed in that part of the kingdom. Amnesty has made the most happy effects, and blessed be the heart and the head which suggested mercy as the remedy of our distractions.

At length it comes out who was the gentleman who went to *Lisle as Ambassador Extraordinary* from the United Irishmen. It was Dr. M'Nevin who we are almost sorry to say, is to be included in the amnesty granted to other principal rebels.—ST. JAMES'S CHRON.

Rumours continue to be circulated respecting the displeasure manifested by several officers of Lord St. Vincent's Fleet, at the appointments of Admiral Nelson and Captain Trowbridge, in the Mediterranean—IBID.

On Saturday the following ships of war arrived at Lough Swilly, viz.

Repulse	of 64 guns	Captain Elms.
Diana	of 38 guns	— Faulkner.
Doris	of 36 guns	— Lord Ranelagh.
Shannon	of 32 guns	— Fraser.

And on Sunday morning the whole, together with the Cerberus frigate of 32 guns, Captain M'Namara (which has been for some time on that station) sailed with a good southerly breeze, and soon cleared the Lough. The squadron is commanded by Captain Faulkner, the eldest Captain: it is to be joined by the Melampus of 36 guns, Captain Moore, and is destined to the Orkneys, where a Dutch squadron, consisting of one 64-gun ship and five frigates, is said to be cruizing. With a force precisely equal to that of the enemy, we can have no doubt of the event, should our brave seamen come up with the object of their pursuit; and unless the Mynheers should be able to effect their escape, we may hope soon to have a good account of them.

Remain in Lough Swilly, the Prince of Wales of 20 guns, and two revenue cruizers. We understand the whole of the above squadron are destined to remain in the northern coast of Ireland.

Extract of a Letter from London, Aug. 2.

"We are still in expectation of good news from Admiral Nelson. Accounts have been received at the Admiralty from Naples, that the English fleet passed Messina the day after on which Buonaparte left Malta; so that if the French are going at all to the Eastward he must catch them. The accounts add, that Admiral Nelson only staid at Messina long enough to hear of the sailing of the French, and proceeded with dropping an an anchor."

Messina is situated on the North-east angle of the Island of Sicily—Malta lies South-west of that Island.

Extract of a letter from Drogheda, relating the Operations against the Rebels in that neighbourhood, dated July 25.

"I do not wonder at your desire to have a true history of the occurrences in this country since we were visited by the Rebels, as I never read a more mutilated account, or one less satisfactory, than that published in the papers. But, to give you as accurate a recital of the whole business as you seem to expect, I must go back to Thursday the 12th.

"On that day General Meyrick having obtained information that the Rebels were in great force near Rathmolion, dispatched part of the Carlow infantry and the Durham cavalry to Trim, (where they arrived at five in the morning) with directions that they, together with the Trim garrison, should proceed in pursuit immediately. In order to cut off any retreat that might be attempted, the Gen. likewise sent a detachment of the Carlow with a field piece, under the command of Major Newton, to Tara Hill, and left a large body of regulars and yeomen cavalry at Navan, under colonel Latouche, as a corps de reserve, to pursue in whatever direction might serve the main body; when he learned more accurately the destination of the Rebel army, and proceeded himself to Tarah, where having ascertained the course the Rebels had taken, he went to Trim with part of the force detached in the morning to Tarah, and ordered the part of the army left in Navan to endeavour to join Colonel Gordon, who commanded the forces sent from Trim; unfortunately that force did not move till near 12 o'clock that day, (I know not why) by which means we did not come up with the enemy till near night, and then they would not stand a charge made in the most gallant manner by the Durham fencibles, led on by Lieut. Col. Orde, and the infantry under the command of colonel Gordon, never were able to come up with them. However, by means of a running fire from the Durham's, a good many were killed, and they fled and divided into two parties, one going towards Dunboyne, and the other towards Kilcock, and we retreated to Summerhill.—Early on Friday morning these two parties joined, and proceeded to Robertstown Wood, near Greenogue, thence to Garretstown and the Black Lyon, where they slept that night. Their destination at that time was Tarah Hill, but Gen. Meyrick being apprized thereof, took possession of that post: disappointed then in this object, they knew not what to do, and early on Saturday morning they proceeded to Dollardstown (plundering and burning as they went) and passed by Mr. Lambert of Beau Parck, which they did not venture to attack, to Stackallen-bridge, which crosses the Boyne. The Slane cavalry crossed to the south of the river, and kept in their rear, and by this means came up with a small party of plunderers and foragers, which they dispersed, while the main body was ransacking Lord Boyne's house, and burning the town of Stackallan.—Their delay there gave General Meyrick, who had marched early that morning from Tarah, an opportunity of gaining on them, and having by accident met part of the Southerland Regiment under Maj. General Wemys, at the Black Lyon, the Generals proceeded together to the bog of Knightstown. The rebel army there made a stand on a piece of ground, where neither the remainder of the Carlow regiment, notwithstanding the exertions of Col. Latouche, (which the General had ordered from Navan also,) or the Highlanders could act upon them. Colonels Maxwell and Ord were then ordered to charge, which was so effectually done that the rebels fled to the bog, when they were pursued by the infantry and numbers of them slain. The General caused the bog to be surrounded by the sensible cavalry, together with the Fingal, Drogheda, Navan, and other yeomanry, who cut them down as they attempted to escape. Several of them who attempted to fly were stopped in their career at the several passes on the Boyne.

"You will see by this recital that this part of the rebel army, which was so fortunately deserted here was the same that Gen. Meyrick had been pursuing from the 12th. and that will account for my taking up my history so long before the battle of Knightston. To his good conduct and constant close pursuit, I do conceive, we, of this country, are entirely indebted for the success of that day, and if all his plans had succeeded as effectually as this did, the matter would have been still more decisive. He certainly was well supported by the soldiery under his immediate command, and he gave his directions during the whole of the engagement with a degree of firmness and at the same time so cool, that proved him perfectly equal to the command with which he had been honoured.

"I have only to add what I am sure will give you great satisfaction; that *not a man in this neighbourhood would join the Rebels*, and the few who were pressed, escaped immediately.—The Rebel Generals consisted of Hold, Pery, Aylmer, Fitzgerald, Byrne, and Priest Kearns:—Holt was shot at Nobber; Perry, and Kearns taken on their retreat at Edenderry, and hanged."

LIMERICK, *August* 1.—Two gentlemen of the name of Orpen were on Sunday last brought in and lodged in our gaol, from the county of Kerry, in order to be tried by a General Court Martial.

Thursday the General Court Martial which had been assembled by Gen. Morrison, resumed their sitting in the Court-house, and proceeded to the trial of Thomas Lyons and Peter Coghlan, private soldiers in the Kildare regiment for desertion; they were both capitally convicted—and this morning at six o'clock, Thomas Lyons was taken by his own regiment to the King's Island, where he was shot by eight men of the company to which he belonged. On the ground were drawn up, Captain Crawford's detachment of the Royal Irish Artillery, the 1st Fencible Cavalry, the Kildare and Louth militia, and the Perth Highland Fencibles.

THE CORK HERALD.

Since our last arrived (by the ENGLISH MAILS) the following Intelligence.

PARIS.

JULY 26.

Are we to have peace? Are we to have war? Never were the preparations for the latter more formidable on both sides than they are at present. The seas are covered with English, Russian, and French ships, the parks of artillery are removed, and new camps are formed on both banks of the Rhine. Similar exertions are made on the banks of the Adige, and in Italy are again assembling the bayonets and cannon, to which, it should seem, the decision of this momentous cause will again be referred.

On the other hand, the negociation at Rastadt furnishes strong grounds to hope for peace. The interest of the two great contending parties—that interest, which is the main spring of action both in individuals and nations, incites them strongly to avoid the renewal of hostilities.

To announce peace is therefore no malevolence, as is asserted by some, who dread lest rumours of peace should dishearten the United Irishmen. To fear the war, is not to spread alarms, as others will have it, because rumours of war would produce a dread of new requisitions.

Letters from Milan state that new dissentions are likely to arise between Piedmont and the Cisalpine Republic. General Brune is said to be highly displeased, and Citizen Guingene is stated to have left Turin.

Domiciliary visits began to take place at Toulon on the 29th Messidor; it is much to be feared that they will be attended with little or no advantage, because the several individuals against whom they were intended, have had time to shift their usual place of abode, and to secure a lurking place in the environs.

JULY 27.

The French troops which extend from the North Sea to Switzerland, are now to form one Army only, the advanced guard of which is to be commanded by Gen. Lefebure; the right wing by Gen. Joubert; and the left wing by Gen. Hatry. The commander of the centre, and the commander in chief are not yet spoken of.

We are assured that Buonaparte, on quitting Malta, left 6000 men in garrison in that place, and carried with him 1500 sailors, whom he had got there.

A Letter from Leghorn, says, the Moors, near 4000 of whom were liberated at Malta by Buonaparte, were so grateful to their deliverer, that they offered their services in the fleet, and to follow wherever he might lead them.

A report being spread yesterday that the Telegraph had announced the conclusion of peace at Rastadt, the public funds experienced a considerable rise.

The Bureau Central has renewed the prohibition of wearing any canes with swords and dirks, or sticks with iron ferrels or lead. No individuals but public officers, or soldiers and officers on duty, are to appear in any public place armed.

The present Kahn of Persia, according to a letter from Vienna, has reduced the taxes of that empire to a third of their original rate. It is added, that he is beloved by the people He is a handsome man, about 36 years of age

JULY 28.

The Directory is determined at events to raise the siege of the Fortress of Ehrenbreitstein.

The blockade continues with vigour. It is probable that the Directory will not give up its demand of the demolition of this Fortress, as it is one of the conditions which it stipulates in its Treaty of Peace with the German Empire.

It appears to be believed at the Luxemburgh, that Buonaparte is happily arrived at Alexandria. We have scarcely any news respecting him, because the English have, it is said, intercepted several packet-boats which were bringing intelligence. It is thought that the packet which was carrying Tallien after Buonaparte has been also taken; Gen. Lanus was on board.

The Director Rewbell still continues very ill. He is preparing to go and drink the waters of Plombieres, having obtained the necessary provision from the Legislative Body.

Denmark had two Frigates in the Mediterranean, for the protection of her commerce. These have received orders to return.

Tippoo Saib has sent Ambassadors to the Isle of France. They carried back with them a corps of 600 Frenchmen, who may be of service in our future plans.

Citizens Myne and Van Swinden are on the point of arriving at Paris from the Hague, with a view of negociating a treaty of commerce between the French and the Batavian Republics.

The stage coach has been once more plundered between Cages and Gemenos, near Aubagne, in the department of the Rhone. The robbers broke the boxes, and carried off 6,400 livres.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF MARINE.

La Vengeur of Dunkirk, has taken and sent into Norway, several English ships.

L'Impatient, of Bayonne, has taken, after a chace of twelve hours, an English lugger, the Hazard, which it has carried into the port of Socoa, near St. Jean de Luz.

JULY 29.

Le Journal des Francs assures us that Baraguay d'Hilliers, sent from Malta by Buonaparte, to carry to the Directory the Standards of the Order, the great Culverine of Soliman, and several other valuable articles (it is even said, considerable sums of money), has been taken, with the frigate on board which he was, and carried to England.

No intelligence of our squadron, nor of that of the English in the Mediterranean, has yet reached us.

A report has been in circulation for these some days past, that the continental Peace had been signed at Rastadt, and the funds rose in consequence of it. This news was yesterday repeated; and some persons even went so far as to say, that the Directory reserved the intelligence of this event for the Feast which was to take place to-day.

The last Bulletin from Rastadt renders this news very improbable. That Peace will however be signed in a short time, we have little doubt, as a letter from one of our Plenipotentiaries at Rastadt assures us of it. But it is certainly not yet signed.

General Lahos, who has arrived from the Army of Italy at Paris, brings the news of a Conspiracy, which has, he says, broke out at Milan, the object of which was to reduce the number of Directors in that Republic to three, and the Deputies to a fourth of the number appointed by the Constitution. Among the persons arrested as implicated in this Plot is one of the Directors of the Cisalpine Republic, who has lately been removed from his office. A similar Plot is said to have existed in the Roman Republic.

Great apprehensions are entertained thro' out the Batavian Republic, on account of the strength of the English squadrons which block up the mouths of the Meuse and the Texel, and they are to be reinforced by a Russian Fleet.

General Daendals, commander in chief of the Batavian troops, has ordered considerable detachments of cavalry and infantry to take post in those parts which are most easy of success. It is believed that the project of the English and Russians, when united, is to effect a descent in Holland, or rather on the Island of Zealand.

It is formally denied by the Batavian Government, that Admiral De Winter is come to Paris to concert military measures with the French Government. He resides at Paris in a private capacity.

A letter from Madrid mentions the following particulars of the affair of honour between the Comte Roffignac and Truguet, the French Ambassador: a son of Roffignac's who had been a long time in the Spanish service, went on an excursion into France, and was there arrested, and imprisoned as an Emigrant. His father waited on Truguet to interpose in favour of his son; and during his solicitations for his son's release, some warm words passed between him and Truget, who was invested with the Ambassadorial character.

But on the 13th Messidor, Truguet resigned his public character, and three days after he received from Roffignac the following Message:

"Sir, you are now no longer invested with a public character; you are therefore, but a simple individual like myself. Remember that you have insulted me. I now demand satisfaction. Choose your place, your arms, and your honour."

The original challenge was sent to Mr. Saavedra, accompanied with a note from Truguet, mentioning that his public functions did not expire until he should have passed the frontors of the Republic, and requiring that an exemplary punishment should be inflicted on the Spanish officer, who had thus failed in respect to him.

Mr. Saavedra communicated its contents to the King, who ordered the Compte de Roffignac to be put under arrest, and to be closely watched to prevent his his having communication with any person whatever; the business rests here, but may be attended with very serious consequences, a duels are punished in Spain by death, or confiscation of property

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

8 THERMIDOR, JULY 26.

Joubert made a report on the expence of the war, which he concluded by proposing, that a sum of 268,580,000 livres Tournois should be granted, per annum, to defray that that expence.

Bertrand (of Calvados) made a motion of order relative to the abuses of the liberty of the press. The law of the 19th Fructidor (September 5) was not, in his opinion, sufficient for counteracting the revolutionary poison that was diffused through the medium of the press. The evil that these abuses had already occasioned, should be punished, nor should the Council wait for the expiration of the powers already invested in the Directory, in order to proceed to the consideration of brisk measures; he would, therefore, move that a report be made on this subject within the space of two decades:—Agreed to:

Chenier made a report on the happy effects resulting from the union of Geneva, with France, and in which, among others, he makes the following observation:—The Commission is unanimously of opinion that this important commune should be erected into the capital of this department, in order to secure to it the advantages which arise from our constitutional order, and to give it the means of preserving its sources of industry, without which precaution our neighbours would soon seize upon them by opening to its isolated population an asylum in le Valais. This department might be

encreased to a population of 180,000 souls, by uniting the different dismembered cantons of the departments of Montblanc and of L'Ain; and it would be circumscribed by natural limits, on all points; he would give it the name of the department of the Lac Leman. Hasten continued he, to determine the fate of these happy regions that have always deserved well of the sciences, of human reason, and of philosophy. Where the liberty of writing and of thinking has ushered in the dawn of Republican principles—where the 16th century beheld Calvin treading in the vestiges of Luther, and breaking down some of the steps that ascended to the papal throne—where the 17th century saw the sattellites of Emanuel discomfited by Citizen soldiers, and after the lapse of 30 years, the downfall of the popedom—where the 18th shewed Sauffure climbing the rugged rocks of Montblanc; Bonnet starting a rival to Newton and Linnæus; Jean Jacques Rousseau proclaiming the code of nations, and Voltaire infusing into Europe the impulse of philosophy."

On the motion of Bergasse, the Council resolved, that on the 18th Fructidor ensuing, and for the future, there should be celebrated a fete consecrated to the memory of the 9th Thermidor, the 13th Vendemiaire, and of the 18th Fructidor, and that the fete of the 9th Fructidor should not, after the present year, be celebrated seperately.—Referred to a Commission.

JULY 27.

Lecointre Puyravaux, the President pronounced an harangue suitable to the occasion:—"The 9th Thermidor" (said he), overthrow a set of men who did not wish the destruction of Royalty, and who, to compass its re est blishment, covered themselves with red caps, abandoned themselves to all manner of excess, committed all kinds of crimes, the greatest of which, however, doubtles was their having afforded a pretence of the Royalists to solicit not only the indulgence but even the support which is always given to misfortune. But why do the crimes of the Royalists, who ought at least to have profited by the lesson, banish the remembrance of the guilt of their predecessors? It is because they were the secret agents of the counter-revolution. It was by them and by them that famine was organised against France and her armies. The spirit of revolt excited by calumnies against the Convention, produced the dissentions of 13 Vendemiaire. The result proved that the Republic triumphed; but the victory shed French blood. The soul must sink at the retrospect.—[*Here the President was so much affected that he begged the indulgence of the Council.*]—He proceeded: He stated that the elections which were not annulled, elevated to offices of trust the blind supporters of despotism, and how the representativee of Blankenbourg, with those of the year five, had almost overthrown the Republic. The union of the armies of the Legislative Body and of the Executive Government saved the country, and, thanks to the Genius of Liberty, not a drop of blood was shed. But has this day (the 18th Thermidor) for ever secured us from the mischiefs of faction? said he. He feared not; and he pointed out numbers of people who seemed capable of exciting fresh commotions. Those were the persons who preserved a regard for monarchical customs and feudal distinctions; those who treat the National Cockade with disrespect; those who call the 18th Fructidor an act of tyranny, or the triumph of a party; and who wish to modify the law to which is gave birth; those who reviled the Directory, and spoke with contempt of the Legislative Body. He concluded with conjuring all the Members of the different Authorities to preserve a union, which should consolidate the Republic."

LONDON.

AUGUST 3.

The French General Baraguay d'Hilliers, taken in the Sensible French frigate, in the Mediterranean, with two other officers and their servants, have received their passports from Government to go on parole to France, and not to serve untill regularly exchanged. This is done at a time when all other exchanges are at a stand.

The French General Baraguay d'Hilliers, is a tall man, between thirty and forty years of age, but has the appearance of a much older man from imitating Van Butchell in the length of his beard, which reaces down to his middle. He wears his Hair, which is remarkably long, quite straight, and over shadowing his face, in such a manner as only to leave his two eyes visible. His Aides-de-camp, are remarkable for the smallness of their persons.

The present Emperor of Russia has lately degraded an eminent merchant at Petersburgh, by a punishment similar to that inflicted on drunken pensioners in Greenwich Hospital. The Emperor suspecting that the Merchant had rendered an unfair account of his property, condemned them to sweep the Exchange daily, in an infamous habit.

The Acute gun-boat brig, with sliding keels, commanded by Lieutenant Seaver, mounting ten 18 and two 32 pound carronades, is just stationed at the mouth of the Blackwater off Bradwell Chops; and the Wasp gun-boat, Lieutenant Keppel, at that of the Burnham River, for the protection of that part of the Essex coast.

AUGUST 4.

Vice-Admiral Sir J. Colpoys is going out to India to succeed Admiral Rainier, whose stationary period is expired. His flag will be on board the Northumberland, a new ship of 74 guns, lately launched and fitted out in the river.

THE HAMBURGH MAIL.

VIENNA, JULY 18.

(FROM THE COURT GAZETTE.)

Advices from Malta to the 21st June, inclusive, state, that the French have found there immense treasures, all the precious effects of Loretto, the valuables of the great families of Italy, and the treasures belonging to the Order, the Churches and the Hospitals, which were very considerable. On the 15th, the whole French fleet, leaving behind a sufficient garrison, sailed against Alexandria in Egypt. On the 19th, the Grand Master of Malta and several Grand Crosses, put to sea; and on the 20th, orders were given for all French Knights and Emigrants to quit the Island.

The English fleet under Admiral Nelson, entered the harbour of Messina in Sicily, on the 19th of June, and after remaining there three days, set sail on the 23d for Malta; previous to its sailing, the English Admiral declared, that he would sink every ship that should bring provisions to Malta. His design is concluded to be to blockade the Maltese Islands, and prevent any provisions from being landed, without which they cannot long hold out.

Field Marshal Lieutenant-General Clairfayt is dead of a consumption.

All Austrian Officers absent upon leave have received orders to join their regiments. Great drafts from the Austrian forces in Bohemia and the Empire have been sent into Italy, and they will be replaced by regiments from Hungary, &c.

The Turkish Ambassador here, has received the account, that the rebels at Widdin had cut off the head of their Chief, Paswan Oglu, and sent it to the Captain Pacha, offering to surrender Widdin, and return to obedience, on condition of a general Amnesty. This capitulation had been accepted.

RASTADT, JUNE 20.

The Note of the French Ministers has this day been received.

[It has already been given in the Paris Papers.]

The report that Prussia had delivered in a Note respecting the Neutrality of the German Empire, in case of a rupture between Austria and France, is totally unfounded; as is also another report, that the Elector of Bavaria had agreed to allow the Emperor to raise 18,000 recruits in his Electorate.

The hopes of personal conferences between the Congress and the French Ministers, have entirely vanished; a great many difficulties have arisen on that head.

Outwardly great pains are taken to make it believed that the French and Austrian Governments are in good understanding with each other: but there are many things which indicate the contrary to be the fact.

MILAN, JULY 7.

General Brune has published a Proclamation, in which he declars, that all the Abbies, Priories, Commanderies, and other Ecclesiastical Property, in the *ci devant* Legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romana, are the property of the French Republic; they are consequently ordered to be sequestrated.

LEGHORN, JULY 6.

On the 4th inst. a Greek vessel arrived here, which left Malta on the 19th of last month.—She reports that General Buonaparte, after leaving 5000 troops and four frigates there, sailed, on the 17th ult. with the rest of the fleet and the convoy. He directed his course towards the Islands of Cyprus and Candia, where he is to put troops on shore, with the consent of the Porte, as it is said.

The English fleet, under Admiral Nelson passed the Light-house at Messina on the 20th

HAGUE, JULY 21.

Several ferments have taken place in the Patriotic Societies at Amsterdam, that are suspected to wish to destroy the present order of things; the Directory has, however, given orders that all those Clubs shall be immediately shut up, and corporeal punishment, and even death, are to be inflicted on future offenders.

HANAU, JULY 21.

The French Directory has not only taken off the Sequestration from the Estates of Count Metternich, on the Left Bank of the Rhine, but assigned him an indemnification of 30,000 Florins.

It is asserted that the new Director Treilhard has had a considerable part in this act of Justice of the French Government, which Count Metternich had not solicited.

On the 16th a French courier arrived at Rastadt, who, after he had delivered Dispatches to the French Minister, proceeded on to Berlin.

It is supposed that the Negociations carrying on at Berlin have a very close connection with those for the Peace of the Empire.

At Frankfort, three eminent Commercial Houses have stopped payment.

FRANKFORT JULY 21.

Among the extravagant reports, may be numbered the assertion that the King of Sardinia will cede the Dutchy of Piedmont to France, and be made Constitutional King of Rome.

In Anspach and Bareuth, no French or Brabantine Emigrant is allowed to remain longer than three days, without express permission.

PETERSBURGH JULY 10.

The Emperor has just published an Ukase, by which the prohibition of the Moniteur, and other periodical papers circulated in the places under the Government of France, is renewed with additional restrictions. In all the Russian Ports, one or more persons are to be appointed as Censors, and no Newspapers or other Publications brought in any Ship, are to be circulated without being first read and approved by the Censors. Notice of this Order is to be given to all Captains of Vessels, and passengers. Every paper and publication brought by any Traveller, Courier, or by the Post, is, in like manner, to be submitted to the inspection of these Censors.

DUBLIN.

AUGUST 8.

By a gentleman who arrived from the county of Wexford yesterday, we learn that all is perfectly quiet at present in that quarter, excepting merely a few districts, which are somewhat annoyed by gangs of marauders, similiar to those which formerly infested Kellymount, Lackingarra, and other places, while the country was covered with woods and bogs, which afforded speedy and safe retreats. This being, however, no longer the case, it is impossible the modern rapparees can elude, for any length of time, the united efforts of the army and yeomanry to bring them to Justice.

Our correspondent travelled to town thro' the county of Wicklow, without hearing of any more serious disturbances. The peasantry in general, are employed at their usual avocations, and pour *mollortlagths* in abundance on those who corrupted them from their allegiance to the best of kings.

To-morrow both Houses of Parliament meet, and it is expected the report of their Secret committees will be given in by their respective Chairmen.

Never were the public more interested in an inquiry of this nature: Independent of the documents which the activity and vigilance of Government have obtained in this country, there are papers from the other side, it is said, very important in forming a clue to the various windings of this dark and dangerous conspiracy.

A Mr. Evens from the co. Kildare was apprehended a few days since by Major Sirr, on charges of a treasonable nature. His papers were seized at the same time.

Yesterday Mr. Peter Finerty, late Printer of the press, was liberated on bail of 1000l. for his good behaviour for seven years. He has been pardoned, we understand, at the instance of Lord Camden, as he was confined for a libel on his Lordship.

C O R K.

The insidious enemy, not daring to meet the bravery of our seamen in open fight have resorted to the pusillanimous but certainly more safe policy of trying the influence of a wily corruption—French Morality from the new school was to preach Virtue, Heroism and Magnanimity among mankind if we were to credit the *gipsey* Jargon of Bombast and cant—our gallant countrymen the *Irish* seamen in the prisons of the Jacobin Rebublic, have, however given an example of more true glory, learned in the old school of British Honour, incumbered as it seems with our old *laws* our *Jolly parchments*, our *puddings*, and our *King Lords* and *Commons*—The Irish Jacobin if he would be taught his allegiance and his duty to his King and Country let him go to his gallant and suffering countrymen in the prisons and dungeons of France, and then he will learn to redeem the sullied honour of Ireland—The plain lesson of Virtue which he may there listen to, will induce on him more solid happiness than all the fine drawn sophistry spun together by all the metaphysical movers of universal ruin and anarchy.

A more extensive, dark, and horrible conspiracy never threatened the destruction of any nation, than that we have so providentially escaped. While we congratulate the country on its miraculous preservation from the calamities with which it was threatened, we should not forget the gratitude we owe to those meritorious personages—the confidental servants of the crown—whose unceasing vigilance and painful exertions, have saved the constitution and our happy connection with England, from which we have derived, and are daily deriving the most important benefits and blessings. To that connection we were indebted, not only for as great a portion of liberty as is compatible with the imperfect nature of man, but for the flourishing and prosperous condition of the country, to which it rose, with unexampled celerity, from a state of wretchedness and degradation.

It is very remarkable, that the most *flaming patriots* of the Irish Union, in the early part of life were not only destitute of property but of friends. By strict, and it is to be presumed honourable industry, they however acquired, at least many of them, princely fortunes under that very Government which they afterwards considered so very intolerable as to conspire to subvert. This is a return so ungrateful and so unnatural as to surpass credibility, were not the fact as evident as the noon day. Had these men remained in their original obscurity, the state would have nothing to dread from their meditations; but, swelled with pride by the wealth they acquired thro' the talents and the *aurea patria* of illustrious members of Administration, displayed in giving a proper direction to the general industry and exciting to emulation—the government of the country can only gratify their ambition and to this they would wade through rivers of blood, particularly that of those valuable individuals to whose laborious researches and perpetual application for the improvement of the trade and agriculture of this kingdom, they stand considerably indebted for the opulence they have so unexpectedly arrived to, and which they appear so incapable of enjoying.

SUMMES ASSIZES—1798.

MUNSTER CIRCUIT.

Co. Clare, at Ennis, Thursday, August 30.
Co. Limerick, at Limerick, Monday Sept 3.
City of Limerick, at Limerick, same day.
Co. Kerry at Tralee, Monday, Sept. 10.
Co. Cork, at Cork, Saturday 15.
City of Cork, at Cork, same day.

Hon. Baron George, Hon. Justice Day, } Justices.
Wm. Cosgrave, 94, Capel-street, M. Franks, 17, York-street. } Registers.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY.

Ninth Day.—No. 29,454, 10,000l.——968, 1,04 8 22,683, 50l. each.
Tenth Day.—No. 546, 2,000l.——7,155, 500l. 3,493, 28,958, and 12,957, 100l. each. ——7,760, 23,652, and 17,546, 50l. each.
Eleventh Day.——No. 27,214, 4000l.——24,390 50l.

MARRIAGES.

At Cork, John W. Price, Esq. surgeon, to Miss Fitzgerald. Mr Edw. Cahill, of Church-street grocer, to Miss Corr, of Crogheda. Le Chevalier de Bouyer to Miss Montgomery, of Jervis-street.

DEATHS.

Last Thursday at Magourney, County Cork, universally regretted, the Rev Simon Davies.

On the 19th May, on board his Majesty's ship Nemisis on a voyage to Quebec, Mr James Hewitt, only son of the Hon. and Rev. Dean Hewitt, and grandson to the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland. At Waterford, Mr. John White, baker, one of the people called Quakers. At Limerick, Ensign William Robinson, of the Perth Highland Fencible regiment. At Rathconnel, co. Westmeath, Francis Adams, Esq. aged 77 years

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

☞ At the Stores of D. WATERS, Sons, and Co. Academy Street, on FRIDAY the 17th instant at 1 o'Clock,

20 *Hhhds. prime Jamaica Scale SUGAR.*
Terms at Sale. Cork, August 11.

TRANSPORT-OFFICE,
4th August, 1798.

SIR,

WE wish to have the inclosed Copy of *Resolutions*, entered into by some of our Prisoners, *(Natives of Ireland)*, now confined in *France*, inserted in all the Cork News-Papers, and you are to cause the same to be done without delay.

We are,
SIR,
Your humble Servants,
AMBROSE SERLE,
WILLIAM A. OTWAY,
JOHN MARSH.

CAPT. PERRY, R. N.
Cove of Cork.

With a view of informing the World of the *insidious attempts* of our implacable Enemy, to corrupt and divide us amongst ourselves; the following Resolutions entered into by a number of our Prisoners, *(Natives of Ireland)*, at this time confined in France, are transmitted for your Paper—the authenticity may be depended upon.

At a Meeting of the Irish Prisoners of War, held at *St. Charles* Prison, *Orleans*, this 9th July, 1798, to take into consideration an Order of the French Government, to separate us from our Fellow-Subjects, and Prisoners of Great Britain, by ordering the latter to be sent to *Valenciennes*, and us to *Cambray*; the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to, viz—

Resolved,

"That any attempt to promote *Jealousy* between Us, and our Fellow-Subjects of Great Britain, we behold with *contempt*."

Resolved,

"That attached to our gracious and good King, and to the glorious and free Constitution we were born under, we will defend them on all occasions with our utmost ability, against our foreign and domestic Enemies."

Resolved,

"That should any Man, or set of Men presume to attempt to suborn Us, or any Individual of Us, from that affection and attachment we bear our King and Country; we pledge ourselves to disclose the same immediately, and bring the Author or Authors to such punishment as we can inflict."

Resolved,

"That let our *Sufferings* in this our Captivity be of what Magnitude a disappointed and inveterate Enemy may inflict, we swear never to *desert* our King and Country."

Resolved,

"That our King and Country are entitled to our heart-felt Gratitude, for the handsome *provision* afforded us in our Captivity."

Resolved,

"That these Resolutions be signed by each Individual, and forwarded by the first conveyance to Great Britain and Ireland for publication."

Signed by all the NATIVES of IRELAND, Prisoners of War at ORLEANS.

THE HAMBURGH MAIL.

RASTADT, JULY 15.

Yeſterday a Turkiſh courier paſſed through this town, with diſpatches from the *Porte* to the French Government, which, to judge from his haſte, muſt have been of the utmoſt importance. He had written orders to all Poſt-maſters, &c, to forward him without loſs of time, no pain of diſmiſſal. He continued his journey through Straſbourg to Paris. It is generally conjectured that his Diſpatches relate to the French Expedition to Egypt.

VENICE, JULY 6.

According to accounts received from *Naples* yeſterday, a ſtrong Engliſh Fleet had appeared off *Malta*, commanded by Admiral Nelſon.—The Admiral immediately formed the blockade of the Iſland, and gave notice to the Neopolitan Court, that he would immediately ſink any neutral or enemy's ſhip that would approach *Malta*. General Buonaparte has left a ſtrong Garriſon in *Malta*, and ſailed with his fleet for the *Levant*. Admiral Nelſon followed in three days after, but left ſome of his ſhips to blockade *Malta*. Some ſays that Buonaparte ſailed firſt for *Corfu*.

Two french ſhips of the line, with 1500 troops has arrived at *Raguſa*.

LEGHORN, JULY 6.

According to accounts received here, Admiral Nelſon has ſailed for Corfu, to which iſland he believes the French Toulon Fleet directed its courſe.

ITALY, JULY 8.

According to the lateſt accounts, the French fleet has been ſeen of Candia. A part of it directed its courſe towards Cyprus.

VIENNA, JULY 14.

The reports here relative to Buonaparte's fleet, are as contradictory as various. Some ſay he is gone to Corfu; others to Candia; others that he had landed at Syracuſe, in Sicily.

MILAN, JULY 3.

The Ligurian troops have now entirely evacuated the Piedmonteſe Territory, and the Piedmonteſe the Legurian.

The Auſtrian and French armies have both received ſo many reinforcements from time to time, that they are now eſtimated at 100,000 men each.

The camp of 15,000 men which the French are forming in the vicinity of Modena, conſiſts chiefly of cavalry; 16 French regiments are advancing towards Italy over Mount Cenis and Mount St. Bernard.

The Pope is ſo ill and feeble that he can ſcarcely walk 20 ſteps.

The Eccleſiaſtical eſtates in the Roman Territory will be ſold for the benefit of the French Republic.

FRANKFORT JULY 17.

The Auſtrian troops in Upper Auſtria are eſtimated at 90,000 men, and thoſe in the Tyrol, Carniola, Iſtria, Dalmitia, and the late Venetian Tirra Firma, at about 176,000 men.

Sieyes, it is ſaid, will make at Berlin propoſitions favourable to the Prince of Orange.

EDINBURGH.

AUGUST 2.

We underſtand that the Company of Proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation, have offered their ſervice to Government, by engaging to give every diſpatch to veſſels which may be employed by government in conveying troops and military ſtores, by the canal between the eaſt and weſt coaſt of the iſland, and by allowing all veſſels ſo employed to paſs free of canal dues.

A letter from an officer on board of the ſucceſs frigate, arrived at Portſmouth from Cadiz, dated Spithead, July 28, to his friend in Glaſgow, ſays, "Juſt before we made ſail from Cadiz, a flag of truce came off from the Spa Admiral, to inform Lord St. Vincent that Admiral Nelſon had fallen in with Buonaparte's fleet, and taken ſix ſhips of the line and ſeventy tranſports. We have now on board the General Barraguay D'Hilliers, with his two aids de camps, and the regalia, &c. of Malta, taken in the Senſible French frigate by the Seahorſe. The war is carried on at Cadiz with as much politeneſs as poſſibly can be. Flags of truce paſs daily between the two commanders in chief, conveying compliments and preſents. On our ſide, we do not moleſt their little trading and fiſhing veſſels; on theirs, they ſupply us with fiſh, fruit, and vegetables of all kinds. The officers of the ſhips who have been long there, even ſend in their cloaths to waſh, which are faithfully returned."

An ingenious artiſt has lately diſcovered, that magnetic attraction has a very powerful influence on the due performance of watches, and that the balance-wheel has, in many inſtances, a great degree of polarity. This diſcovery may be conſiderable advantage in improving the correctneſs of time-keepers.

Yeſterday a gentleman's carriage and horſes fell over the Pier of Leith, into the harbour at ebb tide. Two gentlemen and two boys were in the carriage, but fortunately none of them received any injury. The horſes alſo eſcaped without hurt, but the carriage was conſiderably damaged. The driver leaped from the horſes on the Pier, a moment before they fell over.

BERWICK, JULY 28.

On Friday laſt two ladies, who went to bathe in the ſea here, ventured incautiouſly into the water, and ſoon getting beyond their depth, were in the moſt imminent danger of periſhing. Happily a young man of this town perceived their perilous ſituation from the top of the adjacent banks. He inſtantly ruſhed to their aſſiſtance, and after throwing off his jacket, plunged into the ſea, and by his humane and active exertions brought them both on ſhore. The ladies, one of whom was in the evening ſeized with alarming ſymptoms, are now in a fair way of recovery.

ODD INCIDENT.—Our readers may depend on the truth of the following circumſtance:—As her Majeſty was going to Windſor a few days ago, her carriage became locked with a poſt-chaiſe that was coming to town. In this poſt-chaiſe was an elderly gentleman, who, obſerving that the window of the Royal carriage was down, immediately thruſt his head forwards and addreſſed her Majeſty in the following manner:—"I humbly beg your Majeſty's pardon for the liberty I am taking, but I earneſtly entreat that you will implore your Royal Conſort never to employ that —— Charles Fox in his ſervices any more."

Peter Porcupine gives us but an unfavourable impreſſion of the judicial character in America. He tells us Mr. Redman, one of the Penſylvanian Judges, was in November caught thieving in the ſhop of Mr. Folwell, a merchant, 300 dollars, which the merchant detected, took from him and kicked him into the ſtreet! He adds, that he knows another Judge who has committed murder!

An American writer, whom we do not wiſh to name, gives, in a pamphlet lately publiſhed by him, no very favourable impreſſion of *American Morality*. He ſays, very bluntly, "that there are more baſtards born annually in the ſingle State of Penſylvania, than in all the Britiſh dominions!"

After the Levee yeſterday, a Council was held, at which the Recorder attended with his report of the convicts under ſentence of death in Newgate: when John Crawford, fo raltering a One Pound Note to a Five, with intent to defraud the Bank of England, was ordered for execution on Wedneſday next.

The other priſoners were reſpited during his Majeſty's pleaſure, except Sarah Skelton, convicted of ſhop-lifting, pardoned on condition of tranſporting herſelf for life.

A very ſingular cauſe was determined laſt Term before Lord Kenyon, reſpecting a Lottery Ticket—The circumſtances were briefly theſe: two ſervants, a butler and footman, near Witham, in Eſſex, had agreed to purchaſe a ſhare of a lottery ticket between them. Having been recommended to Mr. Hodges, in Pall Mall, by ſome perſons who had been ſingularly fortunate at his office, the ſhare was accordingly purchaſeed, and ſent down to Witham, and which ticket being the firſt drawn blank of the ninth day of drawing, was entitled to 10,000l. The Butler, in whoſe poſſeſſion the ſhares was, went to Mr. Hodges's office, and received the money, and immediately purchaſed another ſhare of a different ticket, telling his fellow ſervant that was the ſhare which they had purchaſed between them, and that the fortunate ſhare for which he had received the money, was one which his mother had made him a preſent of; but the Maſter of theſe ſervants ſuſpecting a fraud in the Butler, applied to Mr. Hodges for his aſſiſtance in detecting ſo nefarious a tranſaction, who readily granting it, an action was commenced by the injured party, and upon Mr. Hodges's proving the date of the purchaſe, the payment of the money, &c. &c. the the injured footman recovered a verdict of half the money. The noble judge who tried the cauſe, obſerved the conduct of the Maſter and Mr. Hedges could not be too much applauded; and what adds to the ſingular good fortune of that office, it is ſaid that the ſecond ſhare alſo was a prize, an event ſcarcely to be equalled in the Chapter of Chances.

EXTRACTS FROM A LATE PUBLICATION.

To open the eyes of thoſe who had not had an opportunity of knowing the ſucceſs of former rebellions, we ſhall quote the following ſhort account, undertaken for the avowed purpoſe of ſevering this country from Great Britain, and eſtabliſhing an independent government; whether republic or monarchical, ſignified not, it was to be independent of the Britiſh Monarchy. For the cauſe of ſeparation from, and independency on Britain, is not now a new cauſe of rebellion; it has been fought and decided on the Iriſh ſtage.

"Paſſing over the almoſt continued hoſtility between powerful feets and the Britiſh colonies in Ireland, from the firſt conqueſt of Ireland by Britain in the reign of Henry the ſecond, we ſhall come at once to the reign of Elizabeth. In her reign, the Earl of Deſmond, a great noblemen, originally of Engliſh blood, whoſe dominions exteded almoſt all over Munſter, entered into a league with the then powerful Spaniſh Monarchy, for ſevering Ireland from England, and rendering it independent. He took up arms, and pretending he did ſo in ſupport of the Romiſh Religion, he was joined by almoſt the whole Iriſh nation, then bigoted Romaniſts; the very Engliſh colonies which acknowledged the Queen as their Sovereign being then moſtly Romaniſts and confined to a few counties in Leinſter. The Spaniards ſent him great ſupplies of militery ſtores and troops, yet the power of England ſoon cruſhed him and his adherents, and his head was ſtuck up as the head of a traitor on London Bridge.

The great Earl of Tyrone, the ableſt Iriſh chieftain, both as to courage and ſkill, which had before that time appeared, and who had been trained to arms in the army of Elizabeth herſelf, next raiſed a rebellion in Ireland in the very ſame cauſe of independence on, and ſeparation from England. He was alſo aſſiſted by Spain, at that time the moſt powerful nation in Europe, who ſent at one time ſix thouſand Spaniſh infantry, famous for their ſuperior diſcipline over all other Europeans, and then a very conſiderable army, to his aſſiſtance. He was joined by the whole body of the Iriſh nation, then forty to one over the Engliſh Colonies. Yet he, and the Iriſh nation, were in a few campaigns completely ſubdued by the power of England; and the conſequences of his rebellion and ſuppreſſion were the ſlaughter anddiſperſion into foreign countries of all the Iriſh chieftains who ſerved under him, and of the greateſt part of the inhabitants of ſix whole counties in the northern parts of this kingdom. The calamities brought upon the Iriſh Romaniſts by that unſucceſsful rebellion (as may be learned from Morriſon and other cotemporary writers) can only be equalled by thoſe of the Jews at the time of the deſtruction of Jeruſalem by the Romans. England in thoſe two laſt mentioned rebellions was unaided by Scotland, then a diſtinct nation.

The next rebellion in the cauſe of ſeperation from England and independence, was that which commenced with the horrid Iriſh maſſacre in the year 1641. The Iriſh romaniſts at that time, encouraged by the diſtracted ſtate of public affairs in England, and abetted by the republicans in that country, broke into rebellion for the purpoſe of ſeperation and independence. The Iriſh Romaniſts, at the break, ing out of this rebellion, were in the proportion of eleven to two to the Iriſh proteſtants or of five and a half to one, acccording to Sir William Petty. (See his political Anatomy of Ireland.) The ſame Author ſtates, that they murdered thirty ſeven thouſand Iriſh proteſtants in the the firſt year of the rebellion in cold blood. The Engliſh army in Ireland did not amount at that time to 4000 men, ill paid, and ill clothed. The Iriſh romaniſts ſuddenly poſſeſſed themſelves of nine tenth parts of the Kingdom. As ſoon however, as the quandom abettors, the Engliſh republicans, had done their buſineſs in England, they would not ſuffer Ireland to remain an independant ſtate. they immediately ſent an army to reduce their Iriſh aſſociates in rebellion and murder, and in two ſhort campaigns effected a complete conqueſt of Ireland; and ſlew in the field, hanged and quarted, or drove into exile, all the rebels of that day. Of the leaders executed, we ſhall mention two only of eminent turpitude, ——Lord Maguire hanged and quartered at Tyburn, and his head fixed on London bridge, and Sir Phelim O'Neale, hanged and quartered at St. Stephen's-green, and his head fixed on Newgate in Dublin. They confiſcated all their eſtates, beſtowed them on the Engliſh ſoldiers; and finally Cromwell, firſt their general, and then their dictator, wiſely united England to Ireland, cauſing thirty members to ſit as the repreſentatives of Ireland in the Britiſh Parliament.

The deſolation and havock brought by this rebellion in the cauſe of ſeparation and independence on the kingdom, would be almoſt incredible, were it not teſtified by unqueſtionable authorities. The laſt rebellion againſt the crown of England, was that which commenced in the reign of King William and Queen Mary: of this period the Iriſh Romaniſts, by the agency of Lord Tyrconell, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the kingdom by King James the Second, were in poſſeſſion of almoſt all employments of truſt and confidence in the nation. Many of the Iriſh nobility of that day were Romaniſts, and many of the Iriſh, as well as Engliſh proteſtants, were diſaffected to the Revolution and Government of King William. The Iriſh Romaniſts, almoſt to a man, eſpouſed the cauſe of the abdicated monarch, not out of any affection to him, but with the hopes, by his means, of obtaining independence. One hundred thouſand effective men, all Iriſh Romaniſts flew to arms. The dethroned King, the engine of their ſeparation, unable to ſupport and arm ſuch a number, regimented 60,000 of them, diſpoſing them into fifty regiments of foot, and ſixteen of horſe. The French monarch, Louis XIV. then in the zenith of his power, ſent experienced Generals and officers to command and train the Iriſh army, and many veteran French troops to aſſiſt them, with all kind of military ſtores, cloathing and arms.—His fleet rode triumphant on the ſea, having defeated the Britiſh fleet under Lord Torrington, off the Southern coaſt of Ireland. A ſmall body of Iriſh Proteſtants only took up arms to ſtem this torrent, but they would have been ſoon ſwallowed up, had they not received ſpeedy ſuccours from England, and an Engliſh army, aſſiſted by the Iriſh Proteſtants, made a compleat conqueſt of the Iriſh Romaniſt of that day, and of their French auxiliries in three campaigns; drove ſuch of them as eſcaped the ſword, peſtilence or famine, miſerable exiles into foreign countries, and confiſcated the entire of their property. One other inſtance of unqualified rebellion exiſted between the Iriſh nation and the degenerate Engliſh coloniſts in Ireland but of a part only of both races; and that is the rebellion of Thomas Fitzgerald, Lord Offaley, eldeſt ſon and heir to the Earl of Kildare, in the reign of King Henry VIII. That Nobleman being then Chief Governor of Ireland, under the King, broke out into open rebellion, renounced his allegiance to King Henry, and ſet himſelf up an independant Prince. In a ſhort time he and his adherents were reduced, and himſelf, with five of his uncles taken priſoners, They were ſent to England, and hanged and quartered as traitors at Tyburn. The Earl, his father died of grief a priſoner in the Tower of London, and the whole family eſtate was confiſcated. This illuſtrious race of the Fitzgeralds would have been extinguiſhed, had not Queen Mary out of compaſſion to the misfortunes of that great houſe, afterwards reſtored the only ſhoot which remained of the ancient trunk, to his family honours and eſtate.

AMERICAN EXPORTS IN 1794.

	Dollars.
To Great Britain	8,431,912
France	7,050,364
Holland	3,169,959
Spain	2,187,352
Germany and the Low Countries	1,013,347
Portugal	997,590
Denmark	870,503
Hanſeatic Towns	712,537
Sweden	310,427
Italy	220,688
Ruſſia	5,769
Total	25,100089

DUBLIN.

AUGUST 7.

It was yeſterday currently reported, that in conſequence of information a rebel depoſite of one hundred thouſand guineas had been diſcovered.

The unfortunate indiſpoſition of the Britiſh Chancellor of the Exchequer, has, we hear, prevented for a time the iſſue of the new ſilver coinage.

We are aſſured from an authority, the moſt reſpectable, that a great perſon has expreſſed an unequivocal diſapprobation of every kind of *clerical* interference in military concerns.

Fine crops of excellent oats continue to be gathered in the vicinity of the capital; and ſhould the month we have begun, be bleſſed by providence with fair weather, a good and abundant harveſt muſt enſue.

This week, Major Sirr apprehended two offenders from the County of Weſtmeath, who it appears were deeply concerned in the late rebellion, and whoſe arreſt has led to the diſcovery of an infernal ſcheme formed in the County of Longford—FREEM. JOUR.

Tueſday two perſons concerned in the rebellion, named Lynch and Smith, of Leixlip were brought up to town under an eſcort of yeomanry, and underwent an examination at the Caſtle. They pretended to have been privates among the rebels, but are recogniſed to have been leaders—IBID.

Friday morning laſt, at the early hour of three o'clock, a party of the Crumlin Cavalry, under Lieutenants Orde and Nunn, ſcoured the hills at a ſmall diſtance from Rathfarnham, in conſequence of ſome cyttle and ſheep having been carried off from the inhabitants, by a banditti which infeſts that part of the country. Upon their approach, a ſhot was fired by the alarm poſt of the forebooters, to give notice that the cavalry were out, upon which the former galloped forward, and came up with the banditti who were armed, whom they fired upon and killed, They continued their route for ſeveral miles, ſearching ſuſpected places, and ſeized ſome arms. To perſevere in ſuch laudable exertions as theſe, muſt ſoon rid every part of the country of plundering marauders.

Tueſday, 50 men, eſcorted by a party of the 9th dragoons and Buckinghamſhire militia, convicted of being concerned in rebellious practices, were put on board one of the tenders now lying in the river, of whom four were recruits of the 5th dragoons, lately apprehended, and charged with the formation of a plan to ſurpriſe the camp at Lehaunſtown, and give poſſeſſion to the inſurgents. The whole party conſiſted of young and athletic fellows, many of them very decent in their appearance.

Yeſterday being the anniverſary of the glorious firſt of Auguſt, the Right. Hon. Thomas Fleming, Lord Mayor of this City, had the honour of raiſing to public view in the Manſion-Houſe garden to the front of Dawſon-ſtreet, the elegant equeſtrian ſtatue of *George the Firſt*, of glorious memory, that had him in an obſcure ſituation ſince it graced old Eſſex-bridge in the year 1750.

It is raiſed on an handſome pedeſtal, erected by his Lordſhip, on the front of which is placed, on a tablet, the following neat (but expreſſive) inſcription:—

Be it remembered,
That at the time *rebellion* and *diſloyalty* were the
characteriſtics of the day,
The loyal *Corporation of the City of Dublin*,
Re-elected this ſtatue,
Of the firſt Monarch of the illuſtrious
Houſe of HANOVER,
Anno Domini 1798.

SHIP NEWS.

The St. Margaritta frigate and the Legere ſloop of war, that ſailed from Cork on the 16th of April laſt, with a large convoy of merchantmen, arrived ſafe at Jamaica on the 11th June.

CORK: *Printed by* E. H. MORGAN.—☞ *This Paper is publiſhed at the Cork Herald-Office, No.* 48, *Grattan-ſtreet, where* Advertiſements, Eſſays, Articles *of* Intelligence, *&c. &c. are received*

The Cork Herald:

Or, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

Vol. I.—No. 54.] WEDNESDAY—August 15. [Price, 4d.

☞ THE next Sheriff's Court for the County of Corke, will positively be held on Saturday, the 18th of August inst. August 13.

J. BULKLEY,

WOULD sell his Interest in his House and Offices in Grattan-street, held by Lease, of which there are 96 Years to run; or would set to an eligible Tenant for a Term of Years.——The House and Offices are remarkably commodious, in good Order, and fit for a genteel Family. [3] Aug. 13.

Classical School—Finn's Quay,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

ROBERT MEARA, A. B.

MR. MEARA has the pleasure of informing his Friends, that by the removal of some of his Pupils to England, he has now vacancies for a few Young Gentlemen, who will be instructed in the Grammatical principles of the English Language; Geography; Use of Globes; History; Greek; Latin, and every Requisite necessary, to fit them properly for College.

Terms, 6 Guineas a Year, and 1 entrance. Aug. 8.

BALLYGRIFFIN,

THE Seat of the late James Lombard, Esq. beautifully situated, four Miles below MALLOW, on the Blackwater, TO BE LET, OR SOLD, with or without the Furniture of the House. The House and Offices are in excellent Order; the Land in good Heart, and well cropped with Hay and Corn, which the taker may have at a Valuation. Every information will be given at Lombard's Town, near MALLOW, and PATRICK HALLAHAN, the Steward, at Ballygriffin, will shew the Premises. August 4

DENIS O'KELLY,

PARLIAMENT STREET,

Will set his HOUSE on the Black rock road,

WITH

Out-Offices, Gardens, and Two Fields,

The whole improved and in nice order.

For BRISTOL,

The Prince William Henry,

James Donovan, Master,

HAS accommodations for a few Passengers; will Sail in a few Days.

*** Apply to the Master, at Mr. BUCKMASTER's Coal-Quay. August 1.

NO TIME TO LOSE!!

Drawing Commences 14th Instant:

WHOLE TICKETS HALVES, QUARTERS,

EIGHTS,

And SIXTEENTHS of TICKETS, in the greatest Variety of Numbers, and at the most reduced Dublin prices, now on Sale, at No. 6, New Building, Castle-street

July 7.

CLARKE'S MARSH

PORTER BREWERY.

FOWKE, GIBBINGS, AND CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are at present provided with a considerable Stock of

PORTER, much approved of.

They can with confidence repeat their assurence to those who are pleased to favour them with their Commands, that a regular and ample supply during the Summer may be depended on. June 16.

MANSION-HOUSE.

JULY 31.

☞ AMOUNT of Benefactions received to this day by the Mayor, for the relief of the Widows and Children of such Soldiers as have fallen, or may fall, in the present Rebellion, including Donations from the following Ladies:—

	£.	s.	d.
Mrs. Bousfield,	5	13	9
Mrs. Kiely,	5	13	9
Mrs. Creagh,	5	13	9
Mrs. Gray,	11	7	6
Miss Hutchinson,	5	13	9
Mrs. Coste,	5	13	9
Miss Atkinson,	5	13	9
	45	10	0
Gentlemen's Subscriptions,	528	9	0
£.	573	19	0

Further Benefactions for this laudable purpose continue to be received by the Mayor, and at the Bank of Messrs. Kellett and Co.

WE, the undersigned, have heard with the truest and most grateful sense of pleasure, the very Glorious and Gallant conduct of his Majesty's Forces, (Troops of the Line, Militia, Fencibles and Yeomanry,) employed in putting down the present Rebellion, and punishing the base attempts to subvert our happy Constitution; and wish to declare our firm intention to uphold and support the King's Troops, and to substitute ourselves as the Protectors of those families whose Relations have fallen in the service of their King and Country, do enter into a subscription for this purpose; and do hereby call upon and invite all his Majesty's Loyal Subjects to afford their mite towards so laudable a purpose.

	£.	s.	d.
General Sir James Stewart,	50	0	0
Brig. Gen Sir Charles Ross,	25	0	0
Serjeant Chatterton,	25	0	0
Wm Chatterton, Capt. Enniskilliners,	11	7	6
John Stewart, Capt. Enniskilliners,	11	7	6
Richard Hare,	22	15	0
John Pedder,	11	7	6
Richard Perry,	11	7	6
George, Stevelly, Royal Cork Volunteers,	5	13	9
Thomas Harding, R. C. V.	5	13	9
Edward Wilmott,	5	13	9
M. R. Westropp, R. C. V.	11	7	6
Hugh Baker, R. C. V.	11	7	6
James Chatterton, R. C. V.	11	7	6
John Cuthbert, jun. R. C. V.	11	7	6
Edward Pope, R. C. V.	5	13	9
Anthony Edwards, R. C. V.	5	13	9
N. Maffey,	11	7	6
Wm Hodder,	11	7	6
Ralph Westropp,	5	13	9
Henry S. Perrse, Lt. L. C. L.	5	13	9
Bernard Shaw,	11	7	6
Wm. Maxwell,	11	7	6
Henry Bagnell,	5	12	9
Marcus Lynch,	5	13	9
Isaac Morgan,	11	7	6
Wm. Smith,	100	0	0
Sir John Gilman, R. C. V.	11	7	6
George Jack, R. C. V.	11	7	6
John Martin,	5	13	9
Lieut. Col. Brownrigg,	11	7	6
Major Gray,	11	7	6
Charles Creed,	11	7	6
Morgan Colwell,	5	13	9
D. Lombard,	3	8	3
Joseph Rogers,	5	13	9
Savage French,	22	15	0
Mrs Robinet,	11	9	6
Michael Morrison.	5	13	9
Thomas Gibbings	5	13	9
Strettle Jackson.	5	13	9
Major Gibbings,	11	7	6
Michael Wood,	17	1	3
John Cuthbert, sen.	11	7	6
Mrs. Judkin Fitzgerald,	5	13	9
Austin Shinkwin,	5	13	9
Simeon Hardy,	1	2	9
John Latham,	11	7	6
George Collis,	5	13	9
Nicholas Francis Coppinger,	22	15	0
William Hoare,	1	2	9
Daniel Callaghan,	5	13	9
Daniel Lane,	5	13	9
A Poor Mans Mite,		11	4½
Samuel Cooper Austin,	5	13	9
Bradshaw Popham,	2	5	6
Leicester and M'Cails,	34	2	6
John Newman, Dromore,		7	6
John Thompson,	11	7	6
John Logan,	11	7	6
Benjamin Parven,	1	2	9
Mark Osborne,	2	5	6
O. Denny,	2	5	6
Thomas Riggs,	11	7	6
Thomas White,	3	8	3
David Deane,	2	5	6
Peter Morgan, Bridestown,	5	13	9
George Baker,	11	7	5
Jeffry Beasly and Son,	5	13	9
Joseph Woodly,	11	7	6
James Ingram,	2	5	6
Edward D. Freeman	11	7	6
George Fuller,	1	2	9
Jeremiah O'Ceily,	1	2	9
Bat. Sullivan,	3	8	3
Ant. Edwards, {Profits on printing the Bulletin.}	9	2	9
John Cotter,	5	13	9
William Harris Asollos,	11	7	6
Christopher Allen.	3	8	3
Rev. John Lombard,	5	13	9
Doctor Gibbings,	6	16	6
Robert Stevelly,	5	13	9

Further Subscriptions will be received by CAPTAIN WESTROPP, Royal Cork Volunteers Marlborough-Street.

June 9.

JULY LOTTERY.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY,

COMMENCES DRAWING JULY 24, 1798,

SCHEME.

No of prizes.	*Value of each.*	*Total Value.*
2 of	£.10,000 is	£.20,000
2 - -	5,000 - -	10,000
3 - -	2,000 - -	6,000
10 - -	500 - -	5,000
30 - -	100 - -	3,000
60 - -	50 - -	3,000
8,100 - -	10 - -	81,000

First drawn Blank 13th Day		1,000
Do. - -	14th Day	1,000
Do. - -	15th Day	2,000
Do. - -	16th Day	1,000
Do. - -	17th Day	5,000
Do. - -	18th Day	1,000
Do. - -	19th Day	10,000
First drawn Ticket,		500
First drawn Ticket the 1st morning,		500
21,703 Blanks.		
	£.	150,000

☞ TICKETS and SHARES, *in the greatest variety of Numbers, now on Sale, at No.* 6, New-Buildings, Castle-street. July 4.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

AT THE STORES OF

D. WATERS, SONS, AND CO.

ACADEMY-STREET,

On Friday, the 17th inst. at 1 O'Clock,

☞ 20 Hhds. Prime Jamaica Scale SUGAR.

TERMS AT SALE.

Cork, Aug. 11.

Since our last arrived (by the English Mails) the following Intelligence.

LONDON.

AUGUST 6.

According to the returns to the War-office on the 1st inst. the military establishment of this country comprises 300,000 effective men.

Our Military Staff at present stands thus:—7 Field-Marshals, 61 Generals, 66 Lieutenant-Generals, 67 Major-Generals, 315 Colonels, 644 Lieutenant-Colonel, and 526 Majors—Total 1686.

Major-General Horneck succeeds General Grinfield in the military division of Scarborough. General Grinfield goes to Gibraltar.

The Alexander of 74 guns, one of Admiral Nelson's fleet, but which had been detached in order to learn intelligence of the enemy, has taken a very valuable prize, chiefly laden with silk.

The last accounts from St. Marcou, or from the frigates on that station, are dated on Sunday se'nnight. Sir R. Strachan continued to block up Havre, whence the enemy's frigates are expected to hazard an attempt to escape during the spring tides. Sir R. Strachan then had with him the Diamond, Camilla, Niger, and Cynthia. A flag of truce was sent from the islands on Saturday for the exchange of some prisoners, but did not succeed.

Advices from the East-Indies received on Saturday, state, that a spirit of mutiny broke out on board his Majesty's ships Suffolk, Arrogant, and Carysfort, during their stay at Columbo; but that 14 of the ringleaders being taken into custody, order was restored.

The town of Dunstable is so called from Dun, a famous highwayman, who was executed there in the reign of Henry the First.

Dr. M'Nevin mentioned as one of the gentlemen who negociated on the part of the prisoners confined in the Newgate of Dublin, is nephew to the late Dr. M'Nevin, principal Physician to the Empress Maria Theresa, and by her created a Baron of the German Empire. The present Doctor was educated at Prague, and is still spoken of with the greatest respect by the Members of that University, for his talents and extensive literary attainments. The Members of the Royal Irish Academy entertained so high an opinion of his general learning, that in the year 1790 they appointed him their Secretary.

The thief who lately stole the box of money from the Chester Mail, has hitherto eluded the most vigilant search. Two hundred guineas are offered for his apprehension.

EAST-INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Overland dispatches from India on Saturday arrived in town: they brought intelligence from Calcutta to the 7th of March, and left Bombay about the middle of April. Every thing was then tranquil.

By this conveyance the Calcutta papers to the 22d February were received. Their contents are but of little importance. Lord Mornington had not arrived at Calcutta, but was then hourly expected.

Zemaun Shaw was busied in hostile preparations of considerable magnitude. His power and known enterprize diffused general alarm amongst the Sieks, Rohalles and Mahrattas, who look to the English for protection.

The Calcutta papers are filled with speculative letters on the subject of the late revolution in Oude: they assert, however, that excepting Allahabad, there is not to be any accession of territory to the English.

Tippoo continued to make to the Madras Government the most earnest assurance of amity, and has denied the charge of having promised succours to Zemaun Shaw, in his threatened invasion of Indostan.

The last accounts from Lucknow are dated the 18th February. These state, that the deposed Nawaub, who lately encamped at Ruby-pore, in charge of a battalion of Sepoys, was to be sent into one of the Company's provinces, probably Benares. What further advantages were to result to the British from this revolution, in addition to the possession of Allahabad, had not transpired; and the strictest secrecy was preserved on the subject.

The camp at Lucknow was breaking up.—The 1st Battalion of the 7th regiment had marched for Cawnpore. The Futty Ghur troops had likewise left the camp; and the 78th regiment, with Colonel Hearsley's battalion had arrived at Allahabad.

DOVER, August 5.

Yesterday about noon, General D'Hilliers, his Aid de-Camp, the Captain of La Sensible frigate, and three servants, arrived at Mr. Wright's the ship inn, and sail to-morrow for Gravellines.

The General is about five feet ten inches high, thin, slightly pitted with the small pox, dark eyes, dark short hair, without powder.—He wears whiskers, but not any beard, except a little under his throat, which is hid by his cravat. He appears an active lively man, and one whose situation in life is much improved by the Revolution in his country.—From the number of grey hairs on his head, he cannot be less than fifty years of age.

The Captain of the frigate is nearly of the same size, light brown hair, wild without shape or form, with whiskers of a reddish hue, a young man under thirty. They both wear ear-rings.

The General's Aid-de-camp is a pleasant gentlemanly man, about eight and twenty, brown hair, curling all over like a Black's, without whiskers or ear-rings. They are in a front room of the inn, easy of access, but do not go out.

AUGUST 7

Advices, we understand, have been received by Government from Sir Morten Eden at Vienna, stating that on the 24th of June, Sir Horatio Nelson had been seen in sight of a Fleet of the enemy, consisting of four French, Eleven Venetian, and two Maltese Ships of the line, making Seventeen in all besides frigates.—The English force consisted of thirteen ship of the line, a fifty gun ship, and some frigates. This fleet is evidently not that under the immediate command of Buonaparte, but one we conceive hastily collected and formed to throw itself between the British Admiral and the main expedition of the enemy. We have no doubt of Sir Horatio Nelson giving a good account of these, and we trust without such damage to his own ships as to impede or defeat the grand object of pursuing Buonaparte.

We doubt not but the public anxiety must receive some relief in the course of every few days reflecting the various rumours and accounts which have come to our knowledge. We are confident that every thing will be done which courage and enterprize can effect, and that the British commander will not relinquish the pursuit without a noble attempt to check the rapid career of his vain-glorious enemy.

The papers of this morning seem to treat the above intelligence as an unfounded rumour. We can only say, such intelligence has been received from Vienna, and obtains credit in the best informed circles here.

The three large Indiamen that were some time since contracted for Foreign Service, have dropped down the river on their way to Portsmouth. They each mount 54 guns, and will be manned by two hundred seamen.—They will carry out 2000 troops, but their immediate destination is not known. It is thought they will first touch at the Cape, and perhaps exchange the troops they have on board for the same number there. Fifteen hundred more troops are to go from Lisbon.

Preparations are ordered to be made at the victualling office, Deptford, to commence the killing and curing of salted provisions for the supply of the navy, as early as possible when the state of the weather will permit.

We learn by letters from Holland, that there are several large Row boats laying at the Brielle and Helvoet, which seize upon every vessel which they suspect to be bound to or coming from Great Britain, and send them to Flushing by Inland navigation, to avoid our cruizers: there the ships and cargoes are condemned.—this is another proof of the pusillanimity of the Dutch, and of the absolute subjection they are under to the Directory, should these privateers continue their depredations, all direct trade with Holland, especially with Rotterdam, must cease, and all goods for that country must be sent by the way of Bremen or Hamburgh, as this country is the only market which supplies the Continent with West India produce.

Letters from Jersey and Guernsey, by the mail of yesterday, represent those islands tranquil; the fears of the inhabitants had subsided with the activity of the enemy, whose wide extended system of preparation at St. Malo, Granville and Cherbourg appeared wholly abandoned.

The famous Count de Puisaye has at last left England in quest of new adventures. Government has granted him land of considerable extent in Canada, in the environs of Montreal, and has supplied him with the necessary money and other articles for cultivating the ground. He sailed last week with a colony of 36 Emigrants, or *Chouans* to take possession of this new estate.

Mr. Herschel discovered on Thursday evening, a new star; it has an uncommon appearance, (instead of Radii surrounding it) it resembles those stars in Embroidery, called *swallow tailed.*

BUONAPARTE's EXPEDITION.

On this subject Eyles Irwin, Esq. an Irish gentleman, well conversant in Oriental Concerns, has just published a short but ample pamphlet, addressed to Sir Francis Baring, under the title of "an Enquiry into the Feasibility of the supposed Expedition of Buonaparte to the East;" the principal object of which is to shew that no attempt of that General can endanger the security or prosperity of our East India possessions. This enquiry is made by Mr. Irwin with so much penetration and ability, that our readers will not fail to derive an ample fund of gratification from the copious extract which we here present for their attentive perusal.

After a few preparatory and general observations, the author comes to the immediate subject of the expedition, and then proceeds:

"Were I solemnly called on to answer the question, To what degree our Oriental possessions are threatened by this expedition? I should be inclined to dispute its direction to that quarter. In the seizure of Malta and some of the Greek Islands, as stations for the French fleet, and in the plunder of Smyrna and Constantinople, if the foundation of a new dynasty in Egypt limit not his cruise, its object is comprized. In Epistolary composition his vanity and presumption have not often been equalled; but that he should seriously attempt to put in practice what his blind admirers or envious rivals have suggested, would be to rank him with the anchoret leader of the crusade, or the errant hero of Cervantes. Buonaparte is not yet mad enough for such society, however adapted his respect for the laws of nations may prove to a marauding and piratical enterprize; such as might suit the morality of a Barbarossa, or the approbation of regenerated France! In order to afford grounds for this enquiry, I shall concede what I have so much reason to doubt, that the object of Buonapartes expedition is such as have been stated; and three routes present themselves, of one of which he is resolved to profit. In the next place I shall consider which is the most feasible; and, allowing him every chance for the attainment of his object, accompany him step by step, through the different routes of Suez, Busrah, and Ispahad; and endeavour to account for his certain failure, in whichever he may adopt.—On the capture of Malta flushed with success, and recruited with treasure and ammunition, if we are able to believe report, he bent his course towards Egypt. Thither if fated once more to elude the active pursuit of the gallant Nelson, let us follow and conduct him to the harbour of Alexandria. We shall pass over the insufficiency of this port to contain a fleet capable of carrying 40,000 men, allowing that the Grand Signor out of fear or affection, has given orders to admit them into the Turkish haven, as well as the defended road, where foreign vessels are obliged to lye. We shall suppose that provisions have been collected to feed this large force, while it remains in this defolated city, and on its march to the Nile, (for no craft larger than boats can pass over its bar), which is at least two days distant. Let

> The march begin in military state,
> And nations on his nod, suspended, wait.

and, on his arrival at Rosetta, a romantic town on the mouth of the Nile, let a sufficient number of boats, if the river can supply them, be found ready to transport Buonaparte and his army artillery, &c. &c. to Grand Cairo. By the terror of his name let his passage up the stream be peaceably effected—let his avenging sword and implacable fury be reserved for his enemies in the east; and let his entrance into Cairo be celebrated with songs and rejoicings. Let the Pacha and the Beys unite to forward his views, and summon their navy to Suez, to waft the conquerer of the Alps to the shores of Indostan. Let all these events combine to ensure his success, and then let us enquire

> On what foundation stands the warrior's pride.

"From the splendid delusion with which former triumphs and anticipated victories have decorated this picture, let us view it through the medium of dispassionate truth.—The Isthmes of Suez is doomed to be the boundary of this vaunted expedition on that side until Egypt shall possess shipping in the Red Sea of tonnage equal to the transportation of such an army, and manned with seamen, skilful enough to navigate the Indian Ocean! The despicable craft that frequent her ports, if we except a few annual ships from the British settlements in India, being either undecked or unmanageable; framed merely to tread the shallows on the Arabian coast, unable to explore the open sea. And even with ample means of this nature in his hands, the enterprize must be carried by a *coup de main*, before the Government of Bombay could be apprised of the danger, or send her marine, competent, without his Majesty's ships, to intercept and destroy the largest transports—to the Straits of Babelmandel. If, on the other hand, it could be judged possible was destined to meet as calamitous a fate, nearly on the borders of Persia! We would not wish to deprive them of such a consolation. The fact only serves to confirm the difficulty of an enterprize—where, on their very outset, the Roman eagles were arrested on the wing.

"It now remains for us to trace the last, and if his genius be such as the world conceives, the very road which would be preferred by Buonaparte, were he bent on the undertaking which is the subject of this enquiry. I mean Alexander's route from for the isles of France or the ports of Tippoo Sultan to furnish sufficient tonnage for the purpose, and to those in the secret such an idea is absurd—what would be the result? The preparations for such an enterprize could not be concealed from the vigilance of the British commanders; and, from a fleet of 12 sail of the line and as many frigates, that are stationed between the Cape of Good Hope and the Ganges, there is little doubt but an adequate force would be detached to counteract the designs of the enemy. And this is on the supposition that timely intelligence could not be sent by land or sea of the impending danger. In either case this position must be established, that while Great Britain is master of the sea, an invasion of India, by way of Suez, is physically out of the question.

"As we have disposed of the first route, and we trust, to the satisfaction of our readers, let us proceed to the second, which, to my idea, is to the port of Scanderoon, and by Aleppo and the Great Desart, to the Gulf of Persia. I cannot deny that an easier road presents itself by the Little Desart and the Tygris; but when I know, from experience, that boats could not be procured at Bagdar for the conveyance of a hundreth part of his immense army to Busrah, I would not willingly betray the ardour of Buonaparte into the labyrinth, which his advocates have prepared for him. To this route far stronger objections may be produced than to that by Egypt. Without its aquatic advantages, it is pregnant with every difficulty and danger that a progress through desart lands and hostile tribes is likely to entail. Travellers are accustomed to pass these solitudes in caverns, where great attention is paid to the proportioning the journies to the quantity of water at the halting places. The probable bane of this army would be thirst, which could not be extinguished. For, allowing that the Arab tribes fled at its approach, that the French conqueror and the Samiel were held equally destructive to life, what chance could his followers have to escape the perils of the waste, when the wells at the various stages would not suffice to supply a draught to each soldier, much less to replenish his skins for the succeeding day? But as it is fair, and not hazardous, to make concessions on this subject, let us admit of their passing the Desart in safety, and at the end of three months—which, considering a distance of 1000 miles, could not be traversed on such a soil and in such a climate in less time—rendering themselves masters of Busrah, which could not resist them. This invincible army must here find a barrier to its progress! the mountanious coast of Persia presents an unsurmountable tract of near 2000 miles to the Ganges; and though the obstacles which the want of transports occasioned at Suez, recur not to the same extent at the most frequented port of Busrah, to defeat the enterprize, the great length of journey, the time afforded to betray it, and the vicinity of the Bombay marine to block up the Gulf of Persia, turn the scale considerably in favour of the former route.—It might, however, prove a salvo to the judgment of Buonaparte's admirers, that if he failed in this route, his disappointment would be countenanced by that of two celebrated characters of antiquity—Crassus, the triumvir, made but a short progress into Mesopotamia, at the head of the Roman legions, when he was defeated and put to death by the Parthians. The Emperor Julian, with the advantage of a fleet of gallies pervading the Desart, which

> —— Saw the hero pass in warlike pride,
> While hostile navies swell'd Euphrates tide,

Phœnicia to the Indus. The laurel of Ammon, in his own conceit, would be admirably suited to the Corsican's brow; and however, his ambition might be wounded by the event, there is no common distinction in the emulation, that impels to great actions, and grasps at immortal fame. The march of Alexander the great to overturn the Persian empire, is too familiar to the reader to require elucidation. The outlines have been given us by Plutarch, and and the accurate historian of the Macedonian hero has filled up the sketch. Thus far, however, it is necessary to observe, to account for the comparative facility with which he transported his army across the desert which lies between Phœnicia and the Euphrates, to what he would have experienced in modern times. A signal revolution must have happened in the face of that country, which contained the city of Palmyra, and under the heroic Zenobia, bid defiance to the Roman power: a country, that is at present depopulated and waste; and unable to afford subsistance or shelter to the wandering tribes of Arabs that infects it. As we have granted so much to the advocates of this expedition in the former cases, it would be ungenerous to debar them of the same indulgence in the present.

"We mean not, therefore, to dispute the good fortune of Alexander's successor, & will admit, that with equal success he may plant his standard on the banks of the Indus. The Euphrates and the Tygris shall be passed; the Persian territories over-run, and another Porus submit to the influence of the tri-coloured flag! Is this exploit to be the end of his difficulties; the goal of his enterprizes? A region, of nearly twice the extent of what he has already passed, would present itself to the ardour of Buonaparte—and warlike nations, to whom his victories and country are alike unknown—the Afghans, the Sciks, and other independent hords, who occupy the immense interval, would unite to harrass his march, cut off his provisions, and intercept his retreat! Should a fragment of his numbers be fortunate enough to reach the Ganges, the navigation and banks of that river would turn out to be in the possession of the English, almost from the imperial city of Delhi to the Bay of Bengal.—"But his direction is to the Peninsula—all his ardour of enterprize, this waste of the human species, has been exercised to effect a junction with the tyrant of the Mysore! with Tippoo Sultan, whose territories lie still at the distance of 1000 miles!" Lucky delusion! that would divert the efforts of the implacable foe of Gr. Britain to his own destruction. —Happy ambition! that would lead Buonaparte to exhaust the resources, and break the spirit of his nation in fruitless undertakings and visionary conquests, when he might have continued formidable in his proper sphere, and neither incurred the danger of combating the numerous forces of the Mahratta States, nor sinking under a policy that holds the balance of power in Indostan!

"In this statement of the various obstacles and multiplied perils, which interpose between the outset and attainment of this expedition, I have hitherto purposely overlooked the impregnable forts, and the formidable armies of the E. India Company, who guard, with jealous care, the reputation of the British empire in the East. An army which consists of upwards of 100,000 disciplined men, Europeans and natives, who, under the military talents of a Cornwallis, humbled the pride and circumscribed the power of the power of the greatest warrior of Indostan—Tippoo Sultan; and, with equal zeal and facility, would defeat the mad designs, and punish the perfidy of his boasted allies, the French, with Buonaparte at their head. When it is further considered, that such an alliance promises neither co-operation nor stability—that the Mahometan Despot, who betrayed his jealousy of his French coadjutors, had drove them, with ignominy, from his camp at Mangolore in the year 1783, can neither enter with cordiality into the views, nor countenance the irruption of 40,000 Republicans into India, we may conclude, with the elegant satirist, that Buonaparte's expedition, whatever form it may assume, would be similar to that of Charles XII. into Russia,

> And leave a name at which the world grew pale,
> To point a moral, or adorn a tale.'

"To the query so often put, respecting the possible tendency of the Toulon armament, and the inconsistency of the Directory, in depriving their country of the services of a man, who has proved himself to be alone calculated for the present crisis of her affairs, I shall briefly refer the reader to my foregoing conjectures on its object; and content myself with the belief, that a little reflection will convince him, how very dangerous a great man may be held in a Government so constituted as that of France; and how readily his talents may be dispensed with by usurpers, jealous of his influence, and apprehensive of his designs. Though the first of her Generals, and the flower of her troops, might be absolutely necessary to maintain her footing on the Rhine—against a new coalition, how small a sacrifice would the honour and interest of the nation prove to an infernal junto, who may boast, with their archetype

"A mind not to be changed by place or time."

THE CORK HERALD.

WEDNESDAY—AUGUST 15.

Yesterday Evening arrived Two English Mails.

MILAN.

JULY 21.

A new Convention between France and the King of Sardinia is talked of, the principal articles of which are as follows:

1. His Sardinian Majesty is to pay to France three millions of livres.

2. All Titles, Armorial Bearings, Feudal Rights, and Privileges of Nobility in the Sardinian Territories, are to be abolished.

3. The Estates of the Clergy are to be made the Security of the circulating Paper-money.

4. The Sardinian Army shall be reduced to 5000 men, and

5. The States of Piedmont shall be convoked to consult in what manner the State Debts shall be liquidated.

Prince Frederick of Orange is arrived at the head-quarters at Padua, to which a great quantity of ammunition and artillery have been sent from Austria. The Austrian artillery of reserve, which was hitherto at Gratz, had advanced nearer to the Italian frontiers, and is now at Layback.

The newly elected Director of the Cisalpine Republic is Citizen Adelasio, formerly Minister of Finance, and Cisalpine Envoy to Switzerland.

According to letters from Florence, the French Commissary Cavazzuti has been obliged to leave that city with precipitation, having been found to be secretly engaged in plots against the Constitution and Government.

It is said the Cisalpine Envoy at Vienna, Marescalti, who, as yet, has had no audience, will return to Milan.

The French Envoy at Naples, Garat, is arrived at Rome, on his return to Paris, and Citizen Cattenier is gone to Naples, as French Consul-Genaral.

RASTADT, JULY 22.

Yesterday was held the 52d sitting of the Deputation of the Empire, in which the last French Note was taken into consideration. It is observed, with much regret, that in it very little is conceded of the late French demands, and that France still insists on those which press most severely on the Germanic Empire, and indeed makes them the indispensible conditions of peace. As the Paussian Legatiod has already given a positive negative to two of these demands, viz. the demolition of Ehrenbreitstein, and the abolition of the tolls on the Rhine, we anxiously wait the consequences of this declaration. Some points are entirely neglected in the French note, as, for example, what is to be understood by the Dependencies of the Ecclesiastical Establishments, &c.

The Austrian Minister declared previously that this Note, from its great importance, required the most mature deliberation, and that he should reserve, till another opportunity, his observations on its contents, particularly, should it be necessary, the unexpected claim on the Frickthal, which is an Austrian dependency.

EAST INDIES.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 18.

We have been favoured by a friendly correspondent with the following interesting particulars from Lucknow:—"It was expected that on the 7th instant, the Honourable the Gov. Gen. in full Council, would announce what had been settled between him, on the part of the Company, and his Excellency's the Nawab's Ministers, on his part, for the future benefit and protection of both States; and not a doubt existed, but that, from the deliberation and energy with which the plan had been framed and carried on, such a system would result, as would prove the means of firmly cementing our alliance, and conferring the same happiness on the servants of his Excellency, as those under the Company's mild administration are blessed with, and which must undoubtedly tend to ensure the tranquillity of each country against the machinations of either domestic or external disturbers. Our troops have been so well prepared, in case of necessity for action, that since the junction of the Furry Ghur command, under Major General Stuart, to the army at Cawnpore, under the command of Major General Sir James Craig, K. B. the order of forming the battle had been issued. The first line chiefly composed of artillery and native infantry, under the immediate order of Major General Stuart. The second line, consisting of part of the artillery, the European regiment, twelve companies of the native grenadiers, and the Companies regiment of native cavalry, with the regiment known by the appellation of the Hindostan horse, immediately to form behind the European regiment, under the direct command of Col. M'Gowan."

BOMBAY, JANUARY 17.

Our advices from Batavia state, the Government had been exceedingly diligent in putting the garrison in the best possible state of defence. That the former restrictions on the trade had been wholly done away, but owing to the war, they had no hitherto benefited any thing by the new regulations. Peace was anxiously wished for by all ranks of people. Considerable improvements had been made in that beautiful city, and many of the ditches had been filled up. For these last two years, their crops of sugar had almost entirely failed. The Dutch Indiamen that were at Batavia had been lying so long in the roads, that their bottoms were totally destroyed by the worms. Several of them had been sold to the Chinese, to break up for the iron work, and five or six they had hauled on shore, and set fire to.

On Friday morning (Sir Charles Ware Masser, Bart. having resigned his seat at the Council Board), William Page, Esq. who had been previously nominated by the Hon. Court of Directors to succeed to the first vacancy in Council, took the usual oath, and his seat at the board. The usual salute was fired on the occasion from the saluting battery.

Extract of a letter, dated Poona, January 11.

"It is with much pleasure I inform you, that the Arabs marched out of Poona yesterday, about noon, and directed their march northward. This circumstance will, in a great measure, tend to restore peace and tranquillity to the city, and induce the villagers to return and supply the Bazars as formerly for, during the confusion which prevailed in the city for a few days, not one of these people were to be seen, or a Bazar of any kind, or a shop open.—Nanna still continues a prisoner in Scindea's camp."

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8.

Last night the Hamburgh Mail due on Sunday, arrived at the Post-Office. The negotiations at Rastadt go on but slowly; it is expected the Deputation of the Empire will refuse to accede to the demands made in the last Note of the French Plenipotentiary. This will only occasion delay, for it can hardly be supposed the military preparations of Austria and the hostile attitude of the French upon the Rhine, will end in a renewal of the war.

The rumours respecting the hostile fleets in the Mediterranean are as vague and unsatisfactory as ever. A letter dated Leghorn 6th of July, (the same date as the letter by the former Mail), states, that a vessel, arrived there, had, on the 22d of June, met Buo-

naparte's ſquadron half way betweea Malta and the Iſland of Candia, and that on the 25th ſhe had fallen in with ſome Engliſh veſſels. This ſhip likewiſe brought the information that Admiral Nelſon had left two ſhips of force to blockade Malta. This [illegible] the ſame with a report [illegible] ſome time ago by the Hamburgh [illegible] to [illegible] little attention.

[illegible] there was another re[illegible] A veſſel arrived from Smyrna, the [illegible] of which ſtates, that he had heard in the courſe of his voyage that Buonaparte was ſtill at Malta, on the 22d of June, and that Admiral Nelſon had left Naples on the 17th. His accounts, however, were not grounded on any thing but vague reports, and afford little grounds on which to form an opinion reſpecting the ſituation of the two fleets, and their chance of meeting. He met with no ſhips of war in the Mediterranean.

Yeſterday Lieutenant Lundy, of the Dutch ſloop Sea Hawk, arrived at the Admiralty, with information that a fleet of French frigates ſaid to conſiſt of ſeven ſail, were lying in the roads of Havre, ready to put to ſea: in conſequence of this intelligence, a meſſenger was immediately ſent off with inſtructions to Admiral Parker, the Port Admiral at Portſmouth.

We have accounts from Elſineur, that the Pruſſian Conſul in that place has declared that all the Captains of Swediſh veſſels ſent to protect the navigation are in future to convey all Pruſſian veſſels whoſe papers are found right, and whoſe cargoes are not deſtined for a blockaded port.

Sinamary, in Guiana—The preſent abode of Pichegru, Barthelemy, and the other victims of the 4th September.—Theſe exiles, who have hitherto been ſuppoſed to be tranſported to Cayenne are excited among a ſavage tribe in Guiana, and reſide in Sinamary, a miſerable village, conſiſting of about 15 huts. It is from this place that ſome of them have written letters to their relations in France. They praiſe the ſimplicity and good nature of their ſavage hoſts, who divide with them the produce of their hunting and fiſhing, but are utter ſtrangers to the acts of civilized life. One of them ſeeing Barthelemy write, aſked him. What he was ſcratching with his fingers? Barthelemy, Pichegru, and Larne live together in the hut.

DUBLIN.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11.

A variety of reports were yeſterdry current in this city of a deciſive action, in which ſeveral of the county of Wicklow Rebels had been ſlain. From the beſt information we have been able to collect, the following are the circumſtances which give riſe to theſe reports: It is ſaid that the various plundering parties which have for the laſt week been ſcattered over the country of Wicklow, had been by the concerted operations of the King's troops, driven into one body in a central part of that county, (we believe between Gorey and Rathdrum), and that it was intended to have attacked them on Wedneſday or Thurſday laſt.

A party of the Wexford cavalry, which arrived in town on Thurſday, report that they had diſtantly heard a fierce cannonade in the direction we have mentioned on Wedneſday evening, as they paſſed along the ſea-ſide road.

Some gentlemen who arrived on the ſame day from Carlow, mention their having heard a cannonade in a like direction.

And it was yeſterday evening poſitivaly aſſerted, upon we know not what authority, that an action had taken place near Wicklow Gap, on which the Rebels had been defeated, and three hundred of them killed, with very little loſs to our troops.

We feel it our duty to give theſe reports, without attempting to pledge ourſelves for their truth, obſerving that they are in ſome degree countenanced by our letter from Gorey,—and a letter from Tinahely, which we have copied from a morning paper of yeſterday.

The American Government, it is ſtated, has fortunately intercepted letters from the Executive of France to its Agents in America, which are no calculated to repreſs the growing hoſtility between the two countries.

The Alexander, of 74 guns, one of Admiral Nelſon's fleet, but which had been detached in order to learn intelligence of the enemy, has taken a very valuable prize, chiefly laden with ſilk.

The Secret Committee is expected to report on Monday next.

Thurſday Arthur O'Connor, Eſq. and Mr. Neilſon were under examination before the Committee of the Houſe of Lords.

Oliver Bond's execution has been reſpited until further orders.

The wretched man convicted at the laſt quarter ſeſſion of uttering a forged bank note, is to be executed this day at the front of the New Priſon.

Thurſday evening a large party of the Dunbarton Fencibles marched into town from Wexford.

On Thurſday ſeveral gentlemen of the Wexford cavalry, commanded by James Boyd, Eſq. arrived in town, eſcorting ſeveral witneſſes to be examined before the committee on the Bill of Attainder. The ſix gallant Yeomen, who with their captain entered the town of Wexford while it was ſtill poſſeſſed by the rebels, and by this ſignal act of intrepid courage ſaved the lives of ſeveral proteſtant priſoners who had been devoted to ſlaughter, are of this party,

Major Sirr apprehended on Saturday Mr. Wilcocks, jun. of Palmerſtown, upon very ſerious charges, and lodged him in priſon.

Mr. Eſmond Kyan, who was lately executed at Wexford for High Treaſon, was diſcovered by the following ſingular circumſtance: He had formerly loſt one of his arms, and had a cork one ſo exactly fitted as not eaſily to be diſtinguiſhed from a natural one; this artificial limb was taken off by a cannon ſhot at the battle of Arklow, in which he commanded as a Rebel General, and was found on the field of battle by ſome of the King's troops, and ſhewn about as a great curioſity; it was ſeen and recognized by one of his acquaintances as the cork arm of Eſmond Kyan; and the general being found without it, he was accordingly apprehended and convicted on the fulleſt evidence, and afterwards hanged and beheaded at Wexford. This gentleman is another melancholy example of the prevalence of French principles and Popiſh fanaticiſm. he having formerly held a revenue employment under his Majeſty, and being nephew of the late Doctor Eſmond, and the ſon of a reſpectable Roman Catholic Gentleman, the proprietor of the great copper-mines of Ballymurtagh in the county of Wicklow.

There is a ſolemn form of prayer in the Liturgy of the Proteſtant Church, which is uſed every 23d of October, in order to return ſincere and humble thanks to Almighty God for delivering the loyal ſubjects of this country in the year 1641 from the horrors of a moſt cruel and ſanguinary conſpiracy. It is ſaid by many intelligent perſons, among whom are ſome Clergymen, that an addition will be made to this by annexing a thankſgiving for our late happy deliverance from a conſpiracy equally dangerous, in order that its ſuppreſſion may be commemorated to future ages, by which the overthrow of religion and the conſtitution and the introduction of the execrated ſyſtem of French terroriſm into this country, were happily prevented.—*Telegraph.*

Letters are received from America ſo late as the 7th ult. which announce the utmoſt determination on the part of the United States to prepare vigorouſly againſt the French in caſe of being neceſſitated to proceed to hoſtilities. Several reſolutions having this as their immediate object, have been laid before the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and it is expected the different ſtates will come forward with voluntary ſubſcriptions in aid of the public grants for the general defence: The Grand Jury and other citizens of the county of Somerſet have already ſet the example, and, the latter end of June, began a ſubſcription towards building a frigate, whhich in a few hours amounted to 1300 dollars.

Once more abandoning the peace and pleaſures of retirement, ſo nobly merited, George Waſhington, Eſq. has obeyed the call of his country, and accepted the appointment of Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States, declaring he was ready again to go with his fellow-citizens to the field of battle in defence of the liberty and independence of America.

The fleet expected from Jamaica, has, we are happy to find, ſafely entered the Britiſh and Iriſh channels. The only veſſel bound for this port, the Ruby, Graham, laden with a valuable cargo of ſugars &c. arrived here on Thurſday.

Extract of a letter from Kilkenny, Auguſt 8.

"The vaſt numbers of countrymen in this county, who come in laſt week to profit of the proclamation of amneſty, exceeded that of any former week by ſeveral thouſands. In ſome parts the magiſtrates appointed to receive their ſubmiſſion, are entirely employed in that happy duty—we have good authority to ſtate, that in the neighbourhood of Callan alone upwards of eight hundred and fifty men have brought in their arms, and obtained forgiveneſs and protection.

"The farmers in this neighbourhood have begun to get in the harveſt, which, thank Heaven! was never finer or more abundant. The number of reapers who attended on Sunday in the Market-place to be hired for the week's reaping were as numerous as in former times of profound tranquility, and the price of labour more than uſually moderate—ſtriking proofs of confidence in the wiſdom of government, and of perfect recovery from their late frenzy.

"Monday morning the Meath militia, which for ſome days had been encamped in the fields called the Duke's Meadows, ſtruck their tents and formed a new encampment at the other end of the town, about a mile higher up the river."

Extract of a letter from Gorey, dated the 18th of Auguſt, 1798.

"The Durham Regiment which was encamped here, marched out yeſterday to attack the Rebels, who are ſtill in force in the county Wicklow. The Yeomen were out on yeſterday, and killed between fixty and ſeventy. General Moore met a ſtrong poſt of them, and as I am told put them to the route, and had killed great numbers of them; on their retreat they fell in with another party of the King's troops, who were equally fortunate as General Moore; they have got a complete drubbing, and I hope in a ſhort time they will be all obliged to ſubmit.

"The Durham regiment were relieved here by the Dunbartons, who, I believe will not remain any time here, as they have brought no baggage; I ſuppoſe they will ſoon return to Wexford.—The Rebels burned ſome on the commiſſary's Cars on Saturday laſt."

We feel particular pleaſure in having it in our power to ſtate, that the guards placed on the different out poſts of this town has been taken off—alſo the extra ſtaff, attached to Major General Nugent, have been diſcontinued. A happy omen of a continuance of that ſtate of tranquillity, which we ſo fully enjoy at the preſent day.

The barley harveſt began this week in the Ardes.—There is every appearance of a plentiful crop; and ſhould the preſent weather continue, in a few days the grain in general will be ready for cutting.

Very little grain has been deſtroyed by the late commotions in theſe two counties. At the time they happened, the ground was hardened by the long drought which preceded them, and prevented the grain from being in that ſtate of forwardneſs, which might have been expected at that ſeaſon, and it was thereby leſs liable to be hurt. Even about Ballynahinch, ſcarcely any injury has been received in the crops.

Yeſterday two chaiſes, with priſoners arrived from the County of Down, eſcorted by the Caſtlereagh cavalry. They were lodged in the Donegall-Arms.

Tueſday the 1ſt Fencible Cavalry, under the command of Major Stapleton, marched from Limerick for Loughrea, and other cantonements in the county Galway.

The above regiment was replaced by the New Romney Fencible Cavalry.

On Monday laſt, a General Court Martial was held at Limerick for the trial of Horatio Townſend Orpen and Samuel Orpen, Eſqrs. of the county of Kerry, charged with aiding and aſſiſting in the late rebellion. The proſecution cloſed on Tueſday evening, when the Court adjourned to Thurſday, on which day Meſſrs. O's were to go into their defence.

Thurſday laſt Counſellor Emmet was examined before the Secret Committee of the Houſe of Peers.

C O R K.

Letters in town from Mr. Wallis to his brother, ſtate that a corps of Yeomany at Caſtle iſland, in the county Kerry, have been attacked by an armed mob, *three of them killed*, and a quantity of ammunition which they had in their care, carried off. This is a moſt unpleaſant piece of information, when we expected that Rebellion was ſo far cruſhed, that it dared not erect its head. A few hours will perhaps, give more particular information of this very unpleaſant affair.

By the laws of Solon it was decreed, that whenever the ſtate was in danger, eſpecially if faction or diſcontent raiſed its daring and impious arm to overturn the laws and conſtitution, every Athenian muſt take an active part, and cold indifference or neutrality in ſuch caſes was adjudged a crime of the blackeſt dye. In like manner thoſe who did not ſtand forward on the late trying occaſion ſhould be deemed culpable in the higheſt degree; nor can the negative virtue of not being actually rebels, palliate in any manner ſuch unpardonable remiſſneſs, bordering on a ſteep ſuſpicion of even guilt itſelf.

BELFAST, AUGUST 10.

Laſt week a perſon, who had been in the act of ſtealing cordage, from the bow of a veſſel lying in this harbour, with an intention it is ſuppoſed, of ſtealing it, fell from the bow and was drowned. When his body was taken out, the knife was found in one hand, and the cordage in the other.

Laſt week Doctor Nixon, (one of the perſons for whom a reward of fifty guineas was offered in the County of Antrim Proclamation, iſſued by General Nugent, on the 23d ult.) was taken in a corn field near Ballyclare. He was brought in here on Sunday laſt and lodged in the Donegall-Arms.

Saturday, John Queery and Gawen Watt, both of Belfaſt, were brought before a general Court Martial, at Carrickfergus, charged with Treaſon and Rebellion, in being in arms with the rebels at Antrim, on the 7th of June laſt. Both priſoners pleaded Guilty—John Queery received ſentence to be tranſported for life, and Cawen Watts for ſeven years.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE

DISTRIBUTION of the BRITISH NAVAL FORCE,

TO THE FIRST INST.

Excluſive of the Hired Armed veſſels, which are chiefly employed in protecting the coaſting of Great Britain.

	Line.	50s.	Frig	Sps.	Tot.
In port and fitting	19	4	31	149	203
Guard ſhips, hoſpital ſhip & priſon ſhips at the ſeveral ports.	27	2	4	0	33
In the Engliſh and Iriſh Channels.	32	5	44	54	135
In the Downs & N Seas	12	4	12	37	65
At the Weſt India iſlands and on the paſſage	3	2	28	34	67
At Jamaica . . .	7	1	7	11	26
In America and at Newfoundland.	4	1	9	6	20
Cape of G. H. Eaſt Indies, and on the paſſage	12	3	15	15	45
Coaſt of Africa . .	0	0	2	1	3
Gibraltar and Mediterranean	24	0	13	10	47
Total in commiſſion	140	12	165	317	644
Receiving ſhips	9	1	5	0	15
Serviceable and repairing for ſervice	2	0	3	1	6
In ordinary	22	1	27	38	88
Building	15	2	10	2	29
Total	188	26	210	358	782

MERCANTILE INTELLIGENCE

FROM DUBLIN.

Conſiderable imports of Muſcovado ſugars are every day entering from Martinico, Barbadoes and Liverpool, and on Monday the duties on ſugars and teas amounted to between 2 and 3000l. Among the import entries were 5000 muſkets for the board ordnance. In the exports was a large quantity of beſt beef for Jamacia, with very conſiderable entries of linen and linen yarn, for Liverpool and Ulverſtone, and for the latter a very great number of ox and horſe hides, ſkins &c. Upon the whole, the imports and exports might be deemed conſiderable at this particular period.

Alicant Barilla, on account of the war with Spain, has ariſen to the enormous rates of from 3l. to 3l. 8s. 3d. per cwt. and what renders it the more diſagreeable is, there has no Carthegena, Sicilian, or Teneriffe barilla arrived in this port for a long time paſt. American Pearl aſhes are at the high rates of from 3l. 8s. to 3l. 10s. the cwt.—Nor has there been any of that ſort from Dantzic, Ruſſia, or Trieſte, for ſeveral months paſt. American pot-aſhes are 3l. 2s.—3l. 4s.—3l 10s. and 3l. 12s. the cwt.—caſſub from 3l. 10s. to 5l. 10s.—Spaniſh wool at 3s. 6d.—3s. 8d.—4s. 6d. and 4s 8d. per lb.—Goats hair from 5s. to 8s. per lb. The beſt kind of the laſt mentioned is brought from Smyrna, the ſtaple is about 10 inches in length, and nearly as ſoft and as fine as organize ſilk.

IMPORTED SINCE THE 31ST OF JULY.

49 pipes, 481 hhds. of wine; 29 puncheons, 26 hhds. rum; 15,900 ſtaves; 100 bundles ſtaves; 13 boxes hard ſoap; 8¾ tons old junk; 418 hhds. 2 tierces, 90 barrels ſugar; 29 tons oak bark; 14 ſacks, 3 bags candlewick; 3 hhds. 7 bales, 2 boxes, 1 truſs, 1 bundle, cotton yarn; 1 hhd. 66 creats, 20 half creats earthenware; 1 bale fuſtians; 9 bales quilting; 100 dozen ſcyth ſtones; 1 hhd. 70 bundles, 5 packs, 3 tierces, 2 barrels, wrought iron; 1 box machienery; 47 hhds. Perry; 21 caſk. prunes; 33 caſks brandy; 8 bales dyed ſhort cloths; 4 tierces fuſtick; 1 caſk cud bear; 2 tierces red wood; 5 hhds. 3 tierces, 5½ tons of logwood; 3 ſerons indigo; 2 barrels red earth; 1 caſk, 1 caſe, 10 bags painters colours; 1 hhd. linſeed oil; 3 caſks, 1 keg, 1 box, 2 bottles Apothecary's ware; 3 barrels fig blue; 3 barrels haberdaſhery; 1 caſe hats; 1 caſe hoſiery; 8 bundle hair ſeating; 2 bales cotton counterpanes; 1 barrel wool cards; a parcel of Cork wood; 1 keg nails; 17 caſes liquorice; 4 boxes ſweetmeats; 8½ dozen caſtor oil; 1 box muſlins; 10 0 0 balk; 43 2 0 deals; 8 0 0 ends deals; 44 dozen handſpikes; 6 dozen ſmall ſpars; 6 boom ſpars.

EXPORTED SINCE 31ST JULY.

18,880 firkins, 1,871 kegs butter; 65 caſks dirty do.; 386 caſks ox guts; 300 barrels coals; 36 caſks camblets; 6 half barrels, 100 firkins, 62 kegs lard; 100 tierces, 237 barrels, 297 half barrels; 2 kits beef; 787 barrels, 248 half barrels pork; 1031 boxes ſoap; 10 hhds. 25 firkins tallow; 18 half barrels, 46 firkins tongues; 6 caſks horntips; 673 bundles dry ſkins; 7 bundles ſalted ſkins; 491 bundles calf ſkins; 28 raw hides, 222 hides; 6 bundles hides; 4 bundles ſkins; 3 caſks, [illegible] bundles ſalted veal and calf ſkins; 11 ſalted ox hides; 1 bundle kip ſkins; 8 dozen kid, and 1 dozen goat ſkins; 1 creat quills; 48 kegs tripes; 1075 boxes, 40 half do. candles; 98 coils cordage; 29 bags ſhumack; 27 barrels velves; 3 caſks ſtockings; 33 bales ſailcloth; 5 pipes whiſkey; 1 puncheon, 50 caſes, 2 hampires of bottled wine; 2 hampires porter; 180 hhds. French wine; 3 bolts canvas; 6 bales, 1 box linen; 4 bales tanned leather.

WIND S. W. AUGUST 10—ARRIVED.

Sen. de Diſpatchio, 90 tons, Man. Franciſco, Oporto, wine; Laviaia, 220, Brown, Liverpool, dry goods for Philadelphia,

SAILED.

Mary and Betſey, Thornburg, Maryport, ballaſt; Joſeph, Tyſon, Waxton, do. Mary Ann, Greyſon, Liverpool, hides; Prince of Wales, Gilmore, Briſtol, proviſions.

WIND S. W. AUGUST 11.—ARRIVED.

His Majeſty's ſloop Kangaroo, 18 guns, Capt Brice, from a cruiſe; Portland, 162 tons, Millikin, Whitehaven. coal; Mary, 165, King, do. do. Minerva, 341 Salkeld, London, ſtores for Botany Bay.

SAILED.

Beresford Revenue Cruiſer, Mr. Whelan, on a cruiſe; Duke of York, Barry, Briſtol, tallow, &c. Favorite, Murdy, Workington, ballaſt.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

ON SATURDAY, THE 25TH OF AUGUST.

Will be Sold by Auction, at Charles-Fort, Kinſale,

A Quantity of BISCUIT.

The above Article may be an Object of much moment to Maſters of Ships, and may be viewed by applying to MAJOR DENIS, Kinſale.—Sale to commence preciſely at one o'clock. N. B. On or before the 25th, propoſols will be received for diſpoſing of it by private Contract, directed to JOHN FOWLER, Eſq Commiſſary General's Stores, Cork. Auguſt 15, 1798.

KINGSMILL BERRY, Eſq. Mayor.

At an Aſſembly of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Common Council of the City of Cork, the 27th day of July 1798.

THE Freedom at Large was unanimouſly voted to be preſented to Major-General Sir Charles Roſs, Bart. for his unremitting attention to every circumſtance tending to preſerve Peace and Order in this city, whilſt he commanded the Garriſon.

Which being communicated to Sir Charles Roſs by the Town Clerk, he received the following Anſwer:

Cove Fort, Auguſt 7, 1798.

SIR,

PERMIT me to requeſt that you may convey to the Mayor, Sheriffs and Common-Council of the City of Cork, my warmeſt Thanks, for the honour they have confer'd upon me— I accept of the Freedom of the city of Cork, as a moſt flattering and gratifying teſtimony of their approbation of my conduct, during the time that I had the honour to command the garriſon, but I feel at the ſame time how very inadequate my pretenſions are, to have merited ſo diſtinguiſhed an honor.

I have the Honor to be,

Sir,

With much reſpect,

Your moſt faithful and

Obedient Servant,

CHARLES ROSS, M. Gen.

BUONAPARTE's EXPEDITION.

It is of importance to conſider whether the French poſſeſſing themſelves of Egypt, would enable them to diſturb our Indian ſettlements.

That a very extenſive commerce exiſted between India and the Gulphs of Arabia and Perſia, before the diſcovery of the Cape of Good Hope, will not be denied; and of courſe it muſt be admitted, that there muſt have been a very conſiderable floating apparatus to carry it on. Accordingly we are informed that the Portugueſe had a very ſmart conflict with the Arabs and mooriſh traders, on the coaſt of Malabar, in the year 1502; and that they had ſix large ſhips engaged.

Of the preſent ſtate of navigation in the India Seas in general, it needs only be obſerved here that it is carried on by Europeans wholly, although the native merchants own a large ſhare of the floating property, both in ſhips and goods. But, of the coaſting trade of Arabia, Abyſſinia, and Egypt, Europeans have hitherto had no ſhare, probably from its being conſidered an object of little conſequence. Owing to this, however, our knowledge of the ſea coaſt of Arabia is very imperfect:—a general outline and the poſition of ſome head-lands, with the ſituation of 3 or 4 of the principal trading towns, is known; but with the minute windings of the ſhore, the condition of the inlets or anchorages, or the number and ſize of the veſſels that frequent them, we are but little acquainted.

The lateſt information concerning the upper part of the Arabian Gulph, makes it extend from Judá to Suez; placing the former in lat. 21, 27, and the latter in 29. 48. N. which, upon a bearing of N. 37. deg. W. and oppoſite, makes the diſtance between theſe two places 639 miles.

Torr, a city or town of the diſtrict of Madinian, lies in the latitude 28. N. There are a number of anchoring places between Judda Suez, for the moſt part cloſe by the ſhore, and within the ſhoals. In the latitude 27. 40. N. the Gulph is divided into two branches, whereof the eaſtern one goes up N. N. E. about 40 miles to Acaba, the ancient Ezeongeber; the other branch is continued ſtraight forward to Suez 170 miles. The land is high and ſteep to the water's edge in this narrow part; juſt below the town of Torr, at Rabmohombed on the Arabian ſhore, and Dyoba, on the Egyptian ſide, are two dangerous ſhoals, extending from the land, and occupying more than two thirds the width of the Gulph, which makes navigation difficult there. Alſo in the latitude 29. deg. or about half way between Torr and Suez, there is a ſhoal called Birkit Pharaoun, extending from Hoſen on the Arab ſide, to half way over the Gulph; and at the ſouth ſide of it an anchorage called Aboſeken. N. N. E. from Torr, and between 30 and 40 miles diſtant, there are two peeked mountains, called Senai and St. Catherina.

Egypt ſupplies the port of Judda with grain of all ſorts; and through it all the veſſels of every kind employed in the coffee trade, a branch of commerce which in itſelf is immenſe, and employs between 4 and 500 veſſels of between 80 and 150 tons, in tranſporting it from Illudidah and Lahia, &c. to Judda, againſt the Iladge, or great fair of Mecca.

Except the coal trade of London, no mercantile tranſaction in the world forces itſelf ſo much upon the eye as does the coffee trade of the Arabian Gulph; becauſe there being no rains there to damage the goods, the bales are thrown upon the wharfs and quays by thouſands, until they are diſpoſed of in caravans, or re-ſhipped for other parts. If we conſider that the people of Arabia, Turkey, Egypt, the States of Barbary, and a great part of Europe, are ſupplied with coffee of the very beſt kind from the country round Betelfalkia, we ſhall not be ſurpriſed at the buſtle occaſioned by the conveyance of this bulky article. And, here, we might ſolve one queſtion by aſking another, viz.—Might not the ſhips and veſſels employed in the grain and coffee trade, be occaſionally taken up to carry troops and military ſtores!!!

But even though the French ſhould have no intention of directly attacking our poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies, the advantage that would ariſe to them from forming a colony in Egypt would be immenſe. At the time when Auſtria and Ruſſia had concerted a plan for invading the European part of Turkey, and to drive the Grand Seignior beyond the Boſphorous, ſeveral *memoirs* were preſented to the Privy Council of Louis XV. tending to prove the utility, neceſſity, and means of ſubduing Egypt, in order to counterbalance the power which the Courts of Vienna and Peterſburgh were going to acquire in the Levant. "Egypt," ſaid theſe memoirs "poſſeſſes the moſt fruitful ſoil on earth, of eaſy cultivation, and of certain produce. In point of extent, it is equal to two-thirds of France; and from its richneſs, the revenue to be drawn from Egypt may twice, nay three times exceed that of France. It unites all the productions of Europe and Aſia, yielding corn, rice, cotton, flax, indigo, &c.: and the poſſeſſion of that country would fully compenſate for the loſs of all other colonies. It is not far remote from France, for within twelve or fifteen days, fleets can ſail to Alexandria from Marſeilles or Toulon. It is badly defended, and eaſily ſubdued and preſerved. By means of Egypt, France would be connected with India, and engroſs the trade in the Red Sea. The ancient circulation of commmerce by Suez would be reſtored; the Cape of Good Hope would be deſerted; all the riches of the interior of Africa would be brought to Egypt by the Abyſſinian caravans; gold duſt, elephants teeth and gums. By encouraging the pilgrimage to Mecca, France would enjoy the whole trade of Barbary as far as Senegal. Thus, that colony, or rather France herſelf, would become the entrepot of Europe, nay of the Univerſe.

Among the projects which the French are ſaid to have in view, that of cutting a canal acroſs the Iſthmus of Suez is generally regarded as impracticable. It will not be unintereſting to examine the grounds upon which this opinion is founded. Peter Heylen, in his Coſmography, page 926, after mentioning the Princes and Sultans who at different times attempted to cut through this Iſthmus, ſays—"but they all left it off or gave it over on the ſame conſideration, which was a fear, leſt in letting in the Red Sea, they might drown the country, and perhaps make a ſecond deluge in the parts of Greece and Aſia Minor, which lay neareſt to them, that ſea being found to be much higher than the Mediterranean and the flats of Egypt." He has not ſtated, however, by what means the Red Sea was found to be higher than the Mediterranean. The mathematical inſtruments of former times cannot be ſuppoſed to have been ſuperior to thoſe which Europe now poſſeſs, yet it would be extremely difficult, with the beſt inſtruments we know of, to determine whether the radius of the curvature of the earth be longer at Suez than on the coaſt of Egypt. But whatever be the fact with reſpect to this queſtion, it is abvious that the overflowings of the country may be prevented by the modern invention of locks; beſides, the one ſea being higher than the other would be advantageous rather than injurous to the enterpriſe, as the current would tend to keep the channel clear.

It is not known what the deſcent of the Nile is from the head of the Delta to the ſea, but it is probable that it is more than ſufficient to leave the bed of the river conſiderably higher than the head of the Arabian Gulph, on a parallel with it: and therefore, a cut from about the Iſland of Heracleotis to Suez would no doubt turn a part of the waters of the Nile into the Red Sea, which might be regulated with locks at pleaſure. The old cut, called Trajan's Foſs, from Cario to Suez, is too low down for this purpoſe. The idea, however of throwing Egypt, or part of Greece, by any cut that could be made through the Iſthmus of Suez, appears perfectly ridiculous: the influx, whatever it might be, could only tend to balance the current through the Straits of Gibraltar and the Derdanelles.

The winds will always, in a great meaſure, affect the height of the water in theſe two ſeas: Weſterly wind will encreaſe the water on the coaſt of Egypt and diminiſh it at Suez, while Eaſterly winds will have the contrary effect; much, alſo, will depend upon the courſe and rapidity of the tides.

The French will no doubt endeavour to eſtabliſh ſettlements, and form a chain of poſts along the ſhore of the Red ſea, if it be their wiſh to ſecure the navigation of the Gulph, and through it a trade to India. The anchorage in Mocha Road, a little diſtance within the Straits of Babelmandel, is a very tolerable one; the port of Zeila has been famous in all antiquity, not only for its conveniency and ſafety, but for the plentiful ſuppiy of proviſions of all kinds to be had there. This place was greatly damaged by Alberquerque, the Portugueſe Admiral, when he changed the track of commerce from the Gulph of Arabia to that of Perſia, and of Babelmandel for thoſe of Maſſenden. The iſlands of Babelmandel and thoſe of Cameroon had their fortifications deſtroyed on that occaſion, and have never ſince recovered the loſs. Zeila is ſituated in a bay juſt without the Straits of Babelmandel, on the Abyſſinian ſhore. At preſent it has little traffic but with Mocha and Aden, for proviſions; except that a few ſlaves and ſome beautiful horſes are to be purchaſed there. In all thoſe places *Chriſtians* are very rigorouſly dealt by; but it is probable that the French will not *now* be conſidered ſo objectionable *on that account* as any *other* European nation.

THE DEATH OF MR. PALMER THE COMEDIAN!

The following account of the death of Mr. Palmer of long and eſtabliſhed dramatic celebrity, we have from a Liverpool correſpondent.

"The Theatre has been ſhut theſe two days on account of the moſt affecting occurrences in the annals of theatrical life. The celebrated Mr. Palmer was announced in the bills of the day for a principal character in the new play of the ſtranger, and in which he was equalled only by Kemble. The houſe was greatly thronged, as it was the laſt time of his performing that character (or indeed any other) and had juſt gone through a ſpeech of conſiderable length deſcribing the ſeduction of his wife, and with a force and feeling peculiar to the part, and while Mr. Hamerton was replying, he had not children left behind to comfort him," he dropped down to all appearance in a fainting fit.

"Some of the audience, ignorant of the piece, thought the action belonged to his part, and applauded him, until Whitfield and Hamerton bore him off, and the curtain dropt. In a few moments Mr. Aikin, the manager, came forward, and with a countenance full of horror, begged that the company would diſpenſe with the reſt of the entertainments, as he had too much reaſon to ſuppoſe Mr. Palmer was fatally indiſpoſed. Some eminent gentlement of the faculty who had been in the boxes, ran round to render what aid they could, but too late, his death had been inſtantaneous.

"Mr. Palmer had laboured under a great depreſſion of ſpirits for ſome time previous to his death. His brother died inſane in your country ſome months ago, and he loſt his wife and a fine boy of fourteen years of age ſince he came to Liverpool. It is ſuppoſed that he died a martyr to exceſſive ſenſibility, and that the character he was that night performing, being ſo very appoſite to his feelings, had haſtened his death. He has left eight children in london, but it is ſuppoſed that ample proviſion will be made for theſe by the liberality of that public with whom their father had been ſo long and ſo deſervedly a favourite."

SUICIDE.—A ſhocking cataſtrophe happened yeſterday morning in the King's bench priſon. A Gentleman who had been obſerved to be in a ſtate of melancholy for ſeveral days paſt, and had made an attempt to take away his life, was conſtantly attended by two perſons. Yeſterday morning about four o'clock, while the attendants had unfortunately for an inſtant dropped aſleep, the unhappy man cut his throat from ear to ear, and died immediately. It is ſaid he is a man of rank, and the cauſe was Love.

DUBLIN.

AUGUST 9.

Thurſday Arthur O'Connor, Eſq. and Mr. Neilſon were under examination before the Committee of the Houſe of Lords.

Friday laſt two men, one named Murphy the other Eggleſo, were executed at Waterford, both as United Iriſhmen, and the latter being concerned in a murder at two-mile-bridge, in the co. Waterford. The body of Eggleſo, after having hung the uſual time, was thrown into the river, under the idea of rendering the puniſhment of that offender more impreſſive on the minds of the ſpectators.

The Parliament of Great Britain is further prorogued to the 23d October next.

Tueſday, Dr. M'Nevin was brought up to the Secret Committee of the Houſe of Commons, where he underwent a long examination.

Tueſday Mr. Peter Finerty, late printer of the Preſs, was liberated on bail of 1000l. for his good behaviour for ſeven years. He has been pardoned we underſtand, at the inſtance of Lord Camden, as he was confined for a libel on his Lordſhip.

Several Yeomanry corps have already received notice that after the 14th inſt. they are not to conſider themſelves as upon permanent pay.

On Thurſday laſt the Kilkenny Yeomanry were officially diſmiſſed from the fatigue of permanent duty; ſuch is the tranquillity which happily prevails in that fertile and populous country.

The bleſſings of returning peace are already beginning to be felt in a ſalutary manner in this metropolis, as large quantities of grain flour, and other articles of proviſion, are arriving from the country parts every day, and the different cranes of this city are filled with bacon, butter and fowl in abundance, and eve other article of proviſion is alſo coming in.

We are happy to learn from a gentleman lately returned from tho co. Wexford, that tillage has not ſuffered to the extent which has naturally been apprehended, the greateſt damage having been generally affected in the vicinage of ſtrong military poſts, the horſes of the cavalry having been turned in among the corn: making ſuch deductions as the recent and terrible warfare in that county ſuggeſts, the harveſt promiſes very well.

Major Sirr apprehended yeſterday, Mr. Wilcocks, jun. of Palmerſtown, upon very ſerious charges, and lodged him in priſon.

His Excelleny Marquis Cornwallis has been pleaſed to accept the Preſidency of the Aſſociation whoſe ſole object is encountenance Vice, and to promote the practice of Virtue and Religion. By his countenance and protection the good effects will doubtleſs increaſe, in which the public peace and private happineſs are ſo deeply intereſted.

We have been favoured with a correct liſt of the number of loyal perſon whoſe houſes have been deſtroyed or plundered in the neighbourhood of Roundwood, in the co. Wicklow. Several ſmall parties of Rebels continue to ſhelter themſelves during the day in the mountains, and no military being ſtationed in that quarter, the inhabitants are of courſe ſubject to nightly depradations from ſuch hordes of freebooters. The following have been ſtated as the principal ſufferers:—Drummeene, Mr. Hugo's houſe and offices burned, and a quantity of his ſheep and bullocks taken; Derrybawn, Counſellor Critchley's houſe burned; Lara, Mr. J. Critchley's houſe burned; ballyboy, Mr. Abraham Critchley's houſe and offices burned, and a number of ſheep and bullocks taken: Roundwood, Mr. Synge's houſe burned; Freemount, Mr. Freeman's houſe and offices burned, and ſome ſheep and cattle taken; Tomreland, Mr. Robert Freeman's houſe burned; Caſtlekevin, Mr. Frizell's houſe and offices burned; Wilmont, Mr. John Freeman's houſe burned; Luggalaw Mr. Peter Latouche's houſe plundered; Diamond-hill, the Lord Mayor's houſe plundered Annamow, the Rev. Ambroſe Weeke's houſe, plundered; ditto, Henry Harding's houſe burned; ditto, John Harding's houſe burned; Ballinaſtow, Lady Frances Beresford's houſe and offices burned; ditto, Mr. Andrew Leegan's houſe burned; ditto, Charles Burbride's houſe burned.

THE STRAITS OF MESSINA.—Thoſe who were acquainted with the navigation of the Mediterranean, muſt know, that a paſſage through the Straits of Meſſina has been ſeveral times effected by ſquadrons; and it muſt be in the recollection of numbers, that one of our's failed through them about 12 or 13 years ago. The arm of the ſea by which Italy and Sicily are ſeparated, is about four leagues in the greateſt breadth, and only two in the narroweſt part. The currents which prevail in the ſtraits are ſo variable in their direction, that it is impoſſible to aſcertain their particular points. The principal of them runs N. N. E. to the S. S. W. traverſing obliquely the paſſage from the celebrated rock Scylla, on the coaſt of Calabria, to that of Charybdis, on the coaſt of Sicily. This current has a determined courſe, and ſeems to be regulated by the elevation or declination of the moon. It aſcends and deſcends every ſix hours, and is moſt dangerous in both extremities, at the moment of its changing its direction, more particularly in calm weather, which has given riſe to the well-known line—

"Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdis."

The veſſels are obliged to ſhoot athwart, and the Northern winds which prevail very much at this ſeaſon of the year in the Mediterranean, are of conſiderable ſervice to them. The Neapolitan Government maintains an eſtabliſhment of 24 pilots there, whoſe duty conſiſts in aſſiſting every ſhip that enters the Straits. The paſſage is leſs dangerous now than formerly, both from its being more frequented, and from the improvements which have been made in navigation.

We are ſorry to mention, that numbers of tradeſmen and ſervants deſerted this city and joined the rebel camps very ſoon after the diſturbances unhappily commenced. This they abſurdly thought themſelves bound to, on account of the engagements entered into, when they were initiated into any of the affiliated ſocieties in this metropolis, of which there were three hundred. Many of them have recently returned to this city, having delivered up their arms and taken the oath of allegiance in the country; but by the beſt accounts they do not conſiſt of above a third of the number which abſconded, and it is ſuppoſed from the rumours in circulation, that the reſt were killed in the various engagements that took place immediately after each other.

Extract of a letter from Tinehely, co. of Wicklow, Auguſt 7, 1798.

"The accounts in ſeveral of the Dublin Papers which ſtated that Hall, the famous rebel general, had been killed by his own party, were ſingularly erroneous. But it is a fact, that on a preſumption of his being a proteſtant he was taken priſoner, and threatened with inſtant death. He had, however, ſagacity enough to perſuade his myrmidons that he was a Catholic; and to prove his ſincerity, offered to lead them into poſitions among the mountains of Wicklow which they might maintain under entrenchments againſt the infantry below, while they ſent marauding ſcouts for proviſions to the oppoſite ſide—the infantry, however, detached from the camp, made ſo conſiderable a progreſs up the mountains, as to force the rebel hordes conſiſting of near 500 naked defenceleſs wretches, into the faſtneſs of an adjacent hill, where they moſt probably in a few days will be completely hemmed to their total deſtruction, unleſs they avail themſelves of the advantages held out by government, and join thoſe myriads of their ſqualid and miſerable confederates, who with contrite hearts, and depreſſed ſpirits, are every day flocking to the ſtandard of mercy, mingling in the mean while, their gratitude to a benign government, with the moſt horrid imprecations on their deſigning ſeducers."

The King has ordered Lord H. Paulett, late Commander of the Thalia Frigate, but who was diſmiſſed the ſervice by a Court Martial for ſtriking Lieut. Forbes, to be reinſtated to his former rank as captain in the Royal Navy.

From the Southern ports of England to Malta the diſtance is calculated at nearly two thouſand miles, independent of the purſuit which Admiral Nelſon may afterwards have had to the iſlands of Candia and Cyprus, as alſo to the mouths of the great river Nile, and perhaps likewiſe up the Archipelago, even to nearly the entrance of the Dardanelles, before he could poſſibly meet the French fleet. In one of theſe three directions Buonaparte muſt certainly have ſailed, and therefore can ſcarcely eſcape the vigilance of the Britiſh fleet, as there is but one way only of returning through the Mediterranean to the port of Toulon.

BIRTH.] At Hollymount-houſe, the Right Hon. Lady Elenor Lindſey, of a daughter.

MARRIED.] Lieut. Richard Bennet, of the 13th light dragoons, to Miſs Graves, daughter of Thomas Graves, of Gothic-lodge, Eſq. England—In London, Charles Ellis Eſq. Member for Seaford, England, to the Hon. Miſs Harvey, only daughter to the late Lord Harvey, and grand-daughter of the Earl of Briſtol.

CORK: *Printed by* E. H. MORGAN.—☞ *This Paper is publiſhed at the Cork Herald-Office, No. 48, Grattan-ſtreet, where* Advertiſements, Eſſays, Articles *of* Intelligence, *&c. &c. are received.*

UNIVERSITY OF

The Cork Herald:

OR, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.—No. 55.] SATURDAY—AUGUST 18. [PRICE, 4d.

☞ BENEFACTIONS for the Widows and Children of ſuch Soldiers as have fallen, or may fall in the preſent Rebellion, continue to be received by the MAYOR, and at the Bank of Meſſrs. KELLET and Co.

Amount received, £. 573 19 0

The Mayor requeſts the Subſcribers to meet at the *Manſion Houſe*, on *Wedneſday* next, at twelve o'clock at noon, for the purpoſe of diſpoſing of ſuch part of the Money as they may think proper to direct.

MANSION HOUSE,
Cork, 18th Auguſt, 1798.

OFFICE

FOR

Sick and Wounded Seamen,

NOVEMBER 8th 1797.

THERE being a want of SURGEONS MATES to ſerve in his Majeſty's ſhips, the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, do hereby give notice to ſuch Gentlemen, as may be willing to ſerve therein, that they may on application to Dr. Wm. Gray of Dublin, or Dr. Wm. Meade of Cork, receive letters for examination before the Royal College of Surgeons at Dublin, and afterwards on preſenting the certificates of ſuch examination the ſaid Commiſſioners, will receive Warrants according to their Qualification.

The Commiſſioners do futher give notice to ſuch Gentlemen as may prefer being examined by the Surgeons Company of London, that they may receive Letters for that purpoſe by applying at the SICK and WOUNDED Office at Somerſet Place, London.

Particulars of the allowances to Surgeons Mates and Surgeons, in his Majeſty's Navy, may be known by applying at the Office of the Commiſſioners, to Dr. Gray, of Dublin or Dr. Meade of Cork.

TO BE LET,

THE LARGE CORN-STORES,
AT WHITE GATE.

Application to Mrs. TRAVERS at AHADA.
Auguſt 4.

Claſſical School—Finn's Quay,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

ROBERT MEARA, A. B.

MR. MEARA has the pleaſure of informing his Friends, that by the removal of ſome of his Pupils to England, he has now vacancies for a few YOUNG GENTLEMEN, who will be inſtructed in the Grammatical principles of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE; GEOGRAPHY; USE OF GLOBES; HISTORY; GREEK; LATIN, and every Requiſite neceſſary, to fit them properly for College.

Terms, 6 Guineas a Year, and 1 entrance. AUG. 8.

BALLYGRIFFIN,

THE Seat of the late JAMES LOMBARD, Eſq. beautifully ſituated, four Miles below MALLOW, on the BLACKWATER, TO BE LET, OR SOLD, with or without the FURNITURE of the Houſe. The Houſe and Offices are in excellent Order; the Land in good Heart, and well cropped with HAY and CORN, which the taker may have at a Valuation. Every information will be given at LOMBARD'S TOWN, near MALLOW, and PATRICK HALLAHAN, the Stewart, at BALLYGRIFFIN, will ſhew the Premiſes. Auguſt 4.

CLARKE'S MARSH

PORTER BREWERY.

FOWKE, GIBBINGS, AND CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are at preſent provided with a conſiderable Stock of

PORTER, much approved of.

They can with confidence repeat their aſſurence to thoſe who are pleaſed to favour them with their Commands, that a regular and ample ſupply during the Summer may eb depended on. JUNE 16.

MANSION-HOUSE.

JULY 31.

☞ AMOUNT of Benefactions received to this day by the Mayor, for the relief of the Widows and Children of ſuch Soldiers as have fallen, or may fall, in the preſent Rebellion, including Donations from the following Ladies:—

Mrs. Bouſfield,	£. 5	13 9
Mrs. Kiely,	5	13 9
Mrs. Creagh,	5	13 9
Mrs. Gray,	11	7 6
Miſs Hutchinſon,	5	13 9
Mrs. Goſte,	5	13 9
Miſs Aldworth,	5	13 9
	45	10 0
Gentlemen's Subſcriptions,	528	9 0
	£. 573	19 0

Further Benefactions for this laudable purpoſe continue to be received by the Mayor, and at the Bank of Meſſrs. Kellett and Co.

J. BULKLEY,

WOULD ſell his Intereſt in his Houſe and Offices in Grattan-ſtreet, held by Leaſe, of which there are 96 Years to run; or would ſet to an eligible Tenant for a Term of Years.—The Houſe and Offices are remarkably commodious, in good Order, and fit for genteel Family. [3] Aug. 13.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, THE 25TH OF AUGUST.

Will be Sold by Auction, at Charles-Fort, Kinſale,

A Quantity of BISCUIT.

The above Article may be an Object of much moment to Maſters of Ships, and may be viewed by applying to MAJOR DENIS, Kinſale.—Sale to commence preciſely at one o'clock. N. B. On or before the 20th, propoſals will be received for diſpoſing of it by private Contract, directed to JOHN FOWLER, Eſq. Commiſſary General's Stores, Cork. Auguſt 15, 1798.

KINGSMILL BERRY, Eſq. Mayor.

At an Aſſembly of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Common Council of the City of Cork, the 27th day of July 1798.

THE Freedom at Large was unanimouſly voted to be preſented to Major-General Sir Charles Roſs, Bart. for his unremitting attention to every circumſtance tending to preſerve Peace and Order in this city, whilſt he commanded the Grrriſon.

Which being communicated to Sir Charles Roſs by the Town Clerk, he received the following Anſwer:

Cove Fort, Auguſt 7, 1798.

SIR,

PERMIT me to requeſt that you may convey to the Mayor, Sheriffs and Common-Council of the City or Cork, my warmeſt Thanks, for the honour they have confer'd upon me—I accept of the Freedom of the city of Cork, as a moſt flattering and gratifying teſtimony of their approbation of my conduct, during the time that I had the honour to command the garriſon, but I feel at the ſame time how very inadequate my pretenſions are, to have merited ſo diſtinguiſhed an honor.

I have the Honor to be,
Sir,
With much reſpect,
Your moſt faithful and
Obedient Servant,
CHARLES ROSS, M. Gen.

Joſeph Auſten's

PICKLING VINEGAR,

SOLD by the Quarter Caſk, at his Stores Hammond's Marſh, next door to Dr. Bennetts, at 2s. 8d. h. per Gallon; any orders left for Auſten, before ten o'clock, will be attended to immediately, if after ten, on the following day.—AUSTEN lodges at No. 29, Grand Parade, where Mr. Lewis ſtill continues to ſell Auſten's Vinegar by Retail; at 3s. 9d. h. per Gallon, unadulterated and engaged to Pickle.

N. B. Captains of Ships only, ſhall be accommodated at the Stores, as heretofore, with any quantity they may want, at Wholeſale Prices; for Ready Money, Caſks to be paid for, untill returned. Cork, Auguſt 11.

FOR SALE,

AT J. MARTIN'S, SOUTH MALL,

OLD Prieſt, Company, and White Port, now landing per Eliza. Claret, Maderia, Liſbon and Sherry, in wood and bottle—New Kent Hops in Pockets, Pernambucco Cotton of remarkable quality and Malaga Raiſins in Caſks and Boxes. JULY 7.

CLUTTERBUCK SULLIVAN & CO.

BEG Leave to inform their Friends, they are now landing out of the ANNE from OPORTO, a choice parcel of WINE, in Pipes and Hhds—they have alſo on ſale, ſeveral hundred Dozen of very OLD PORT, in bottle, MADERIA and CLARET: a few baſkets of CHAM. PAIGNE and TENT; ARRACK, 20 years old in bottle; WHITE WINE: PICKLING VINEGAR; very Old real Leinſter Spirits of WHISKEY. They are in daily expectation of the arrival of a freſh parcel of Teas from the preſent Sales; alſo Scale and Refined SUGARS, &c. &c. &c. June 30.

ON SALE,

AT R. BURKE'S SAND-QUAY,

CHOICE RED PORT, in Hhds, juſt arrived 1ſt, 2d and 3d Eaſt India Sugar in Bags:
Pernambucco Cotton, in Pockets;
Kent and Brewers Hops, in Pockets;
New Swediſh Herrings;
Ditto, repacked for exportation;
Ruſſian Matts;
A few Barrels of kiln-dried and ſcreened Oats.
A freſh ſupply of new Teas, Jamacia and Eaſt India Sugars daily expected.
Terms made pleaſing. JULY 14.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

By order of the Rt. Worſhipful KINGSMILL BERRY, Eſq. Mayor, the Middle Price of Wheat 3l. 4s. od. per Quarter. With an allowance to the Baker of 12 Shillings on the White and Wheaten, and 12 Shillings on the Houſehold.

Cork, Auguſt 15, 1798.

WHITE.	WHEATEN.	HOUSEHOLD.
lb. oz. dr.	*lb. oz. dr.*	*lb. oz. dr.*
1 *pen.* 0 4 5	1 *pen.* 0 7 6	1 *pen.* 0 9 1
2 *pen.* 0 9 3	2 *pen.* 0 14 1	2 *pen.* 0 2 3
3 *pen.* 0 14 1	3 *pen.* 1 5 2	3 *pen.* 1 11 3
4 *pen.* 1 3 0	4 *pen.* 1 12 3	4 *pen.* 2 4 7
6 *pen.* 1 13 3	6 *pen.* 2 12 4	6 *pen.* 4 7 2

KINGSMILL BERRY, Mayor.

Since our laſt arrived (by the ENGLISH MAILS) the following Intelligence.

LONDON.

AUGUST 9.

The Hamburgh Mail arrived late yeſterday evening, (7th) but contains no news of importance.

Some private letters from Germany (if we are to believe the report of a Morning Paper), aſſert, that both Auſtria and France are diſſatisfied with their preſent condition; that France finds her grandeur limited, and Auſtria her ſecurity impaired by the the treaty of Campo Formio, and that both powers are deſirous of trying the chances of a new war, while both are ſolicitous to purchaſe either the aſſiſtance or the neutrality of the King of Pruſſia. The French will be content with his neutrality:—The Emperor cannot act without his aid. The intrigues of the Abbe Sieyes, at Berlin, it is added, are likely to be deciſive of the fate of Germany, and of the peace of the Continent. The party of Prince Henry, are zealouſly and blindly devoted to views of France. Another large party, however, who ſee in the French Councils nothing but the ambition to conquer and diſturb all Europe, conſider a coalition with Auſtria and Ruſſia as the only hope of ſalvation for Pruſſia. The one party cabal with the Abbe Sieyes; the other unite with Prince Repnin.

From the ſame authority we are told, that the expedition of Buonaparte, which has fatigued and exhauſted the conjectures of our Engliſh politicians, is ſuppoſed in Germany to have an object nearer home, than that which the French have profeſſed, or than any which we have thought probable in this country. It is generally ſuppoſed by the German ſpeculators, that Egypt, the Levant, and India, are only covers of ſome other ſcheme. They ſuppoſe that it is the object of Buonaparte to wait the event of the Negociations at Raſtadt, to employ that time in hovering about the Grecian Iſlands; and if the negociation ſhould prove unfavourable to peace, to ſail up the Adriatick, to land his troops in Dalmatia, and to renew that march towards Vienna which was interrupted by the preliminary treaty of Leoben. Whether theſe conjectures be more or leſs plauſible than any of thoſe numerous ſpeculations which have been circulated in England, we leave our Readers to judge.—*St. James's Chronicle.*

The piece of cannon carried to the Admiralty, as one of the ſpoils of Malta, is of the moſt exquiſite workmanſhip that can be conceived, and a great curioſity. The ſilver boot found on board the Senſible is ſaid to be intended for the more valuable purpoſe of being thrown into circulation. It is to be depoſited in *the crucible.*

The Jamacia Planters have repreſented to Government the neceſſity of preſerving both the Mole and Jeremie, by ſending large reinforcements, and putting theſe important poſts under the command of Lord Balcarris, Governor of Jamacia. General Maitland is on his return to England. He is to be ſucceeded by General Knox, with a reinforcement of 1000 men.

Letters have been received, dated 14th March, from our ſquadron cruiſing off the Mauritius, but no mention is made of any preparations of the French. A large Daniſh ſhip was captured juſt as ſhe was entering Port Louis, laden with different kinds of naval ſtores. La Virginia frigate, with Lord Mornington on board, had been ſpoken with at ſea, not far from the Mauritius.

The German papers received by the laſt mail ſay, that Paſwan Oglou has declared, if his head is not cut off in twelve months, he will be a *Director* at Conſtantinople.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, Auguſt 9.

"Came in his Majeſty's Ship Melpemone, of 44 guns, Captain Sir C. Hamilton, from a cruize, and brought in a very handſome French brig corvette, called l'Aventure, pierced for 14 guns, and having nine only mounted, ſhe was at anchor in the road of Bas, and cut out from thence by five boats crews of the Melpemone, amounting to 60 men, who volunteered it with Mr. Shortland; Firſt Lieutenant of that ſhip.

"The forts on the ſhore, as well as the corvette, kept up a ſmart fire on the boats for upwards of two hours, by which one man was killed and two wounded, but the gallant tars were not to be deterred from the execution of their enterprize, and they brought off the prize in triumph. The crew of l'Aventure, 90 in number, made a very brave reſiſtance; 12 of them were killed, and 13 wounded; this diſperate enterprize took place on Friday night laſt, in the midſt of a very heavy rain, accompanied with a freſh gale, and great darkneſs. After the capture, the Melpomene's people had to make ſeveral tacks cloſe under the guns of the fort, which annoyed them very much. The corvette had a fleet under her convoy, which, had not a northerly wind ſprung up, would all have been captured by the Melpomene."

DUBLIN.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14.

In our laſt we gave an account of ſome rumours which had reached us as generally credited in this city. Nothing has ſince appeared to confirm them: and, we believe, that from every circumſtance, we may venture to pronounce all the accounts of a late general or deciſive action in the County Wicklow, to be unfounded. A large body of troops moved through that county on Wedneſday laſt, without meeting a man in arms; and though a ſmall party of Rebels dared to oppoſe Captain King and the Rathdrum cavalry in a wild part of the mountains, they ſoon diſperſed upon loſing twelve of their number.

We are concerned to hear that a ſmall but deſperate party of the Rebels have eſtabliſhed themſelves in the wood of Killogheran, near Enniſcorthy, and committed many outrages in the neighbourhood, particularly at ſo late a period as Saturday laſt.

Speculation ſeems to be exerciſed upon this expedition of Buonaparte as upon fair game; Alexandria, Venice, the Morea, Aleppo, and in ſhort, every port in the Levant has been fixed upon as his deſtination; other opinions point out Conſtantinople as his object; while by others he is ſent as far Northward as the Crimea, to aſſail the almoſt impregnable Ruſſian: For ourſelves, we can hardly imagine that his object lies ſo far off; if the plunder of the overgrown and imbecile Ottoman does not entice him to an attack upon the treaſures of the *Sublime Porte*, we are inclined to think his object is the *Morea.* We have not forgotten the pains taken to diſſeminate the poiſon of French doctrines amongſt the Griſots, or the bombaſtic vaunts in which France threatened "to give *Liberty* to the deſcendants of Themiſtocles and Leonidas." The temptation contained in that rich and defenceleſs country are too ſtrong for French patriots to reſiſt; nor have we the leaſt apprehenſion that any paltry ſqueamiſhneſs, or exploded principle of honour, will prevent the Directory from taking into their poſſeſſion the Territories of a weak and credulous ally.

Sunday the Marquis of Waterford, attended by a party of the Loyal Dublin Cavalry, viſited his Lordſhip's eſtate at Hollywood, in the county of Wicklow: the devaſtations on every ſide—the ſcorched ruins of the beautiful little town of Holywood, (burned by the rebels) and the ſhivering wretches crouching for ſhelter amidſt the naked walls of their habitations, rendered the ſcene a melancholy one. His Lordſhip, with his accuſtomed humanity, adminiſtered what preſent aſſiſtance appeared neceſſary; and having expatiated upon the miſery to which theſe wretched people had brought themſelves—until their penitence was manifeſt in their weeping—gave orders that temporary huts (ſuch as are now uſed by ſoldiers) ſhould be prepared for their covering during the enſuing winter; and aſſured them, that in caſe of their continuance in good conduct, he would at his own expence rebuild their cottages, and reſtore the town of Hollywood to what it had been before the rebellion. His Lordſhips manſion-houſe was not injured by the rebels.

Another Murder!—As Gilbert Rawſon of Puncheſtown, near Naas, was riding near his demeſne wall, on the 5th inſtant, about two o'clock, he was way laid by a band of aſſaſſins a muſket was diſcharged at him from behind a hedge, which lodged three balls in his breaſt a villian leaped the hedge, came cloſe up to him, and lodged the contents of a blunderbuſs loaded with ſlugs full in his face which ſhattered his jaw-bone; ſome cars rattled on a road at ſome diſtance—the viltain being alarmed, and his ammunition expended, demanded of of his wretched victim, who remained on horſeback, if he would proſecute him? and on being anſwered, Yes, certainly, the villain *knocked him off his horſe with the butt of his* blunderbuſs, and beat him in the head until he concluded his infernal buſineſs done, the poor ſufferer was conveyed to Naas, and ſurvived to tell the malencholy tale. Some of the aſſaſſins had been apprehended by the Yeomanry.

The principal aſſaſſin lived near Mr. Rawſon, who, in pity to his poverty, laſt ſpring ploughed and ſowed his garden: the firſt return he met, was the loſs of four fat bullocks, which he recovered, and traced the theft to his object of charity; he generouſly forgave him on condition of future amendment; but to a mind ſo debaſed, all acts of kindneſs were of no avail—he glutted himſelf in the blood of his preſerver!

The late Mr. Rawſon ſome time ſince was ſeverely attacked by a paralytic complaint and he was unable to join in the exertions of Yeomanry of his neighbourhood; harmleſs, inoffenſive, and minding only his private concerns, he hoped to eſcape the fury of the preſent day; but, unfortunately for his ſorrowing friends, he was pointed out as a Loyaliſt, which is the counterſign of the baſe, cowardly murderer.——Oh, wretched country, when will your beſt blood ceaſe to flow!

IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Read for going into committee on the Attainder bill.

The *Attorney General* said, it was his intention to have moved the houſe this day to go into a committee on this bill: but as it was his wiſh the meaſure, rather new as it was in this country, ſhould receive the moſt full, clear, and ſolemn diſcuſſion, in order that the Houſe and the Country might have the fulleſt information, and cleareſt conviction of the juſtneſs of the meaſure—and as he thought it neceſſary that diſcuſſion and the deciſion of the Committee thereupon ſhould both take place in one day, it was his wiſh that the parties who meant to oppoſe the bill by Council or Evidence, ſhould be fully prepared, and have every reaſonable indulgence of time for that preparation; he ſhould in compliance with the ſuggeſtions of the agents with whom he had converſed on the ſubject, and who intimated they were not this day fully prepared to go into the buſineſs, move "That the order of the day be diſcharged, and the bill committed for to-morrow." He alſo moved, that fourteen witneſſes, whoſe names he gave in, be ſummoned to attend the Committee.

Mr. *Barrington* expreſſed his approbation to the candour and fairneſs of the declaration juſt made by the Right Hon. Gent. by his wiſh that the meaſure ſhould receive a fair, full and ſolemn diſcuſſion. But he aſked leave to remind the Right. Hon. Gent. that it was utterly impoſſible to attain that end, conſiſtently with the examination of 28 witneſſes, of whom the Right Hon. Gent. has juſt named fourteen, and he himſelf ſhould move fourteen more, the hearing of argument from ſix able Counſel on behalf of the petitioners againſt the bill, and the deciſion of the Committee thereon, all in one day. Such mode of proceeding would not only be unprecedented, but utterly incompatible with the ſolemn deliberation which that Houſe would feel it neceſſary to give.

Att. Gen. ſaid, he could not conceive how any imputation of a wiſh to participate this meaſure, or hurry the deliberations of a Committee, could fairly attach to him. The Bill itſelf was a meaſure of the moſt public notoriety; and from the day it was firſt propoſed, the parties concerned had time enough to bring evidences even from the remoteſt quarter of Great Britain. He could now declare, that even before the meaſure was promulged at all, by ſpecial courteſey to the Duke of Leinſter, notice was given to that nobleman of the intention to bring forward the meaſure, in order that his Grace might be fully prepared for any meaſures he might think proper to bring forward on the ſubject. Nothing then like the charge of precipitancy could ſurely be founded on his wiſh at this advanced period of the ſeſſion, to bring the buſineſs to a cloſure, and avoid all further unneceſſary delay.

Sir *J. Macartney* ſaid the noble Duke was now at Norwich; but that no delay whatever on the part of his Agents had occurred in the ſteps neceſſary on this occaſion. It was not until laſt night that they had learned the names of ſome of the principal witneſſes whom it would be neceſſary to bring forward; but he truſted every thing which concerned that part of the bill relating to Lord Edward would be ready by Thurſday.

Att. Gen. in conſideration of thoſe ſtatements agreed to the following arrangement—The bill to be committed for to-morrow, when the committee might hear counſel and evidence on behalf of Mr. Harvey; Wedneſday on behalf of Mr. Grogan Knox, and Friday on behalf of Lord Edward Fitzgerald.—Ordered accordingly.

Mr. *Arthur Moore* ſaid, he had a propoſition to make to the Houſe, which, whatever its fate might be, he felt it his duty to advance, although he ſhould happen to ſtand ſingly in its ſupport.—When he profeſſed that this propoſition went to alter an exiſting law, it could not be ſuppoſed that he felt encouraged by that circumſtance. He felt however, much confidence from the nature of that law, which was cruel and impolitic; and from the diſpoſitions of the houſe, which he truſted were humane and wiſe. The law of forfeitures and the attaint of blood "which viſited the ſins of the father upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation," ſeemed fraught with a ſpirit of vindictiveneſs, with which juſtice and great policy were never found in alliance, and where it operated was but a preparation of enmity againſt the Government. Of this truth Ireland was a ſtrong and unhappy inſtance—for, perhaps, to nothing has been more owing the frequent diſcontents in this country, or the late rebellion, under the effects of which it yet groans, than the extent to which the laws of forfeiture have been acted upon. Was it politic then, waving its juſtice, to encreaſe thoſe diſcontents which every good man in the country wiſhed to ſee allayed—nay, was it conſiſtent with the principles of clemency and conciliation, which ſeem at preſent to influence the meaſures of the Iriſh Government? With what graces can that Government claim allegiance and affection from thoſe men who are deprived of that inheritance which would have immediately deſcended to them, but who, by attain of blood are alſo prevented from any lineal advantage whatever, and, as it were, ſeparated from the maſs of community, and rendered ſolitary and unfriended creatures by that Government which claims their obedience and their love? the one may be obtained by force; a miſerable and inſecure tenure! but the other cannot—We have not heard of penal laws which could controul the feelings of the human heart, but they may be led by a wiſe and a liberal policy. Is it to be wandered at? Is it not natural that the man who, for no offence of his own, but on the contrary may be a loyal and good ſubject, is ſtript by the hand of the law of that inheritance which he looked up to in rightful expectation, and is made, himſelf and his generation, beggars without hope?—is it not natural that this man's ſuffering will rankle at his heart, and that he will eagerly embrace the opportunity of rebellion, when in his own perſon he thinks it ſanctified by a ſenſe of injury; and if any one thing more than another can encreaſe his enmity, is it not the inſulting demand of his love?—In the preſent ſtate of ſociety, the life of man is generally dedicated to the acquirement of fortune, how far this is defenſible in the eyes of philoſophy, he would not ſay, but the exiſtence of the fact was ſufficient for his purpoſe, was it then to be expected that the Government ſhould ſeize on the love of any portion of the ſubjects by ſeizing on their property? The principle of attainder, ſo far from tranquilizing for the preſent, or preventing treaſon for the future, would ſow the permanent ſeeds of diſcontent and conſpiracy, and inſtead of healing the wounds of the country, would implant the cauſe of future gangrene. Beſide his objection to the cruel and perſecuting ſpirit of a bill which went to corrupt the blood and entail diſgrace upon innocent poſterity, he was averſe to the preſent bill on account of its ſignal partiality; it ſelected out of the numbers, who by their offences became objects of its principle, three only for its peculiar vengeance; and even out of theſe the Right Hon. Gentleman who introduced the bill, had made an exceptionary motion in favour of one relative of the deceaſed Lord Edward Fitzgerald.—Though he could not approve the apparent partiality of this exception, yet as he excepted againſt the principle altogether, the motion he meant to introduce this day was for ſimilar exceptions in favour of all the relatives and poſterity of the parties named in this bill, who had no concern in their guilt. The right by which this bill was brought forward he would not conteſt, it was not to be diſputed, but however juſtified Government was in the puniſhment of guilt, he truſted the ſpirit of the Iriſh Conſtitution gave to the Iriſh Government no right to be partial in its inflictions, or to diſplay a petty and temporizing reſentment, if reſentment could at all accord with the dignity of a great Governmen. Mr. Moore concluded a very able and ingenious ſpeech by moving, "That the Committee be empowered to receive a clauſe for exempting the heirs and poſterity of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Cornelius Grogan, and B. B. Harvey, from the attaint of blood, attaching by ſaid bill to the ſaid parties."

Att. Gen. in a ſpeech fraught with much hiſtorical and legal learning and ability, oppoſed the motion.—Much as he admired the learning, ingenuity and manly eloquence of the Hon. and Learned Member, both there and in another place, where he had often learned his arguments to alter his opinions, he was nevertheleſs aſtoniſhed at the doctrines he heard from him at this day, in the midſt of one of the moſt atrocious rebellions that ever diſgraced any country at any period—doctrines which if adopted, would in effect hold out encouragement and premiums for treaſon, and mark a ſpecies of policy in the legiſlation of this country different from that of every civilized nation of the world, even to the moſt wiſe and poliſhed periods of antiquity, and exemplified in the uſage of ancient Greece and Rome. The puniſhment of treaſon by the confiſcation of property and attaint of blood, warranted by the wiſeſt policy of antiquity, was embodied in our laws by our Saxon anceſtors, and are one of the firſt principles of a feudal ſyſtem. The tenant that refuſed to pay the contract ſervice to his Lord, forfeited his right to inheritance and protection, and his Lord was of right entitled to repoſſeſs the feudat and transfer it to another poſſeſſor more faithful to the conditions of tenure. The King then, as Lord Paramount of all, when the ſubject fully by the infraction of his loyalty and the commiſſion of high treaſon, had forfeited all claims to protection and the very terms on which he held his honours and eſtates had a right to enter into the poſſeſſion. Such a doctrine as that laid down by the Hon. and learned member, would at any time be moſt impolitic coming from any man—but coming at ſuch a time as the preſent, from one of his learning and great name, it was impoſſible to hear without ſtartling. Was the Hon. Gentleman aware of the tenures upon which moſt of the great eſtates of this country, and great numbers of thoſe of Great Britain are held at this moment? Did he reflect that they had been forfeitures (in conſequence of their original poſſeſſors) to the Crown, and conferred on the anceſtors of the preſent owners as the reward of loyalty and bravery in defence of their Sovereign and Conſtitution? The principal arguments of the Hon. Member in favour of the doctrine he advances were founded upon the 7th of Queen Annne—a ſtatute paſſed under circumſtances totally different from thoſe which now exiſt in Ireland; a ſtatute framed in compromiſe with the Scotiſh nation for the union of that country with Scotland, and to end with the life of the Pretender; but by a ſubſequent ſtatute, perpetuated to the demiſe of the children of the Pretender. But if the Hon. Member conſulted all the great law authorities, and the beſt writers that ever England produced on the ſubject, he would find them uniformly concurring in the approval of bills of attainder which not only go to the privation of property in perſons convicted of high treaſon but in attainting the blood of their poſterity.

There is an exiſting characteriſtic in the national ſpirit of Ireland, uniformly evinced in the bold and gallant minds of its natives, who while utterly careleſs of perſonal ſafety, and too prompt in a courageous indifference to life, are ever ready to riſque it in duels, or other quarrels for cauſes of honour? or for a right, perhaps merely imaginary; yet who ever evince the moſt affectinate tenderneſs and anxiety for the happineſs, well-being and honour of wife, of children, of relations.—Would the Hon. Gent. then deprive the State of this only wrong and precious pledge for the loyalty of the individual, by exempting his deareſt and tendereſt connexions from participation in the conſequences of his diſloyalty? What tie, what reſtraint would the State have on the loyalty of a man who had no worſe conſequences of his treaſon to fear than the privation of life which he diſregarded? Though the law of the land attached immediate attaint on the blood and confiſcation of the property of perſons convicted for High Treaſon, yet inſtances were frequent in our hiſtory, where the clemency and beneficence of the Crown were exerted in reſtoring loſt honours and eſtates to poſterior rank of family ſo attainted in conſequence of their loyalty and eminent ſervice—and it was in this ſpirit of juſt and liberal diſcrimination that he had moved the exceptionary clauſe in the bill in favour of Lord Robert Fitzgerald. He concluded by giving his negative to the motion.

Mr. *Barrington* ſaid, had the preſent bill been that general, impartial, and undiſcriminating bill of attainder, that puniſhed like all the perſons notoriouſly and at leaſt equally guilty with the *three* who were the ſolitary objects of the preſent meaſure, it ſhould have his cordial ſupport, and no man could then fairly object to it on its own grounds. He had ſet out on this meaſure with declaring he had no ſort of objection to the principle of a bill of Attainder—but when a general principle of amneſty and lenience had been adopted by Goverament—of which he was happy to witneſs the good effects—and when to his own knowledge the moſt notorious traitors in the country, and thoſe who were the prime movers of rebellion and all the train of miſchiefs the nation had lately ſuſtained, were at this moment permitted to convey their property out of it, he could neither ſee the juſtice, the policy, or the conſiſtency of the preſent bill—for whether he looked to the principle of rigorous juſtice, which would impartially puniſh all the guilty, or whether to the principle of general amneſty adopted by the Government, he found the bill repugnant to both. He was ready to admit that the civil law awarded immediately attainder upon the property and blood of the perſon convicted of high treaſon—but the conviction in the preſent caſe was before a court-martial, of which the civil law in this caſe took no cognizance, nor would the property or the blood of the poſterity of the parties be any more affected thereby than if no ſuch convict on had ever occurred. But to ſupply the deficiency of vengeance to the family of the deceaſed, a bill was brought in and a legiſlative trial inſtituted, in which the parties concerned were deprived of all thoſe rights and privileges they would have enjoyed before a court of civil law: they would *there* have the right of challenging their Jurors—*here* they had no ſuch privilege: *there* thoſe Jurors and Judges would have been ſworn to do juſtice, and the evidence againſt them beſpeak the truth—*here* no ſuch right exiſted, their accuſers could ſpeak, and their Jurors and Judges (highly as his dependance was upon their honour) were ſtill at liberty to decide at diſcretion: *there* they would have a right to move in arreſt of judgment, or appeal from error to a new trial—*here* they had no ſuch priviledge, as the firſt deciſion would be an irrevocable ſentence. Mr. Barrington concluded a very argumentative and eloquent ſpeech, by voting for the clauſe moved by his hon. friend.

Mr. *Plunket* objected to the bill on the ground of its partiality—its conſiſtency with the conciliating principles of univerſal amneſty, and ſupported the motion of Mr. Moore.

Mr. Serjeant *Stanley* very ably oppoſed the motion, and with much learned argument ſupported the principle of bills of Attainder, from the principles of Lord Hardwicke, Coke, Lyttleton, Forſter, and all the great legal and political authorities; from the principles laid down by ſome of whom he ſhewed that the Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench (as the King's Coroner) had a right, upon a mere ſight of a man in arms for rebellion, to attaint that man inſtantly of high treaſon, without further proof or trial, and condemn his perſon and confiſcate his property for the uſe of the Crown. He fully coincided with the argument of the Attorney General, and ſaid that if the law of the attainder was not already the law of the land, it ought to be made ſo immediately.

Mr. St. George Daly and Mr. Trench, defended the bill.

Mr. *Prime Serjeant* thought the whole of the debate highly premature, and foreſtalling the opinions of the Houſe, before Council was heard againſt the bill.

Mr. *Moore*, in reply, ſaid that if he could be induced to depart from his firſt principle, he could ſecurely reſt upon that which Gentlemen at the other ſide of the houſe had profeſſed in ſupport of the exception in favor of Lord Robert Fitzgerald. The loyalty of that young nobleman, however unqueſtionable, could not ſtand in the ſtrong point of view which ſo honourably diſplayed the conduct and political integrity of Mr. *Gregan Knox*, who ſtood in the gap of the Conſtitution—bore the brunt of the rebellion—and throughout the whole of a bloody and cruel conteſt, bravely fought under the banners of his Sovereign. On this firm and impregnable ground, for which he thanked his honourable & learned friends at the other ſide, he planted his propoſition—for ſurely the argument would not apply leſs forcibly to any of the petitioners becauſe they could not diſplay a coronet in their eſcutchion.

After ſome further routine buſineſs the houſe adjourned to to morrow. (this day.)

Routine buſineſs, not inſerted in the preceding debate.

Militia bill reported, and ordered to be engroſſed.

CHAN. of EX. moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation and examination of public accounts—and leave being granted, he preſented the bill in a ſubſequent ſtage of the proceedings; the ſame was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow. On the part of the Crown the following perſons were ordered to attend committee on the attainder bill:

Thomas Reynolds	Oliver Carleton
Richard Grandy	W. B. Swan
Ralph Johnſton	Alderman Manders
Robert White	John Stoyte
Elinor Lightburne	Richard Evans
Dr. R. Waddy	William Norris
Thomas Richards	and
John A. Garnett	Richard Lawler.

And on the motion of Mr. Barrington the following perſons were ordered to attend:

J. Nunn Richards	Thomas Savage
John Meyler	Laurence Finn
John Devereux	Wm. Barry,
Chriſt. Taylor	and
David Hodgings	Ambroſe Boxwell.
Eliza. Devereux	

Deferred until to-morrow the committee on the bill of attainder.

A meſſage from the Lords, with the bill for Quieting Corporations.

Britiſh Loan bill preſented by the Chan. of Ex.—Read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow.

A petition was preſented againſt the bill of attainder on the part of Judith Harvey, widow of the late B. B. Harvey. Ordered to lie on the table for reference to the Committee, after which the Houſe adjourned.

THE CORK HERALD.

SATURDAY—AUGUST 18.

Yeſterday Evening arrived Two Engliſh Mails.

PARIS.

AUGUST 6.

The King of Sardinia has ſuperceded the Chevalier de Solar, Governor of Alexandria, whom General Brune had denounced to him, and the Count de Caſtellengo, Miniſter of the Police at Turin.

By letters from Raſtadt, dated the 12th Thermidor, (July 31), we learn that the Count de Metternich, with his family, and a part of the Deputation, dined together at Bade. As Prince Frederick and his conſort were coming in here to-day, their carriage was overturned as it was rapidly turning round the corner of a ſtreet. The carriage was broken, and their highneſſes were both hurt. The Envoys from Bavaria have contradicted the report that there was to be a levy of 18,000 men in the Electorate, for the ſervice of Auſtria.

There are two parties who have ſhewn themſelves pretty openly at Raſtadt. One party are anxious for peace in concert with the Pruſſian Miniſters.—The other party, in concert with Auſtria, are endeavouring to renew the war, or at leaſt to protract the negotiations eternally. Since the ceſſation of the conferences at Seltz, the latter party ſeem to place great confidence in the military preparations of the Court of Vienna.

There has been a very lively altercation between the French Miniſters and Baron d'Albani, reſpecting the project of the treaty of peace which the Miniſter of Mentz had prepared, the principles of which the French Miniſters do not agree to.

Some Members of the Deputation of the Empire flatter themſelves that, in caſe of a rupture with Auſtria, the French will conſent to a peace with the Germanic body. This is extremely doubtful. It will not be the intereſt of the Republic to permit ſuch a neutrality to exiſt, becauſe they cannot carry the war into the enemy's country. Van Langen, one of the Batavian Directors who has been diſplaced, is ſent to priſon at the Hague. He has been interrogated, and his trial is about to commence immediately.

The Helvetic Republic may one day emulate Sparta, if the ſpirit which animates ſome of our Legiſlators ſhould become that of the whole country. The payment of the firſt Functionaries of the State has been regulated with a neceſſary œconomy in a poor country, not much accuſtomed to the payment of taxes. The Directors are to have 800 louis d'ors annually, with an unfurniſhed houſe. The Miniſter for Foreign Affairs is to have 600 louis d'ors, and the other Miniſters 400 louis d'ors, with an unfurniſhed apartment. The Commiſſary of the Public Treaſury is to have 250 louis. Each Prefect is to have the ſame ſum

It is forbidden at Rome, under the ſevereſt penalties, to employ any other title than that of Citizen.

The Grand Signior has, it is ſaid, recognized the political exiſtence of the new French Departments in the Adriatic.

We are aſſured that the Ambaſſador of the Ottoman Port at the Court of Vienna, has been recalled by his Government on account of the events which have cauſed the departure of the Miniſter Bernadotte.

General Joubert paſſed through Cologne on the 25th July. He did not ſtop there, but continued his route towards Rome.

The letters from Belgium announce, that 20,000 men are on their march from the Interior towards the Rhine, and that they are deſtined for the three points of Straſburgh, Mentz, and Cologne. They will reach their deſtination towards the middle of the month.

The news from Vienna, from Trieſte, and other ports in the Adriatic Sea, agree in announcing that Buonaparte and his convoy were ten or twelve days before the Engliſh fleet. More recent letters, however, ſpeak of an engagement between him and Nelſon.

Letters from Peterſburgh announce a magnificent plan of the Emperor Paul I. Hearing that Buonaparte entertained the deſign of cutting through the Iſthmus of Suez to unite the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, he inſtantly proceeded to form an union between the Black Sea and the Baltic. They have already begun the canals neceſſary for the execution of this grand deſign. The firſt will unite the Duna with the Neiper; the ſecond will collect in a ſingle bed the different branches of the Pribez, ſcattered in Upper Wolhynia, and will be called the Canal of Oginoki; the third will the Bog and the Neiper, and will be denominated the Canal of Koburyn.

Accounts from Conſtantinople mention the conflagration of Armouteul, a large town on the Boſpherous, which has been completely deſtroyed in the ſpace of ſix hours.

A Work has been publiſhed here in German, entitled *Manual of the Congreſs.* It contains a ſketch of the whole of the Negociation up to the preſent moment.

An extraordinary ſitting of the Legiſlative Body of the Batavian Republic, was held at the Hague, on the 20th July, in which a Proclamation was reſolved on, which prohibits all ſeditious movements, aſſemblies, and ſpeeches againſt the actual order of things, under the ſevereſt penalties, and even that of death, according to the exigency of the caſe.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10.

A letter from *Genoa* gives the following account of the capture of the *Senſible*:

"I have to acquaint you with ſome very bad news. The Commander in chief had ſent Baraguay D'Hilliers with diſpatches for the Directory, and he was taken priſoner on the 9th of laſt month by an Engliſh frigate. Our frigate fought very badly; the crew were compoſed of Malteſe, and were ſuch a ſet of cowards, that D'Hilliers was obliged to threaten to cut them to pieces, in order to make them fight. Sixty of our men were killed, and the frigate pierced through and through. The Captain, who is a mere blockhead, did not know the Enemy till they were within muſket ſhot, and he was obliged to yeild becauſe they were on the point of boarding. D'Hilliers was perfectly furious with the Captain and with the crew. *He is not dangerouſly wounded, though his body was like a ſieve, from the number of balls that hit him—(crible de balles.)*

"He prevented the Engliſh from becoming maſters of his diſpatches by throwing them into the Sea. D'Hilliers and his Aid de Camp were conveyed to Gibralter, from thence they will go to London. We hope the French Government will exchange them immediately, for they well deſerve it. D'Hilliers fought with an Engliſh Officer who wanted his ſword; he was determined to give it up only with his life.

"Citizen Collot, who was alſo taken, has been ſet at liberty—he is gone to Paris to acquaint the Directory with the melancholy news—D'Hilliers has been very well treated: nothing has been taken from him. You may eaſily conceive how unpleaſant it muſt be to an Officer of honour, to be made a priſoner, at the moment he was employed upon ſuch a miſſion."

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11.

Intelligence was received in town yeſterday from America, which excited much converſation in the City. The following is a copy of the letter:

"PHILADELPHIA, JULY 9.

"Laſt Evening arrived in town Capt. Decatur, Commander of the Delaware ſloop of War, which veſſel fell in with and captured off Egg Harbour, on Saturday evening a French Privateer ſchooner, and 70 men, out 18 days from Cape Francois, ſhe had been 2 days on our coaſt, and captured the ſhip Liberty, of Vridenburgh, which ſailed from this port a few days ſince for Liverpool, with a very valuable cargo of cotton, tobacco, &c. The Privateer took out the crew of the Liberty, and put them on board a veſſel bound for Boſton, and having ſent 17 of her own people on board, ſent her to the Weſt Indies. She had alſo taken an Engliſh brig, and plundered the ſhip Alexander Hamilton, Captain Wiſe, from New York to Baltimore, which veſſel fell in ſoon after with the Delaware, and gave the information which led to the capture. The Privateer is a new veſſel, ſaid to be built at Baltimore, and ſails remarkably faſt. She ſuppoſed the Delaware to be a Britiſh ſhip, and that ſhe was ſafe in the juriſdiction of the United ſtates. She is now ſafely moored in Fort Mifflin. The Delaware, with a part of the crew of the Privateer, lies at Newcaſtle, until Government determines reſpecting them."

We alſo learn by other letters, that the venerable Waſhington has accepted the command in Chief of the American forces. He was to be at Baltimore about the 11th ult. on his way to Philadelphia, which is to be his head-quarters.

General d'Hilliers, by his recent trip to England, has rendered himſelf entitled to the *bounty* offered by the French Government to the firſt man of Buonaparte's aamy who ſhould *ſet foot on Engliſh ground.*

The poor King of Sardinia, who is now actually *ſinking* under the weight of French *kindneſs* would, it has wittily been obſerved, be very glad to change his *crown* for *five ſhillings.*

Lady Hamilton, at Naples, whoſe hiſtory is not leſs ſurpriſing than her genius, has long had all the Engliſh faſhions tranſmitted to her by a milliner.—Theſe ſhe has as regularly diſplayed at the Neopolitan Court; and the dignity and grace of her perſon, and the elegance of her taſte and manners, have never failed to make any part of her dreſs popular, which ſhe has introduced. With the Queen of Naples, ſhe is the *Oracle of Dreſs*, as well as a dear confidant and inſeperable friend.

Laſt ſpring Lady Hamilton received from London a cargo of the *neweſt wigs*! There was the *Brunſwick flaxen*, the *Rutland auburn*, and the *cold black caxon a la Brutus.* No novelty in dreſs ever ſeized her Ladyſhip's fancy more than this. But Sir William Hamilton did not like a *wig.* He aſſured her Ladyſhip ſhe had *hair enough* to pleaſe him, and the *colour* was perfectly agreeable. He declared he ſhould not be able to know her *in a wig*, and after ſubmitting the matter to the *corps diplomatique*, he gave in his *ultimatum*, that a *wig* ſhould not be worn. The *conferences* were very *warm*, but Lady Hamilton, after many threats of hoſtilities, gave up her *projet*, and the hair was allowed to remain in *ſtato quo ante bellum.*

But, though the negociation terminated here, the ſubject of it has not been overlooked by the Neapolitan Court; and Lady Hamilton's *wig* has engroſſed the *faſhionable chit chat* much more than Buonaparte's expedition.

Bank Report to Auguſt 10.

Voluntary Contributions,	L. 1,442,340	0	7
Aſſeſſed Taxes, - -	812,860	1	10
Total,	L. 2,255,200	5	5

Another new coinage of guineas, half-guineas, and ſeven ſhilling pieces, is going on at the Mint in the Tower, which will be ready for delivery to the Bank before the end of the enſuing month, September.

DUBLIN.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15.

The Royal Dublin Militia are now encamped at Hacketſtown.

Nicholas Dixon, of Caſtlebridge, county of Wexford, who was peculiarly active in that County during the rebellion, has been apprehended and carried to Wexford goal.

The Report of the Secret Committee, which was expected to have been made yeſterday evening, is not expected to be ready until Thurſday.

Saturday laſt —— *Harrold*, the Romiſh Prieſt of Rathcoole, who was accuſed by the unfortunate Clinch at his dying moment as his ſeducer from his allegiance, was apprehended on the bridge of Hazel-hatch by one of the Rathcoole cavalry. He made ſome objections to the arreſt, and ſhewed a protection which he had received from the General commanding at Drogheda, but was, nothwithſtanding, brought under an eſcort to this city, and yeſterday lodged in the Caſtle.

The abominable falſhoods reſpecting this kingdom, which have been detailed with ſo much parade in the London Jacobin Prints, we underſtand have been traced to the ſon of a man of rank in England, who viſited this kingdom a ſhort time before the actual Rebellion broke out. He lived in particular intimacy with ſereral of the Leaders of the Rebellion, now in confinement, and is remarked for the ingenuity of his converſation in making proſelytes to the cauſe. His father is the notorious Editor of one of thoſe newſpapers. Our ſagacions readers muſt know the perſon to whom we allude; and we aſſure them, that the foregoing information does not depend on mere ſurmiſe.

CORK.

The evidence for the Crown has not yet been cloſed on the trial of Edmund Roche, of Kildinan, Eſq.

We underſtand that it is the intention of Major Gen Myers to have the Yeomanry Pickets of this city reſumed.

The reſignation of Lieut. Gen. Sir James Stewart, Bart. of the command of the army in the Southern Diſtrict has been accepted of at length. There is no immediate ſucceſſor to be appointed, as new arrangements have taken place, circumſcribing the extent of command. The command of the Southern Diſtrict was, in importance the ſecond military ſituation in the kingdom.

Laſt night Mrs. Lane of Grenville Place, gave a moſt brilliant ball, which was numerouſly attended by the nobility in town, as well as the principal gentry.

The contumacious and myſterious conduct of the French Directory during Lord Malmſbury's deplomatic miſſion at Liſle is now unraveled. While the *firſt Stateſman* in the Britiſh empire was amuſed with the fictions of an infincere ane deſigning enemy, *Doctor M'Nevin* was ſtrutting as the accredited Ambaſſador of the *United Ragamuffins* of this country behind the curtin of the Legiſlative Aſſembly.

It is a fact ſingular and worthy of obſervation, that the law of the regulation of trials for high Treaſon, as it now ſtands upon the ſtatute book, was introduced into Parliament by HENRY SHEARES, Eſq. Member for the borough of Clonakilty, and father to the wretched men who the other day ſuffered the merited puniſhment of high treaſon. Our readers will find the matter recorded in the Commons Journal, under the date, January 31, 1766.

EX MALO BONUM FIT—ſays the Latin adage—and if out of our recent misfortunes ariſe not future ſtrength, union, and proſperity, it muſt be the fault of our own tempers and prejudices, and not of that wiſe, beneficent, and firm Government, which after having taught rebellion to feel the weakneſs and wickedneſs of its Councils, the imbecility of its powers, and the madneſs and folly of its projects, as well as the treachery and cowardice of its French allies, diſplays on its own part that magnanimous diſpoſition to mercy which cannot fail to win loyalty and attachment wherever there is gratitude—and teach the deluded to rejoice in their own deliverance from themſelves—and the ſudden and almoſt miraculous reſcue of this diſtracted country from all the horrors of civil war.

Our preſent Moſt Excellent Chief Governor comes hither at this time in a moſt peculiar degree the repreſentative of that gracious Sovereign who is the tender father of all his people—he comes as the harbinger of ſtrength and protection to the loyal—of terror and defeat to the rebellious—of mercy and forgiveneſs to the repentant—of happineſs and proſperity to the orderly and demeaned—and of future tranquility to the land.

The late rebellion in this country, though naturally and inevitably productive of much miſchief may under all its circumſtances—and conſidering the political French fever that has ſo long agitated Europe, be conſidered a fortunate event for this country, if ever the misfortune of civil war could in any country bear that conſtruction. It laſted juſt long enough to ſhew the deluded people plunged into it, the horrors of civil warfare; to teach them to deprecate the madneſs of purſuing political chimeras, and wild ſpeculations, through ſuch deſtructive paths, and to reflect on the ſilly policy of flying from real comforts and abandoning abſolute proſperity, to graſp at phantoms and ſhadows. What would now the widows and orphans, and the houſeleſs and deſponding wanderers of the counties of Wicklow, Wexford, Carlow, Kildare, &c. give to be again reſtored to that ſmiling proſperity and thoſe domeſtic comforts which but a few months ſince they enjoyed—and madly caſt away for views of plunder, bloodſhed, and wide extended ruin.

The developement of this rebellion, in all its ſecret ſpring and machinnations, reflects the higheſt honour upon the adminiſtration of Lord Camden. A plot ſo deeply and widely laid—ſo ſecret in all its plans—ſo deadly in its deſigns, and ſo formidable in all its aſpects—perhaps never menaced the eſtabliſhed Government of any county, nor was ever ſuppreſſed with ſo much ſpeed and ſo little bloodſhed.

AGRICULTURE.

The cultivation of artificial graſſes to which the huſbandmen of this part of the kingdom pay ſo little attention would be found to be an object well worth the farmer's induſtry.—They will thrive in any of thoſe ſmall patches, which are but too often diſcharged from the diligence of the owner and ſuffered to be waſte; and with a little care they will produce the moſt nutritious paſture for cattle. *Lucern* or the Mediea Septemtrionalis of Linnœus, may be reckoned among thoſe, which challange the farmers notice, with the very firſt claims—A quarter of an acre planted with this graſs will afford occaſional feeding to ſeveral head of cattle. The ſeeds ſhould be ſown in a ſeed bed in March, and afterwards tranſplanted to the field; in twelve months after cut of the *top* root and leave it about nine inches long; the diſtance between the drills may be about 3 or 4 inches, and about one foot from plant to plant in the drill; plow and harrow (with a ſmall harrow) between the drills immediately after each cutting; and notwithſtanding the above diſtance the whole ground will be ſoon covered with the crop—the tread of a horſe wounds the plant and ſoon kills it—but it ſhould be cut with a ſickle and the crop carried to the head ridge in a wheel barrow, to protect the plant.

It has not unfrequently been obſerved that about the middle of February there are ten or twelve days during which the weather proves remarkably mild, and is thought by ſome farmers to be the beſt time for ſowing peas and beans—It ſhould appear that this alteration in the weather ariſe from cauſes of a permanent nature and not beyond the reach of inveſtigation. The ſun by that time has acquired a conſiderable degree of attitude in his return to our northern hemiſphere; and his light and heat are reflected back to the atmoſphere by the ice and frozen ſnow which for ſome time reſiſt the influence of his rays. This reflected heat, it ſeem natural to ſuppoſe, communicates a conſiderable degree of genial warmth to the air; and the heat will continue to increaſe untill the ice and ſnow begin to melt and the warmth of courſe will be ſenſibly felt in thoſe northern countries where the vicinity of the ſea has abated the ſeverity of winter—the ſame circumſtance may be aſſigned as the reaſon of the high northern latitudes being frequently diſtreſſed with cold N. E. winds in the ſpring. As the ſun advances towards the Artic circle, he ſtill finds ſnow and ice to diſolve, ſo that it is generally towards the end of June, before the weather ſets in tolerably mild; it ſeldom happens even in this country that the crops upon the clay and ſtrong lands begin to mend until (in the vugar language) the nights were turned; that is when the ſummer heat has partly commenced.

MARRIAGES.

This morning, Lieutenant Charles Bourreau, of the Royal Tyrone Regiment, to Miſs O'Callahan.—Daniel M'Carthy, Eſq. to Miſs Hayes.

IMPORTS SINCE OUR LAST.

72 moys ſalt, 45¾ tons roſin, 44 caſks turpentine, 19 barrells tar, 16 barrells pitch, 20 bags flax, 4 hhds. French wine, 8762 bars iron, 1212 deals, 250 do. 470 pieces lathwood, 38 ſpars, 8 pair oars.

EXPORTED.

140 raw hides, 100 bundles ſalted calf ſkins, 134 bundles ſalted ſkins, 8 barrells herrings, 504 firkins 50 keggs butter, 12 hhds. bread, 85 barrells 56 half do. pork, 213 brrrells 206 half do. beef, 12 hhds. bacon, 9 boxes ſoap.

PORT NEWS.

Cove, Auguſt 12, Wind S. W. Arrived, Hope, Piggs, Workington coals; Aſtrea, Tinkham, Liverpool, goods for Boſton; Rodney, Thompſon, St. Peterſburg, iron & deals; Union, Vibert, Jerſey, pitch turpentine, &c.; Two Brothers, Brown, Portland, lumber and potaſh; retaken from the French.

13th, Wind S. W. No ſhip arrived. Sailed, Lady Longueville, Prior, Liverpool, ſugar coffee &c.

14th, Wind N. Arrived, Flora, Ball, Liverpool ſalt, for Newfoundland.

15th, Wind W. Arrived, Atlas, Nelſon, Briſtol, dry goods for New-York: Thomas, Dublin, merchants goods; Caſtor, Hudleſton, Liverpool, goods for Martinique; Levant, Lavers, Briſtol, do. for Jamaica, Aurora, Brien, Swanſea, coals for Liſbon. Sailed, Emannel, Brandt, Dram, balleſt; Fearon, Atkinſon, Workington, ballaſt; Maſon Revenue cruiſer, Plummer, Bantry Bay.

16th, Wind S. W. Arrived, his Majeſty's frigate Unicorn, 32 guns, capt. Young, from a cruiſe; Ann, Sullivan, Waterford, ballaſt; Two Patricks, Roſs, Roſs, coal. Sailed, Hawke, Stokes, Briſtol, ballaſt, Muſgrave, Tiffee, Workington, do.

PRICE OF GOODS CURRENT.

Butter 76s. 74s. 70s. per cwt.
Wheat from 26s. 3d. to 25s. per barrell.
Oats from 27s. 6d. to 31s. per do.
Oatmeal from 1s. to 1s. 4d. per wait of 7lb.
Potatoes from 8d. to 1s. 4d. per do. of 21lb.

HOWEVER public ſignifications of this nature may be overlooked, yet if it be conſidered, that it is the only means to which the feelings can have reſort, it will ſurely be ſufficient reaſon that the wiſhes of the writer be not altogether ſlighted.—

☞ IF the young Gentleman, who (at a recent *card-party*, not a long way from *Georges-ſtreet,*) took up the *Knave of Spades* from the floor, and preſehted it to a *Widow Lady*, under the miſtake that *ſhe* was playing at *cards*, will have the goodneſs to ſignify where *he* may be *found*, it will be conſidered by *her* as a particular favour. The communication, it is hoped, will be left at the Office of the CORK HERALD *in writing.*

Rev. Rich. Henry Rogers, Plaintiff
William Dobbyn, Eſq. Defendant.

☞ The Sheriff of County of Cork, by virtue of his Majeſty's Writ of Fieri Facias in this cauſe to him directed, will expoſe Sale, by public Cant, on Saturday the 25th day of Auguſt, inſtant, at the King's Old Caſtle, Cork, all the Defendant's Right, Title, and Intereſt, in part of the Lands of FERMOY in the county of Cork. Dated this 16th day of Auguſt, 1798.

WANTED,

☞ A PARTNER who can advance from 200 to 300 pounds, to be adventured in a *lucrative Buſineſs*, which clears from THREE to FIVE HUNDRED pounds a Year.—Addreſs a line to X. Y. at the Office of this Paper.

Auguſt 18.

Rockview-School,
NEAR MALLOW.

☞ SHOOL will open on *Monday* next.—Mr. ORPEN has at the inſtance of his Friends, fitted up his Houſe for the reception of a few more *Boarders*, at ſo reaſonable Terms as *Twenty-five* Guineas, per annum.

AUGUST 15, 1798.

☞ To be ſold by Auction
At the STORES *of SILVESTER SULLIVAN,*
IN MORGAN-STREET,
NEAR THE THEATRE,
On Tueſday, the 21ſt inſt. at One O'Clock.

10 *Hhds.* & 8 *Barrels* } JAMAICA SCALE SUGAR.

18th Auguſt, 1798.

TO BE LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
And immediate Poſſeſſion given,
A BEAUTIFUL FIELD,

AT the Strand of *Black-Rock*, lately held by Mr. Nicholſon, containing about Five Acres, being a moſt deſireable ſituation for a Villa. Apply to Mr. SERJEANT CHATTERTON, or to Mr. COTTERELL, Architect. Auguſt 18.

TO BE LET,

AND immediate poſſeſſion given, for three young Lives, the Houſe and Concers of Monteen, near Bandon, now occupied by Abel Harris, with Sixty-eight Acres of ground, alſo, three hundred and thirty-two Acres of the Lands near Brown's-Town, ſituate within four miles of Kingſale, Inniſhannon and Bandon—propoſals will be received by WILLIAM DAUNT, Paul-ſtreet, Cork. Auguſt 18.

Marlborough Street, Auguſt 18, 1798.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received by MICHAEL ROBERT WESTROPP to this day, for the Relief of WIDOWS and ORPHANS of SOLDIERS. that have fallen in the preſent Rebellion, amounts to 851l. 1s. 4½d.

Further Subſcriptions will be received, and the Subſcribers are requeſted to meet on Monday next at Shipkwin's Tavern, at 1 o'clock, when vouchers will be produced for the Temporary Relief of Sixty-Six of thoſe unfortunate Widows, and their numberleſs Orphans, all on Certificates of the Officers Commanding the different Regiments. Thoſe Gentlemen who have not paid their Subſcriptions will be good enough to bring it to the Meeting; or ſend it to him before.

Journal of the proceedings in the Temple at Paris, during the Confinement of the late unfortunate Louis XVI. by Monsieur Clery, his Valet de Chambre.

CONTINUED FROM OUR PAPER OF THE 8TH INST.

On their return to the Tower, the family were expoſed to a repetition of the ſame inſults: frequently the walls were covered over with the moſt indecent ſcrawls, written in a large character, purpoſely to attract their notice. Sometimes, for inſtance, you might read "Madam Veto ſhall kick in the air yet " . . . . We know how to melt the old Hog's " greaſe . . . . Down with the red ribbon " . . . . Choak the young wolves in time." &c. Sometimes they pourtrayed a gallows with a figure hanging upon it, under which was written "Louis taking the air bath." At other times, a Guillotine, with the inſcription, "Louis ſpitting in a bag," &c.

There were periods, however, when ſome tokens of loyalty and ſympathy were exhibited which ſoftened the horrors of theſe dreadful perſecutions, producing the deeper effect that they occurred but rarely.

One of the ſoldiers upon guard, was ſtationed at the door of her Majeſty's apartment: He was an inhabitant of the ſuburbs, and was dreſſed with much neatneſs, though in a peaſant's garb. I was ſitting alone in the outer chamber, with a book in my hand, when I obſerved he was looking at me with fixed attention, and appeared much agitated. I roſe up to paſs him, but, after preſenting his arms to me, he ſaid with a faultering voice, "you cannot paſs here."—"Why not?"—My orders are to keep you conſtantly in ſight."—"You are under a miſtake" ſaid I.—"What ſir, are you not the King?"—You do not "know his Majeſty then?"—No Sir, I have "never ſeen him; but I would to Heaven, I "could ſee him any where but here."—Hiſt! "ſpeak low; I am now going into that chamber; I will leave the door ajar and you ſhall "ſee the King. He is ſitting near the window "with a book in his hand." I communicated to the Queen the inclination the ſoldier had expreſſed, and her Majeſty having acquainted the King, he had the goodneſs to walk from the one chamber to the other in order to indulge him. After he had returned, I went up to the ſoldier again, "Ah, ſir (ſaid "he) how good the King is! Ah! how much "he loves his children!" The poor fellow was ſo much affected, that he could hardly ſpeak. "No (cried he ſtriking his breaſt), I cannot "believe he has done ſo much evil;' I was fearful leſt his exceſſive agitation ſhould betray him, and left him.

On the 21ſt of September at four o'clock in the afternoon, a Municipal Officer called Lubin, ſurrounded by a number of Gendarmes on horſe back, and an immenſe crowd of people, came before the Tower to read a Proclamation. The trumpets ſounded, and every thing was ſilent. We then could diſtinctly hear proclaimed, the abolition of royalty, and the eſtabliſhment of a Republic.

The ſame evening I acquainted the King that there was a want of additional curtains and bedclothes for the Prince's bed, as the weather was now beginning to grow cold. His Majeſty ordered me to write down the demand which he ſigned. In this card I made uſe of exactly the ſame expreſſions as formerly: ſuch as, "the King demands for his ſon, &c." . . . "You are extremely inſolent, ſaid Deſtournelles, to dare to make uſe of ſuch a title which has been aboliſhed by the voice of the people, as you have this moment heard." I told him that I had indeed heard a proclamation read, but that I knew nothing whatever of its purport "Why, then, I'll inform you ſaid he; it "proclaimed the abolition of royalty; and "you may tell *that gentleman*, pointing to the King, that he ought inſtantly to drop a title which the people could no longer recognize." "I cannot change this billet, replied I, becauſe the King has ſigned it; he would aſk me the reaſon of it, and you know very well that it does not belong to me to inform him." As to that you may do as you pleaſe ſays he; only I muſt inform you, that I will not forward your demand in the preſent ſhape." Next day Madame Elizabeth ordered me, when I write for any thing in future, to make uſe of the following terms: It is neceſſary for the ſervice of Louis XVI. . . . . of Marie Antionette. . . . . of Louis Charles . . . . of Marie Thereſe . . . . of Marie Elizabeth," &c.

I had hitherto been obliged to make theſe demands very often. The ſmall quantity of linen in their Majeſty's poſſeſſion, had been ſent them by perſons belonging to the Court [1] during the time they were detained at Feuillans, it being impoſſible to procure any from the Thuilleries, every thing there being given up to pillage on the tenth of Auguſt. The Royal Family were particularly in want of wearing apparel, the Princeſſes being obliged every day to mend their old ones, and it frequently happened, before ſhe could get his Majeſty's, that Madame Elizabeth was obliged to wait till he was in bed. At laſt, however, I got an order, after a thouſand applications, that ſome new linen ſhould be made for them;

[1] The Counteſs of Sutherland, Lady to the Engliſh Ambaſſador, found means to ſend the Queen ſome linen and other articles intended for the Dauphin. Her Majeſty ordered me ſhortly afterwards to return them to her Ladyſhip, accompanied by a letter of thanks written in her name. (At this time her Majeſty was deprived of pen and ink.) The Municipal Officers, however, would not allow them to be ſent back, but kept both the linen and other articles.

but the ſempſtreſſes having unfortunately marked it all with a crown over the names, the Municipal Officers inſiſted that the Princeſſes ſhould pick out the ſymbols of Royalty, and they were obliged to comply.

I learned from a Municipal Officer, on the 26th of September, that they were planning the ſeperation of the King from his family, and that the apartment in the Tower would ſoon be ready. With extreme caution I unfolded to the King this new invention of cruelty, aſſuring him how deeply I felt in being thus obliged to afflict him. "You cannot confer on me," replied his Majeſty, "a ſtronger teſ"timony of affection; I require that your "zeal may conceal nothing; I am prepared "for all. Diſcover if you can, the day of "the cruel ſeperation, that you may give me "notice."

On the 29th of September, at ten o'clock in the morning, five or ſix Municipal Officers appeared in the Queen's apartment, where the Royal Family were aſſembled. One of them, called Charbonnier, read to the King an arrete of the Council of the Commune, which injoined them "to carry away the pens, ink, paper, pencils, and even manuſcripts that might be found about the perſons, and in the apartments of the priſoners, as alſo thoſe of the valet de chambre, and other ſervants in the Tower; and when you want any thing," added he, "Clery may come down and write your requeſts in a regiſter which will remain in the hall of the Council.

The King and his family without uttering the ſlighteſt animadvertion, ſearched themſelves, and gave up their papers, pencils, pocket inſtruments, &c. The officers then ſearched the apartments and cabinets, and taking out the articles ſpecified in the arete. I was informed by one of them that this very night the King was to be removed into the great Tower. I was enabled to convey this intelligence to the Queen by means of Madame Elizabeth.

In truth, after ſupper as the King was retiring from the Queen's apartment to go up to his own, a Municipal Officer deſired him to ſtay, the Council having ſomething to communicate. A quarter of an hour after, the Municipal Officers, who in the morning had carried off the papers, again entered, and read to the King a ſecond arete of the Commune, which decreed his removal to the great Tower. The King, although apprized of this event, was ſenſibly agitated anew by its completion. His diſconſolate family, meanwhile, were ſtriving to read in the eyes of the officers the whole extent of their deſigns. The King whilſt leaving them heard their adieus with the moſt alarming preſentiments, and this ſeparation, the forerunner of ſo many calamities, was among the moſt afflicting moments which their Majeſties hath hitherto experienced in the Temple. I followed the King into his new priſon.

His Majeſty's apartment in the great Tower was by no means yet finiſhed. There was in it no furniture excepting one bed. The painters and workmen were ſtill employed in it, inſomuch that an intolerable ſmell was diffuſed throughout, which I feared would be hurtful to the King. They had appointed for me an apartment very remote from the King. I earneſtly implored to be brought nearer.

I paſſed the firſt night on a chair beſide his Majeſty, who next day, with much difficulty, obtained for me an apartment adjoining to his own. After his Majeſty had riſen, I wanted to return to the Little Tower, to dreſs the young prince; the Municipal Officers prevented me. Veron, one of them ſaid to me, "You are to have no more communication "with the priſoners, nor is your maſter to "have any more; he muſt not even again ſee "his children." At nine o'clock, the King deſired he might be conducted to his family. "We have no authority for that," ſaid the officers. His Majeſty then dropped a few obſervations. They made no reply.

In half an hour afterwards, two Municipal Officers entered, followed by a boy, who carried to the King a bit of bread and a glaſs of lemonade for his breakfaſt. He expreſſed to them his deſire to dine with his family. They anſwered, that they would require the commands of the Commune. "But rejoined the King, "my valet de chambre may go down; "it is he who attends my ſon, and there is "nothing to prevent his continuance in his "ſervice.',—"That is not in our option," ſaid the officers, and withdrew.

During this interval, I was in a corner of the apartment, ſunk in grief, and a prey to the moſt heart-breaking reflections on the fate of this auguſt family. On the one hand, I beheld the ſorrows of my maſter, whilſt on the other, I immagined the young Prince abandoned to other hands. They had even already hinted at the probability of his ſeparation from their Majeſties; and, what a new ſource of anguiſh would not ſuch a privation occaſion in the Queen!—My mind was filled with theſe tormenting thoughts, when the King advanced towards me, holding in his hand the bread which had been brought him. Offering me the half of it, he ſaid, "they have forgot your breakfaſt, it ſeems; accept of this, the remainder is enough for me." I declined it; but he inſiſted on my compliance. I could not ſuppreſs my tears; the King perceived them, and allowed his own to fall.

At ten o'clock, other Municipal Officers brought in the workmen to proceed in fitting up the apartment. One of theſe officers informed the King, that he had juſt been ſtanding by whilſt his family breakfaſted, and that they were in good health. "I thank you," anſwered the King; "I pray you to impart to them intelligence of me, and to ſay that I am well. Cannot I have ſome books," he added, which I left in the Queen's apartments? You will oblige me, in ſending them hither, for I have nothing to read." His Majeſty mentioned the books which he wanted. The officer conſented; but, being unable to read, he propoſed that I ſhould accompany him. I felicitated myſelf on his ignorance, and bleſſed Providence for having vouchſafed me this tranſient conſolation. The King charged me with ſome orders; his eyes expreſſed the reſt.

I found the Queen in her apartment, ſurrounded by her children and Madame Elizabeth. They were all weeping; and my entrance increaſed their agitation. They put a thouſand queſtions reſpecting the King, which I was conſtrained to anſwer with cautious reſerve. The Queen, addreſſing herſelf to the Muncipal Officers who had accompanied me, earneſtly renewed her requeſt of being admitted to the King, for at leaſt a few moments daily, and at the time of meals. Their lamentations and tears were now ſwallowed up in ſhrieks of deſpair. "Well, well," ſaid a Muncipal Officer, they ſhall dine together today; but, as our conduct is ſubjected to the *arrete* of the Commune, we ſhall conform ourſelves to-morrow to its injunctions." In theſe ſentiments his colleagues coincided. At the very idea of reviſiting the King, ſomething like a gleam of joy penetrated the hearts of this unhappy family. The Queen, claſping her children in her arms, Madame Elizabeth, with hands uplifted towards Heaven, adored the Almighty for this unexpected felicity, and exhibited a ſpectacle the moſt intereſting.—Some of the Muncipal Officers could not withhold their tears (the only tears which I ſaw them ſhed in this frightful abode.) One of them, the ſhoemaker Simon, ſaid, audibly enough, "I fancy theſe b——s of women could make *me* weep!—then addreſſing the Queen, "When you were deſtroying the people, on the 10th of Auguſt, there was no weeping among you."—The Queen replied, "The people is extremely deluded with reſpect to our feelings."

I then collected and carried to the King the books which he wanted. The Muncipal Officers went in along with me, to announce to his Majeſty that he ſhould ſee his family. I remarked to the officers that I might doubtleſs continue in the ſervice of the young Prince and Princeſſes. To this they aſſented. I was thus enabled to unfold to the Queen what was paſſing, and all the ſufferings of the King ſince his ſeparation from his family. Dinner was ſerved up in the King's apartment where his family was aſſembled, and one might form an eſtimate of the terror which had alarmed them, from the emotion which they now diſplayed. We heard no more of the arrete of the Commune, and the Royal Family continued to meet together at the time of meals, as well as in their walks. After dinner, they ſhewed the Queen the apartment which was preparing for her above that of the King.—She beſought the workmen to finiſh it ſpeedily; but three weeks elapſed after this period, whilſt they were accompliſhing their taſk.

Meanwhile I continued my attendance as well on their Majeſties, as on the young Prince and the Princeſſes. Their employments were nearly the ſame as formerly. The aſſiduity of the King in inſtructing his ſon experienced no interruption, but the reſidence of the Royal Family in two ſeparate towers, whilſt it rendered the vigilance of the Municipal officers more difficult, rendered it alſo more irkſome. Their number was increaſed, and their ſuſpicion left me few means of being informed of what occurred abroad. The following are thoſe of which I avail myſelf: I obtained leave for my wife to come to the Temple once a week, under the ſemblance of bringing for me linen and other neceſſaries; ſhe was always accompanied by a female friend, who paſſed for her relation. No one evinced a more cordial affection for the Royal family, than this lady, in the meaſures which ſhe undertook, and the riſks which ſhe ran on many occaſions. On their arrival I was ſent for to the Council Chamber, but I was allowed to converſe with them only in the preſence of the Municipal Officers, who watched us cloſely. Their firſt viſits therefore by no means anſwered my deſign. I intimated to them the expediency of coming in future at one in the afternoon. This was the time of walking, during which moſt of the Municipal officers uſed to follow the Royal family, and when only one remained in the Council Chamber; ſo that when a civil man happened to be left, he allowed us a little more freedom, without, however, permitting us to be out of his ſight.

Having thus facilitated our ſpeaking without being overheard, I enquired about the perſons for whom the Royal Family were intereſted, and I learned what was going forward in the Convention. It was my wife who had engaged the crier whom I have already mentioned, to come daily to the precincts of the Temple, and to proclaim, with many repetitions, the ſubſtance of the Journals. To theſe notices I added what I could learn from ſome Municipal officers, and above all from a very truſty ſervant of the King's table, who from attachment to his Majeſty, had got himſelf and two of his comrades, Marchand and Cheretien, employed in the Temple. Theſe brought into the Tower the victuals of the Royal Family, which were dreſſed in a kitchen at a conſiderable diſtance. They were beſides employed to purchaſe proviſions, and Turgi going in his turn twice or thrice in the week was enabled to procure intelligence of what was paſſing.

The difficult point was to communicate to me this information, as they would not allow me to ſpeak to him except about the ſervice of the Royal Family, and then only in the preſence of the Municipal officers. When, therefore, he had ſomething to tell me, he made a ſign agreed on, and I contrived to detain him under various pretences. I ſometimes begged him to comb my hair, whilſt Madame Elizabeth, who knew my intention, kept talking with the Municipal Officers. I thus found the time neceſſary for our converſations. At other times I feigned an errand for him into my room; he ſeized the opportunity to throw under my bed the journals, memorials, and other papers which he had procured for me. *(To be Continued).*

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9.

The Earl of Clare took the woolſack between four and five o'clock.

Lord Northland went through the uſual qualifications, and took his ſeat.

A meſſage was received from the Commons, and the right hon. Lord Caſtlereagh and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, preſented the quit rent bill, and the bank forgery bill, which were read, and ordered a ſecond reading next day.

The Earl of Clare roſe and obſerved, that with reſpect to bankers' notes, he had to mention to their Lordſhips, that the number of forgeries now in circulation, of thoſe of one, two, and three guineas, had become a great grievance to the country, particularly in Munſter, in which part his Lordſhip had recently been. A certain banking-houſe of this city had inundated the kingdom with their ſmall notes, and the forgeries upon them were immenſe, inſomuch, that if ſome limitations were not put to the iſſuing of ſuch paper, commerce would be materially injured, by the general refuſal they muſt ſhortly cauſe to all kind of bank notes, and thus much miſchief would enſue. The farmers in the country where thoſe forgeries were in circulation, would be ruined by the impoſitions on them, and gentlemen would be unable to obtain their rents from their tenantry, as they certainly could not accept forgeries for their rent, tho' tenants had been ſwindled by this counterfeit paper, out of what they had provided to pay their landlords.

The noble Earl ſaid, the diſtruſt which had taken place on account of theſe forgeries would put a ſtop to fairs in the country, by preventing the uſual buying and ſelling; and ſpoke with much concern for the conſequences ariſing to farmers in the country, who were impoſed on by ſuch. His Lordſhip reprobated the iſſuing of ſuch a number of thoſe ſmall notes from one houſe, which it was ſuppoſed was by diſcounting any kind of paper that came in their way, and that becauſe this bank had only to give in exchange its own notes. It was a cuſtom now, when forgeries were ſo prevalent, for one perſon not to take a note from another, without being indorſed, that if it proved a forgery it might be known from whom it was got—but the paper of theſe notes was ſo thin, that a name could not be well diſtinguiſhed on one of them, after it was handed about for ſome time. His Lordſhip impreſſed upon the houſe the neceſſity of taking this ſubject into their moſt ſerious conſideration, from which a great public miſchief promiſed to ariſe, and ſuggeſted that it would be a ſalutary regulation to oblige ſuch bankers by law to return gold for any of their notes when demanded at their counter. Beſides the grievance complained of by the people, there was a mode lately adopted, which gave a liberty to a banker's clerk to ſtamp any note a forgery that was offered to him, whether it really was ſo or not; this was a power that ſhould not be committed to ſuch perſons, and opened to them a ready means of paying off all notes in this way that came before them. His Lordſhip after ſome very appoſite remarks on this ſubject, concluded; the Houſe ſeeming to intereſt themſelves much in the buſineſs, by the great attention it paid to what his Lordſhip had ſtated.

Lord Moleſworth preſented a petition to the Houſe from the father of Tobin, a meſſenger, who had been diſmiſſed on a charge of being a United Iriſhman. It ſtated that the ſon held the place in truſt for the father, who was the ſufferer on the occaſion, and not the ſon; that he had a large family to ſupport, and as a proof of what the petition ſtated, a bond was produced which ſhewed that the place held in truſt as before mentioned, and the petitioner prayed their Lordſhips not to let him ſuffer for the miſconduct of his ſon.

The Earl of Clare ſaid, it was a matter for their Lordſhips conſideration, whether the father or another of his ſons might not, through humanity of the Houſe, be appointed to the ſituation from which Stephen Tobin had been diſmiſſed.

The Earl of Carhampton ſaid, if any idea was entertained of reinſtating Stephen Tobin, he would move for Smith the door-keeper being reſtored; they were both guilty of one ſpecies of crime, and he conceived there ſhould be no diſtinction.

The petition being read, was ordered to lie on the table. Then Lordſhips afterwards adjourned.

CORK: *Printed by* E. H. MORGAN.—☞ *This Paper is publiſhed at the Cork Herald-Office, No. 48, Grattan ſtreet, where* Advertiſements, Eſſays, Articles *of* Intelligence, &c. &c. *are received.*

The Cork Herald:
Or, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

Vol. I.—No. 56.] WEDNESDAY—August 22. [Price, 4d.

Joſeph Auſten

HAS CLOSED HIS

VINEGAR SALES

THIS DAY.

☞ HE thanks his Cuſtomers; flatters himſelf comments on the quality of his Vinegar are now unneceſſary; and will give notice when his preſent Brewing will be ripe. [1 p.] Auguſt 22.

Rev. Rich. Henry Ro..., Plaintiff. William Dobbin, Eſq. Defendant. } ☞ The Sheriff of County of Cork, by virtue of his Majeſty's Writ of Fieri Facias in this cauſe to him directed, will expoſe Sale, by public Cant, on Saturday the 25th day of Auguſt, inſtant, at the King's Old Caſtle, Cork, all the Defendant's Right, Title, and Intereſt, in part of the Lands of FERMOY in the county of Cork. Dated this 16th day of Auguſt, 1798.

Rockview-School,

NEAR MALLOW.

☞ SHOOL will open on *Monday* next.—Mr. Orpen has at the inſtance of his Friends, fitted up his Houſe for the reception of a few more *Boarders*, at ſo reaſonable Terms as *Twenty five* Guineas, per annum.

Auguſt 15, 1798.

☞ To be ſold by Auction

At the Stores of SYLVESTER SULLIVAN,

IN MORGAN STREET,

NEAR THE THEATRE.

On Tueſday, the 21ſt inſt. at One O'Clock.

10 *Hhds.* & 8 *Barrels* } JAMAICA SCALE SUGAR.

18th Auguſt, 1798.

TO BE LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

And immediate Poſſeſſion given,

A BEAUTIFUL FIELD,

AT the Strand of *Black-Rock*, lately held by Mr. Nicholſon, containing about Five Acres, being a moſt deſireable ſituation for a Villa. Apply to Mr. Serjeant Chatterton, or to Mr. Cotterell, Architect. Auguſt 18.

TO BE LET,

AND immediate poſſeſſion given, for three young Lives, the Houſe and Concerns of Monteen, near Bandon, now occupied by Abel Harris, with Sixty-eight Acres of ground, alſo, three hundred and thirty-two Acres of the Lands near Brown's-Town, ſituate within four miles of Kingſale, Inniſhannon and Bandon—propoſals will be received by WILLIAM DAUNT, Paul-ſtreet, Cork. Auguſt 18.

BALLYGRIFFIN,

THE Seat of the late James Lombard, Eſq. beautifully ſituated, four Miles below MALLOW, on the Blackwater, TO BE LET, OR SOLD, with or without the Furniture of the Houſe. The Houſe and Offices are in excellent Order; the Land in good Heart, and well cropped with Hay and Corn, which the taker may have at a Valuation. Every information will be given at Lombard's Town, near MALLOW, and PATRICK HALLAHAN, the Stewart, at Ballygriffin, will ſhew the Premiſes. Auguſt 4.

CLARKE'S MARSH

PORTER BREWERY.

FOWKE, GIBBINGS, AND CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are at preſent provided with a conſiderable Stock of

PORTER, much approved of.

They can with confidence repeat their aſſurence to thoſe who are pleaſed to favour them with their Commands, that a regular and ample ſupply during the Summer may be depended on. June 16.

MANSION-HOUSE.

JULY 31.

☞ AMOUNT of Benefactions received to this day by the Mayor, for the relief of the Widows and Children of ſuch Soldiers as have fallen, or may fall, in the preſent Rebellion, including Donations from the following Ladies:—

Mrs. Bousfield,	£. 5	13	9
Mrs. Kisly,	5	13	9
Mrs. Creagh,	5	13	9
Mrs. Gray,	11	7	6
Miſs Hutchinſon,	5	13	9
Mrs. Coote,	5	13	9
Miſs Ainſworth,	5	13	9
From a charitable Lady,	3	8	3
	48	18	5
Gentlemen's Subſcriptions,	528	9	0
	£. 577	7	5

Further Benefactions for this laudable purpoſe, continue to be receivee by the Mayor, and the Bank of Meſſrs. Kellett and Co.

WANTED,

☞ A Partner who can advance from 200 to 300 pounds, to be adventured in a *lucrative Buſineſs*, which clears from three to five hundred pounds a Year.—Addreſs a line to X. Y. at the Office of this Paper.

Auguſt 18.

J. BULKLEY,

WOULD ſell his Intereſt in his Houſe and Offices in ... ſtreet, held by Leaſe, of which there are 96 Years to run; or would ſet to an eligible Tenant for a Term of Years.——The Houſe and Offices are remarkably commodious, in good Order, and fit for genteel Family. [3] Aug. 13.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, THE 25TH OF AUGU

Will be Sold by Auction, at Charles-Fort, Kinſale,

A Quantity of BISCUIT.

The above Article may be an Object of much moment to Maſters of Ships, and may be viewed by applying to MAJOR DENIS, Kinſale.—Sale to commence preciſely at one o'clock. N. B. On or before the 20th, propools will be received for diſpoſing of it by private Contract, directed to JOHN FOWLER, Eſq. Commiſſary General's Stores, Cork. Auguſt 15, 1798.

KINGSMILL BERRY, Eſq. Mayor,

At an Aſſembly of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Common Council of the City of Cork, the 27th day of July 1798.

THE Freedom at Large was unanimouſly voted to be preſented to Major-General Sir Charles Roſs, Bart. for his unremitting attention to every circumſtance tending to preſerve Peace and Order in this city, whilſt he commanded the Grrriſon.

Which being communicated to Sir Charles Roſs by the Town-Clerk, he received the following Anſwer:

Cove Fort, Auguſt 7, 1798.

SIR,

PERMIT me to requeſt that you may convey to the Mayor, Sheriffs and Common-Council of the City of Cork, my warmeſt Thanks, for the honour they have confer'd upon me—I accept of the Freedom of the city of Cork, as a moſt flattering and gratifying teſtimony of their approbation of my conduct, during the time that I had the honour to command the garriſon, but I feel at the ſame time how very inadequate my pretenſions are, to have merited ſo diſtinguiſhed an honor.

I have the Honor to be,
Sir,
With much reſpect,
Your moſt faithful and
Obedient Servant,

CHARLES ROSS, M. Gen.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

By order of the Rt. Worſhipful KINGSMILL BERRY, Eſq. Mayor, the Middle Price of Wheat 3l. 4s. 0d. per Quarter. With an allowance to the Baker of 12 Shillings on the White and Wheaten, and 12 Shillings on the Houſehold.

Cork, Auguſt 15, 1798.

WHITE.	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	WHEATEN.	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	HOUSEHOLD.	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*
1 *pen.*	0	4	5	1 *pen.*	0	7	6	1 *pen.*	0	9	1
2 *pen.*	0	9	3	2 *pen*	0	14	1	2 *pen.*	0	2	3
3 *pen.*	0	14	1	3 *pen.*	1	5	2	3 *pen.*	1	11	3
4 *pen.*	1	3	0	4 *pen.*	1	12	3	4 *pen.*	2	4	7
6 *pen.*	1	13	3	6 *pen.*	2	12	4	6 *pen.*	4	7	2

KINGSMILL BERRY, Mayor.

Since our laſt arrived (by the English Mails) the following Intelligence.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14.

The Hamburgh Mail due on Wedneſday laſt arrived this morning. It brings no certain intelligence from the fleets in the Mediterranean, ſo that every individual is ſtill left to conjecture what he will reſpecting them.—This, however, cannot continue many days longer: in fact Government are in hourly expectation of receiving intelligence of great importance from that quarter.

The proceedings at Raſtadt go on as ſlowly as ever. This circumſtance, and the various movements among the armies on the Rhine, have given riſe to reports in various quarters, that hoſtilities will ſoon be renewed again between Franee and Germany. The alarm, however may be conſidered as reſting on no good foundation.

The revolutioniſing ſpirit having ſhewn itſelf in Turkey, the Porte has taken alarm, and is purſuing vigorous meaſures to prevent its ſpreading among the people, many of whom have already been put to death.

LEGHORN, JULY 12.

On Friday laſt, arrived here a Raguſan ſhip from Malta, with 54 paſſengers on board, conſiſting principally of Malteſe Knights, Natives of Piedmont, France, and two from Sienna. They bring intelligence that, on the 18th of June, the Grand Maſter and ſeven other Knights, ſailed for Trieſte in a polacre, accompanied by a French frigate; that the Malteſe garriſon had been put on board ſome French tranſports, and that the fleet under the command of Buonaparte had ſailed from Malta in three diviſions on the 18th 19th and 20th of June.

VENICE, JULY 16.

Accounts have been received here from Leghorn, that Buonaparte and his convoy had arrived ſafe at Alexandria in Egypt. A veſſel that arrived at Leghorn from Malta is ſaid to have brought this intelligence, which however appears to require confirmation.

Other accounts ſay the French fleet was directing its courſe towards Greece, and ſteering for Salonica.

The French are marching in great force into the Eccleſiaſtical State; it is ſuppoſed, to obſerve the motions of the Neapolitan army; they have alſo placed a ſtrong garriſon in the city of Genoa.

STRASBURGH, JULY 26.

Within theſe few days we have been under great apprehenſions of a new war breaking out between France and Auſtria. Immediately after the conferences at Seltz had ceaſed, all the armies of the Republic received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march, and preparations were made for forming magazines. Perhaps, however, it was only intended to aſſume a formidable poſture, to accelerate the concluſion of peace. The army in Switzerland, and the corps poſted on the Upper Rhine have received very conſiderable reinforcements from the interior of the Republic, and it is ſaid that ſome half-brigades will paſs the Rhine at Kehl, and take an advantageous poſition on the right bank, in order to be prepared, in caſe of a new rupture.

RASTAD, JULY 26.

There has as yet been no further ſitting held by the Deputation relative to the French note; the cauſe of which is, that it is intended to tranſmit to the French Miniſters, together with the anſwer, a project of peace which may accelerate and fix the negociation. It will within a few days be laid before the Deputation, in order that each member may make his remarks on it. This project will conſiſt of about forty articles.

A Reading Society has been eſtabliſhed here, of which a conſiderable number of the Deputies are members; this ſeems to indicate that they do not expect that the buſineſs of the Congreſs will be ſoon ended.

On the 23d, Count Lehrbach had a conference, as Miniſter of the King of Hungary with the three French Plenipotentiaries, relative to their new demand of the Frickthal. He made very ſtrong remonſtrances againſt the interference of the Empire in a foreign object, and was anſwered by the French Miniſters with great politeneſs. It is expected that, in conſequence of this application, the Deputation will not accede to the demand of the French.

Since the breaking up of the conferences at Selz, it is remarked that there are no farther communications by couriers between the Court of Vienna and the French Government. Our fears of our new war between Auſtria & France are likewiſe greatly increaſed.

FRANKFORT, JULY 28.

The adjutants of General Joubert, who is ſoon expected at Mentz, have arrived, and have ſelected poſitions for camps in the Wetterau: 16,000 men are on their march to reinforce the French army on the right bank of the Rhine. It is reported that the fortreſs of Wurtzburg, in caſe of a rupture, will be occupied by 6000 Auſtrians. Notwithſtanding all theſe appearances of approaching hoſtilities, it is not expected that Auſtria will engage in a new war alone.

According to ſome ſtatements which have been lately made public, the Auſtrian army conſiſts at preſent of 94 regiments of infantry, amounting to 280,000 men, and 43 regiments of cavalry, beſides artillery, engineers, &c.

It is reported that the ſeat of the Order of Malta will hereafter be at Heiterſheim.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 25.

The anxiety of the Porte on account of the French Toulon expedition, and its deſtination, increaſes daily. We are alarmed for Egypt, the treaſures of Mecea, and even the tomb of the Prophet.

There is a report here, of an agreement made between the Knights of Malta and the French, and ſhould the latter obtain poſſeſſion of that Iſland, the acquiſition will not be viewed by indifference by the Porte, as it would much rather ſee that important fortreſs in the hands of a feeble Order, than in thoſe of a powerful and formidable nation.

Both in the Morea, and in the iſlands of the Archipelago, a number of Greeks have been arreſted, ſuſpected of entertaining revolutionary principles, and ſeveral have been ſtrangled.

To day, in conſequence of a very rigid firman, 200 coffee-houſes were ſuddenly ſurrounded with ſoldiers, and all perſons found in them arreſted——Some were ſoon after ſet at liberty, and others impriſoned, of whom ſome have been already drowned or ſtrangled. Theſe had uſed expreſſions in favour of liberty, and a change of the Turkiſh government; praiſed the conduct of Paſwan Oglu; and declared their wiſh that the Great General of the preſent age (Buonaparte,) who had revolutionized ſo many countries, would ſoon arrive at Conſtantinople, and effect a ſimiliar change there.

VIENNA, JULY 25.

The French Plenipotentiary, Francois de Neufchateau, before he left Selz, preſented Count Cobentzel, on the part of the Directory at Paris, with two rings of great value accompanied with a flattering letter. The Count, it is ſaid, is again preparing for a journey on ſome buſineſs of great importance; but to what place is not yet known with certainty.

The Grand Maſter of Malta, Baron Homspeſch, with forty knights of the Malteſe order, has arrived at Trieſte, and ſolicited his Imperial Majeſty for permiſſion to reſide at Vienna, we do not know whether this requeſt will be granted.

The Court Gazette, of this day, announces the conferring of the order of the Golden fleece on Count Cobentzel, the honours beſtowed on Baron Degelmann, and the death of General Clairfait, who died on the 21ſt inſtant at the age of ſixty five.

The ſame Gazette likewiſe contains the following article relative to Paſwan Oglou.

"A report had been received from Widdin, that the Rebel leader Paſwan Oglou had, on the 5th inſtant, been murdered by the inſurgents he commanded, who had ſent his head, together with offers of capitulation, to the Captain Pacha. Later accounts however, ſtate the circumſtances which gave riſe to this report, to have been as follows: Paſwan Oglou ſent eight of his partiſans, in whom he could place entire confidence, with the head of a malefactor, which they were to pretend was his head, in order to divert the attention of the Turks, and throw them off their guard; while he made a vigorous ſally on the following night. The ſtratagem, however, was detected, and the eight meſſengers beheaded; the bombardment of the city and fortreſs, which had been intermitted, reſumed with increaſed fury, and the projected attack of the rebels for that time fruſtrated.

"It is likewiſe confirmed, that on the 30th ult. a general aſſault was made on the town by the troops of the Grand Signior, who were repulſed with great ſlaughter by Paſwan Oglu. The number of killed and wounded on both ſides, was not leſs than 10,000 men."

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15.

It is rumoured that intelligence has been received of the defeat of Buonaparte, by Admiral Nelſon. The report, it is ſaid, reſts on a letter received yeſterday by the Earl of Liverpool, by the Hamburgh Mail. We cannot find that any other letters confirm the account.

The Harmony, Hackett, from Jamaica to Virginia, is taken by a French privateer, and carried into the Havannah.

Yeſterday a Court of Directors was held at the Eaſt-India Houſe, Leadenhall-ſtreet, when among other buſineſs, the taking up of ſhips for the ſeaſon came under conſideration: ſeveral tenders were examined.

Previous to the trial of Lord Henry Paulet, his Lordſhip brought Lieutenant Forbes, his proſecutor, to a Court Martial; but he was honourably acquitted.

The Court Martial that has been ſitting ſince Friday laſt, on board his Majeſty's ſhip Superb, in the Downs, to try Patrick Dunnovan, of marines, belonging to the Superb, for ſtriking Lieutenant Cuthbert, of the marines, finiſhed on Monday, when ſentence of death was paſſed on the priſoner.

MEMBERS OF THE COURT.

Captain John Sutton, Preſident.

Capt. Thomas Bertie Capt. John Bezely, jun.

Capt. James Bradby (2d) Capt. No. Thompſon.

W. Hillier, Judge Advocate.

A letter from Copenhagen, of the 31ſt ult. informs us, that public notice has been given on the part of the Daniſh Government, that although the meaſure of convoying merchantmen from Fleckerde to the ſtreights of Gibralter, be principally intended to protect the Daniſh trade and property, laden on board Daniſh ſhips, ſhall enjoy the ſame protection.

A letter from Stockholm ſtates, "Our public prints contain the report of Lieut. Colonel Count Wrangel, Commander of the Swediſh convoy lately captured by the Engliſh. It is dated on board the frigate Froja, Margate Roads, the 3d of July, and ſtates, that he has proceeded to that road with the ſhips under his convoy, bound for Portugal and the Mediterranean, becauſe an Engliſh ſquadron, under the orders of Captain Lawford, had in the night taken poſſeſſion of ſeveral ſhips, under pretence of the cargo, compoſed of oak, timber, tar, and boards, encroaching upon ſubſiſting treaties. Againſt this aſſertion he has entered his proteſt, and threatened to repel force by force.

Another letter ſtates, that Baron Silpwerbjelm, the Swediſh ſecretary of Legation at this Court, is on his return. The late capture of a number of Swediſh veſſels, particularly the late convoy, will be the ſubject of early diſcuſſion.

Letters from Madrid ſtate, that two veſſels have lately arrived at Corunna, richly laden.

AMERICA.

A BILL,

To declare the treaties between the United States and the Republic of France, void and of no effect.

Whereas the treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and the French Government, concluded on the 6th of February, 1778, is declared to "be founded on reciprocal utility, and the juft rules of free intercourse;" and whereas the treaty of alliance, between the fame parties, and of the fame date, was formed for the eſſential end of maintaining effectually the liberty, fovereignty and independence, abſolute and unlimited of the United States, as well in matters of Government as of commerce: And whereas, a regard to National intereſts requires, (and the principles of the law of nations juſtify the meaſure), that where one party to a ſolemn compact openly violates it, the other is releaſed from all its obligations; and whereas the Republic of France, regardleſs of its engagements, has repeatedly infracted the moſt important articles of its treaties with the United States, to the great annoyance of their Citizens, as will be fully exemplified by a reference to the following ſtate of facts, viz. Merchandize, the property of an enemy, found on board American veſſels, is, by ſeveral decrees of the French Republic, expoſed to capture in violation of an article of the treaty of amity and commerce, which ſtipulates, that "free ſhips ſhall make free goods." In open defiance of a law, which was enacted to enforce the obſervance of a ſtrict and impartial neutrality, veſſels to cruize againſt their enemy has been armed in the Ports of the United States by the agents of the French Republic—Military commiſſions under the authority of the Republic of France, have been diſtributed among the Citizens, and an armed force to be employed in its ſervice has been raiſed, and attempted to be raiſed, and in various parts of the United States for the evident & avowed purpoſe of involving the United States in a war with Great Britain, as a neceſſary conſequence of permitting, within their juriſdiction, ſuch a flagrant breach of neutrality. French conſular eſtabliſhments within the United States have aſſumed the powers incident to the Courts of Admiralty, and have proceeded to the trial and condemnation of enemies veſſels, brought into the American ports, thereby violating the ſovereignty, and compromitting the peace and neutrality of the nation. Similiar inſtitutions, with the ſame incompetent authorities, have taken cognizance of American veſſels captured and carried into foreign ports, and have decreed their condemnation, thereby depriving them of all the benefits of the regular adminiſtration of juriſprudence. The regulations of the Britiſh government, in relation to the American commerce, however unauthoriſed and unjuſt, are made a pretext to juſtify the adoption of a ſimiliar ſyſtem, on the part of the French Republic, although it is evident, that the United States, not having a controul over the acts of that nation, cannot be reſponſible for their improper conduct, Merchandize, exported in American bottoms, which are not included in the liſt of contraband articles, are by a decree of the agents of France made liable to capture, thereby contravening the proviſions of the treaty, to the great injury of the navigation of the United States. Sea paper for Merchants ſhips not contemplated by the treaty, nor ever required in the commercial intercourſe between the two parties, were arbitrarily without any previous notice exacted, and the want of them made a plea for capture and condemnation; by which inſidious arrangement, the commerce of the United States became immediately expoſed to moleſtation, and has, in conſequence thereof, ſuffered immenſe depredations. A decree of the French government ſtipulates, that the character of American bottoms ſhall be determined by the quality of their reſpective cargoes. The Manufacture or produce of the Britiſh poſſeſſions found on board the ſame, render liable to ſeizure and confiſcation, both veſſel and cargo,

By eſtabliſhing ſuch an unprecedented and unjuſt principle, with reſpect to the relationſhip of neutral nations, a deadly blow is aimed at the moſt eſſential and extenſive branch of commerce purſued by the American people, American Citizens found on board the veſſels of the enemies of France, either as officers or ſeamen, are by a decree of the French Republic, which outrages every feeling of humanity, made liable to ſuffer as pirates, "without being allowed in any caſe, to alledge they were forced to it by violence, menaces, or otherwiſe." And whereas, to obtain ſecurity againſt other grievances and agreſſion, a compenſation for injuries ſuſtained, as well as to reſtore the ties of amity which formerly united the two nations, and which have been ſevered by the lawleſs and outrageous conduct of the French Government, the United States, in the ſpirit of peace and conciliation, had recourſe to a friendly negotiation with the Republic of France—And whereas, their endeavours, unremittingly purſued, have been fruſtrated, and all their overtures ſcornfully rejected; and inſtead of indemnity for the immenſe loſſes of their citizens, by maritime depredations and arbitrary detenſion of their veſſels, tribute in the form of loans and otherwiſe, have been inſultingly demanded, and inſtead of an attention to their complaints, and a competent redreſs of them, an apologetic explanation of the firm and dignified language of the Executive Addreſs to the Legiſlature has been required as a neceſſary preliminary to negociation—And whereas thus circumſtanced, it becomes evident in juſtification of their violated rights and inſulted dignity, as well as to furniſh the means of repelling the hoſtile act of the Republic, and the continuance of its lawleſs depredations, to annul and declare void the treaties that exiſt between the two nations.

Sec. 1. Be it therefore enacted, &c. That the treaty of anity and commerce, and the treaty of alliance betwixt the United States and the French Government, concluded on 6th day of February 1778, and the Conſular Convention between the ſame parties, concluded on the 14th of November 1788, ought of right to be, and are hereby declared void and of no effect, and ſhall no longer be binding on the Government and Citizens of the United States.

The Emperor of Ruſſia, it appears, has intimated by a proclamation, "that in conſequence of the French having ſeized even in neutral harbours all ſhips laden with Ruſſian goods, he has given orders that all French goods in Ruſſian ports ſhould be put under ſequeſtration without regard to whatever power the ſhips in which they may be found belong, or whoever may be the owners."

The ſhips which lately ſailed from Cadiz, laden with quick ſilver, have arrived ſafe in South America, and the Spaniſh Government is in expectation of receiving remittances from that quarter, the delay of which has occaſioned the embarraſſment in the finances which has lately been experienced.

The Thames frigate has brought home the voluntary ſubſcription, in aid of the war, from the Weſt India iſlands, conſiſting of 40 cheſts of dollars, and one of gold, amounting in the whole to 160,000 dollars.

On the 27th of June, the Preſident of the United States laid before the Congreſs, diſpatches he had received from Mr. Mifflin, Governor of Pennſylvania. Theſe diſpatches ſtated, that on the evacuation of Port-au-Prince by the Britiſh troops, a great number of French white men and negroes were put on board tranſports and ſent for America. Mr. Mifflin underſtanding theſe refugees amounted to 4000 perſons, many of whom were without friends, and ſome with a conſiderable number of ſlaves, conſulted the Board of Health, and, in conformity to their advice, prohibited their landing. What muſt be the horror of the ſituation of theſe unfortunate beings!

The popular toaſt in America now is—— "Millions for *defence*, but not a cent. for *tribute*.

On Saturday laſt, Gen. Sir William Pitt, and Gen. Murray reviewed the South Hants Militia on Southſea Common. It appears ſcarcely poſſible that any body of men can be brought to greater perfection in military Major gave the word of command, Sir Richd. Worſley accompanying the reviewing Generals.

On Monday the North Glouceſter regiment was reviewed by the above Generals, and in marching and forming in various ways could not be excelled.

After the review, Sir William Pitt, and Lady, General Murray, and a great number of military officers of all ranks, with a vaſt concourſe of the inhabitants, went to view a party of the train of artillery go through the mortar and field piece exerciſe near Southſea Caſtle, in which was twice ſucceſsfully introduced, the ingenious Lieut. Bell's invention of ſaving marines on a lee ſhore, by conveying a rope to the land, faſtened to a ball thrown from a mortar. To ſuch perfection have this moſt excellent corps brought the uſe of artillery, that out of twenty ſhots fired at a target placed at about 500 yards diſtance, fifteen went through it, and the ſhells from the mortars fell with ſuch exactneſs as muſt inevitably deſtroy any thing they are directed againſt, unleſs prepared againſt ſuch a terrible attack by being bomb proof.

Yeſterday a private Board was held at the Admiralty Office, Whitehall.

Yeſterday diſpatches were received from Gibraltar, brought over in the Spider cutter, after a paſſage of only 12 days, to the Iſle of Wight. Some private letters are received by this conveyance, which mention that there was expected to be an embarkation ſhortly of part of the garriſon for the Eaſt Indies.

Diſpatches were yeſterday received at the Admiralty from the Iſles of Marcou, which are ſaid to relate to the preparations making in the French ports for the attack of thoſe Iſlands.

Vice-Admiral Waldegrave, with the Newfoundland outward bound fleet, are put into Portland Roads, wind-bound.

Two new ſhips of 74 guns, three frigates of 38, two ſloops, and four gun-boats, the latter on a very large ſcale, are ordered to be built at the merchant's yards.

Yeſterday ſailed from Sheerneſs, the Haerlem, of 64 guns, Captain Burlton; and the Ganges, of 74 guns, Captain M'Douall, to join the North Sea fleet, under the command of Admiral Lord Duncan. Sailed alſo for Portſmouth, with troops, the Albion ſloop of 18 guns, Capt. Hill.

Yeſterday arrived at Portſmouth, the Dictator man of war, from Plymouth.

The Arthur Howe, Booth, from Liverpool for Africa, was ſpoke the 29th ult. in lat. 48. 50. long. 25. by the Benſon, Croaſdale, all well.

The Indian Trader, Manlove, from Liverpool for Jamaica, was ſpoke by the Pacific from South Carolina for London, in lat. 47. 30. long. 29. all well.

The Herald, ——, from Africa to the Weſt Indies, foundered at ſea; the people ſaved by the Mercury, Myles.

THE CORK HERALD.

WEDNESDAY—AUGUST 22.

This Morning arrived Two Engliſh Mails.

PARIS.

AUGUST 8.

The ſame uncertainty ſtill prevails with regard to the two grand operations which keep Europe in ſuſpence—the negotiations at Raſtadt and the fate of Buonaparte's expedition.

At Raſtadt conſiderable alarms are entertained. The *projet* prepared by the Deputation of the empire was ſo vague that it could lead to no concluſion, although it had even been admitted by the French Plenipotentiaries as the baſis of diſcuſſion.

The following are its chief poinss, with ſome remarks:

1. Eternal peace between France and Germany, with oblivion of the paſt—[On what conditions? That is the difficulty.]

2. The Rhine as a boundary, clearly ſpecified.—[What is this to be? It has been the ſubject of diſpute for two months.]

3. France ſhall abandon all pretenſions to any poſſeſſions on the right bank.—[This article is conteſted, as the French wiſh to retain certain *tetes du pont*.]

4. Compenſation to the immediate nobility, comprehending thoſe of Lower Alſace.—[How can theſe compenſations be allowed in a manner conſiſtent with the French Conſtitution?]

5 Security for property, as well for individuals as pious Corporations.—[It is neceſſary to aſcertain what is this property. If feudal rights, we have abolſhed them. Our Conſtitution forbids us to recogniſe, in our territories, any Corporation whatever.]

6 Free exerciſe of religion in the countries ceded.—[They ſhall enjoy it in the ſame manner as the reſt of France, of which they will form a part.]

7. Continuation of dioceſan rights in theſe countries.[Irreconcilable with our Conſtitution, which recognizes no particular worſhip, as it tolerates all.]

8. Secularizations ſhall be reſtricted as much as poſſible, and ſhall not be effected till after the concluſion of peace, and at a time to be ſpecified.—[The principle is already admitted, and the application is the only difficulty.]

9. France ſhall renounce claims to all arrears of contributions.

Roberjot, one of our Plenipotentiaries at Raſtadt, is arrived at Paris.

AUGUST 9.

The other day a courier from Raſtadt arrived at the Luxemburgh. The Directory ſpent a conſiderable part of the night in deliberation, and the courier again ſet out almoſt immediately, doubtleſs with the anſwer to his diſpatches. Nothing has tranſpired reſpecting their contents; but the *Bulletin of Raſtadt* dated 16 Thermidor, Auguſt 2, expreſſes the moſt lively fears reſpecting the iſſue of the negotiation. According to reports there, our Plenipotentiaries had inſinuated that the expected anſwer of the Deputation of the Empire muſt have great influence upon the fate of Germany, that after that note they would give an *ultimatum*, which would admit of no reply, and a refuſal to comply with it would involve the rupture of the negotiations.

A letter from Vienna ſtates, that the conditions on which the Ruſſian naval aſſiſtance has been given to Great Britain, is a ſubſidy of 300,000l. ſterl.

Rewbell is much better theſe few days. He has quitted Paris, and no longer attends to the buſineſs of the Directory. However, he is only at his eſtate, two leagues off. Some ſay that he will go to Plombiere; others think that the improvement of his health, and ſome political reaſons, will at leaſt delay his journey.

AUGUST 10.

Perſons who have an opportunity of being well informed for ſome days, have appeared to entertain fears leſt the influence of Baron Trugut and the Cabinet of London, gain the aſcendant at Vienna, and that the Emperor will hazard his Crown in a new war concerted with England and Ruſſia.

This melancholy conjecture they ſupport by the departure of Count Cobenzel for Berlin and Peterſburgh. This news was brought to Count Lehrbach by an extraordinary courier.

Very bad news from the Iſle of France are talked of. It is not ſtated of what nature they are, but it is feared that a party in this iſland wiſh to ſurrender it to the Engliſh.

The army of England is very much diminiſhed. That of the Rhine has received ſtrong reinforcements.

The ci-devant Count de Rochecote has been ſhot as an emigrant.

AUGUST 11.

The 10th of Auguſt, the anniverſary of the day on which the throne fell, was yeſterday celebrated with great ſolempity. The weather was very unfavourable, as it rained hard. The Directory went to the Champ de Mars, where a ſpeech ſuitable to the occaſion was pronounced by the Preſident.—There were races, military games, &c. &c. In the two Councils the Preſidents likewiſe celebrated the occaſion in appropriate ſpeeches.

General Brune left town to-day again to take the command of the army of Italy.

Sieyes lives very retired at Berlin, he does not appear ſo well ſatisfied as at firſt with the diſpoſitions manifeſted. The King appears to yield to oppoſite inclinations, and liſtens with complacency ſometimes to the French Ambaſſador, ſometimes to Prince Repnin. There is reaſon to believe however, that he firmly reſolved to take no ſhare in the war, ſhould it be rekindled in Germany.

Letters from Raſtadt of the 18th (5th July) ſtate that in the 54th ſitting of the Deputation of the Empire, the laſt French note was the ſubject of deliberation. The length of the votes given on this occaſion, prevented the anſwer from being drawn up. It is thought however, that it will be but little calculated to ſatisfy the French plenipotentiaries, from the opinions given by the principal Members of the Deputation.

The rumours of war daily acquire more credit, eſpecially ſince the departure of Count Cobenzel for Berlin and Peterſburgh. Italy may probably be the theatre of hoſtilities.

There is good reaſon to believe that the French Miniſters propoſe to reply to the expected note of the Deputation of the Empire by an ultimatum explaining the definitive intentions of their Government with regard to the points not yet aſcertained. In their laſt note they inſiſt on the demolition of the fortreſs of Ehrenbreitſtein, and the ſuppreſſion of the tolls on the Rhine; points directly contrary to the note of the Pruſſian Legation on this ſubject. This induces many to ſuppoſe that the Count of Berlin has ſubſequently receded from theſe two points, and letters from Paris and a Saubian Journal ſtate the fact poſitively. This being the caſe it may be inferred that the deputation of the empire will conſent to their new ſacrifices, but at the ſame time that the Deputation will ſtrenuouſly inſiſt on the other points contained in their laſt note, not yet anſwered by the French Plenipotentiaries. And principally thoſe relative to the property of individuals preſent or abſent upon the left bank of the Rhine.

It is expected that the Deputation, in their next anſwer, which has not yet been drawn up will refute many of the points demanded by the French, but will agree to the free navigation of the Rhine, and the ſuppreſſion of tolls. It will, it is ſaid, agree to the demolition of Ehrenbreitſtein, with the expreſs proviſion that France ſhall renounce all claim on the right bank, particularly the Iſland of St. Pierre. It will inſiſt that each Sovereign may erect commercial bridges on his territories, or not, as he pleaſes. With regard to the Equeſtaien Order of the Empire, and the debts with which the countries on the left bank are burthened, it adheres to its former pretenſions.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers and his Aides de Camp are arrived at Paris from England.

The Ciſalpine Republic is greatly diſtracted by internal factions. The anarchical party has declared itſelf very bold.

A ſimilar ſtruggle is expected to take place in the Batavian Republic ſince the opinion of the French Government reſpecting the late Revolution has appeared doubtful. The vanquiſhed party proteſts againſt all the proceedings ſubſequent to that event.

The reſult of theſe diſſenſions, if they are any longer allowed to continue by the ſilence of the French Government, will produce every kind of diſtraction, and ultimately the triumph of anarchy, in two Republics which we have the ſtrongeſt intereſt in ſeeing tranquil and well governed, in order that their alliance may be uſeful to us, and that we may derive from them that aſſiſtance which we have a right to expect in the criſis which ſtill threatens the Continent.

LONDON.

AUGUST 16—17.

We (*Star*) laſt night received the Paris Journals up to the 12th inſt. inclusive, and this morning we received theſe of the 13th:

FROM THE PARIS PAPERS.

Paris, Auguſt 8.

There are no farther accounts of Buonaparte's expedition: the accounts from Madrid, Bourdeaux, Beaucaire, &c. from the ſilence of the official Gazettes, ſeem deſtitute of foundation. At Genoa it is firmly believed that Buonaparte is to paſs through the Dardanelles.

It is confidently reported that a ſquadron deſtined for the aſſiſtance of Ireland or to land directly in England has ſet ſail. It was this circumſtance, probably, that gave riſe to the report that Augereau had landed in Ireland with 9000 men and 40,000 muſkets.

Auguſt 13.

The General of the Army of England is now at Paris to confer with the Directory and the Miniſter of the Marine reſpecting the ſailing of the Breſt ſquadron.

A letter from Breſt, dated 17 Thermidor, Auguſt 4, ſays—"The diviſion of Bompard, deſtined for Ireland, is ready to put to ſea. It conſiſts of the Hoche, of 74 guns, and eight frigates. It has on board ſeveral thouſand land-forces commanded by General Hardy, who received orders by a courier to get under way in 24 hours, ſhould the wind permit; but the General immediately diſpatched another courier to Paris, and he will wait for an anſwer before he ſails."

PLYMOUTH AUGUST 14.

This morning arrived at the Sound, a very fine National Corvette, called the Valliant, mounted with twenty long nine pounders (double fortified), and navigated by 172 men: ſhe was taken on the 9th inſtant, by his Majeſty's ſhip Indefatigable, of 44 guns, Captain Sir Edward Pellew, having been only two days from Bordeaux, and had not made any captures; ſhe has on board 25 French Priſts under ſentence of baniſhment, and 27 French convicts, under ſentence of tranſportation, for various crimes, with whom ſhe was bound to Cayenne: there is alſo on board, a lady paſſenger, Madam Roulerre, the wife of one of

the late Council of Five Hundred, who, was transported some time ago to Cayenne, with many others; she was going out to her husband: la Bayonne French corvette, failed with the Valliant, bound to the same place, with 125 banished priests on board, but parted company soon after they left Bordeaux: on the same day failed from Bordeaux, la Concorde, la Medee, and la Francois, three very large French Ships, having on board 3500 troops, and a great many thousand stand of arms; their destination generally supposed to be for Ireland, but it seems much more probable that they are gone to the West Indies; the Valiant is now turning into Barn Pool, for the purpose of landing her prisoners; and the Indefatigable is expected here to-morrow with the remainder, as also with those she took out of the Courageux privateer, which she sent into this harbour last Sunday,

C O R K.

To Correspondents.

The Writer of a Note which was dropped in our Letter Box last Sunday morning, which was written in a tremulous hand, we are much obliged to.—We do not suspect him to be a "SNARLING CRITIC" *and we hope he finds we have been more cautious and benefited by his kindness.*

Orders have been this day issued to the Corps of Yeomanry in this city, to assemble as soon as possible, and then to wait 'till further orders. Various are the conjectures which have been made as to the cause of this sudden and unexpected mandate, but we are well assured, from the known abilities of the Commander of our garrison, that he is taking every step which prudence or foresight can dictate.

Our readers will find by the packets of this day, that the F[illegible]ch either propose us a speedy visit, or wish to make us believe so.—In either case we have nothing to fear; should [illegible] induce them to venture on the [illegible] frigates and one [illegible] inspection of [illegible] and the avenging vigour of their exertions, must *doom* them to that fate which they have ever experienced, and which they [illegible] always expect, whenever the despe[illegible] drives them to the unwil[illegible] contrary their inten[illegible] the *rotten* and *exhausted* [illegible] *United Irishmen*, we wish to in[illegible] they come a few days *too late*. The [illegible] thousands of its supporters are laid [illegible] and the remaining infatuated people will be slow to give fresh credit to *French assurances* [illegible] assistance, baffled and disappointed as they have been, and encouraged to return to the duty they owe *their King* and *their* [illegible] a mild and conciliatory government, whose wish is to *pardon* and not to *punish!*

It is however most propable that the French frigates which are supposed to be at sea, and whose destination it is said, is this Country have been the cause of these precautionary measures. M[illegible] vigilance is certainly necessary, which [illegible] might be well exerted were the Magistrates of the county, & the [illegible] to have a watchful eye to the emigration of a *certain class of people*, and as far as possible prevent their cooperation either with each other, or any enemy who would be daring enough to attempt our shores.

Yesterday afternoon, the West India and American fleets, failed from Cove to their several destinations, under convoy of the Aramanthis, capt. Vesey.

About 10 o'clock on Sunday night last, *Neagle* and *Devine*, two persons were kept in custody as witnesses on the *present trials* for high treason, took an opportunity to escape from the Bridewell, in this city. It appears that they went out to the back yard under the care of a *sentinel*, who very improperly left them there together, and from which they readily effected their escape through an insecure door. We know no reason why prisoners should at *any time* be left to the care of a *sentinel* only, who may be acquanted even with the [illegible] of the prisoners, they should never be out of the custody of the Bridewell keeper or some of his turnkeys. We hope such an enquiry will be made into this business, as will prevent a repetition of such neglect in future.

There can be no stronger proof of the returning tranquility of the country, than the re-establishment of the customary routine of the mail's arrival in this city from Dublin. The daily progressions of the mail coach, may certainly be considered as the Herald of our security on the public roads, more particularly, through that part of the county which suffered most from the popular agitation.

Happy are we to add, that a more abundant harvest than the present is likely to prove, has never been witnessed. Thanks to the beneficent GOD OF NATURE who is not neglectful of our wants, even while we are madly imbruing our hands in each others blood.

The trial of Mr. Roche of K[illegible], still proceeds, and from some evidences on the part of the Crown, which have been brought forward, it is likely to occupy more time than was first imagined.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CORK HERALD.

MR. EDITOR.

I wish some of your readers to enquire if any of the Patriotic Societies who profess to be so *trimblingly alive* to the distresses of the common people, have ever done much towards relieving those distresses in a *pecuniary* way.—I have not heard that the "*Corresponding Society*" or the Society of the "*Friends of the People*" have ever corresponded with certain other Societies who seem to be no less friendly to the people, such as the "*Society for bettering the state of the poor*" the "*Philantrophic Society*"—The "*Society for the relief of persons confined for small debts*" at public dinners collections are sometimes made for very laudable purposes,—I have not heard of any such collections at any of the *Patriotic* anniversaries.

Your's,

VERITAS.

The reply to our Correspondent Veritas is evident—*collections* have certainly been made at those anniverlary dinners and meetings, but the only purpose of such subscriptions have been—for the supply of French regicides with shoes, cannon, and *information* for paying nal fines levied on their apociates for criminal pursuits—for defraying the expences attending their prosecution and imprisonment, for distributing the philosophich productions of *Thomas Paine*, Mr. Barister *Erskine* and other *enlightened* writers; and for providing tickets to be delivered *gratis* in order to swell the nnmber of their adherents at their *drunken* and *indecent* meetings at the Shakespeare and the Crown and Anchor in celebration of the *murder* of the *King of France*, or the *birth* of Mr. Fox.

If it were to be said that Mr. Grattan and others of his party has been for a number of years *in the pay of France*, the justice probably, or the veracity of such a bold assertion might be doubted—but, the pay of AMBITION *is not gold*. The adulating huzzas of a mob would overballance the bank of England, for the moment, in the estimation of an aspiring and infatuated *demagogue*.

We find (and it is with sorrow we record it) that although this particular county has enjoyed a negative state of quiet during the late unnatural rebellion that the diabolical projectors of the Treason though they had not the courage to take the more manly part of open and avowed hostility were not the less active to promote the infernal cause of *blood*, and *revolution*. They were, however, not content to remain quiet spectators in a remote corner of the camp of those who attacked the bulwark of our Constitution, occupied only in carpenters work, in framing platforms for the artillery, and making manilets to cover the workmen in the trenches from the view and fire of the defenders—they have taken the spade and the pick-axe and wrought diligently at the *sap* themselves, and while others have been battering the walls, they have industriously pushed *on the mines*, under them, and [illegible] ready for the signal to make a *general explosion!*

SUMMARY OF POLITICS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is with the highest gratification that we seize on every opportunity which presents itself for the purpose of fulfilling our engagments with the public, and acquitting ourselves of the duty we owe them. The wide and extended range of modern politics are too diffuse in their statements, and too separate in their interests, to be scaned at one view; therefore, by lopping off the exuberances which spring from the false reports of the designing, or the feverish apprehensions of the timid and weak; we have been enabled to abridge and condense the subject, and have placed it in one point of view for the public eye.

To whatever part of the Continent of Europe we direct our attention, we find much matter for regret, and little ground of consolation. The general principles which seem of late to have influenced the conduct of those to whose care the fate of Empires is immediately entrusted, and on whose exertions it more immediately depends, are *false, incomprehensive* and *selfish*. Inattentive to the best founded apprehensions of danger, obvious to common observation, not very remote in its distance, and incalculable in its extent, these men have consented to purchase a temporary relaxation from labour, a precarious exemption from present inconvenience, by an abject departure from the dignity of their own high stations, and by a scandalous dereliction of the people's interest. Subdued still more by their own defects, than by the resources of their enemy; potent and formidable as these undoubtedly are, they are about to fall a prey to these infernal principles which serve, as pioneers to, and prepare the success of the Republican armies of France:—of that France, which, consistent alone in her scheme of general disorginazation and conquest, labours with wonderful perseverance to attain her grand end—first, to revolutionize Europe by her principles; and then to subjugate it by her arms.—One half of her object is already accomplished.—From the Texel to the Garone, from the Seine to the Tiber, the tri-coloured flag of SOCIAL REBELLION is seen to float unmolested in principalities and Republics, the venom of disorginazation has produced its natural effects, and the few remaining Monarchies and States of Europe now totter on their bases! On the Continent of *America* the prospect is more consolatory; and in *Great Britain*, truly *great*, at this important crisis we have the satisfaction of knowing, that *the only chance of salvation for the whole world civilized is vested in* HER, and that notwithstanding the combined efforts of foreign foes, and domestic Traitors, she has still the means; if she do but exert them with adequate energy and vigour, to rescue it, effectually rescue it, from impending destruction. Having stated this to be the *general vice* of things, such as it has presented itself to the eye of the political observer, during the last twelve months, we now proceed to those details, which will enable our readers to judge whether any, *and what*, change has recently taken place in the sentiments and dispositions of foreign powers.

The Congress of Rastadt, is, naturally, the first object that calls for consideration, in a summary of foreign politics; because, on its decisions, in a manner, depends the solution of the grand question, whether or not *Great Britain* shall be left to struggle *alone* against the domineering and destructive spirit of Republican France. Hitherto, this Congress has had less the appearance of an assemblage of Ministers, collected for the purpose of discussing with wisdom and temperance, the respective pretentions of their different courts, and the general interests of the whole Body Politic, than the degrading spectacle of the Envoys of great and powerful Princes, met to pay homage to the regicidal *delegates* of regicidal *usurpers*, and to submit to all the humiliating outrages, which, in the plenitude of their overgorged pride, the wretched upstarts might be pleased to heap upon their heads. Whether we consider the personal chastisement which the high spirited Lehrbach inflicted on the Jacobin Treilhard, or the servile attendance which the low-minded Cobenzel; loose in his moral, and (as is generally the case) equally loose in his political principles, *danced* on the miserable Poetaster, and ex-director Neufchateau in his daily and mighty trips from *Rastadt* to Selz, and from Selz to Rastadt, all the peoceedings have tended to excite indignation, or to create disgust. Without particularising the specific points insisted on by the French Envoys, it will suffice to state, that it has been this grand object, of which they have never for a moment lost sight, to secure such posts on the Rhine, as may at all times, afford them a ready communication with the people of Germany, and an easy passage into the very heart of their Country, whenever it may suit their interest or convenience to break the *true like* peace which they are willing to conclude, and carry their arms to the Capital of the Empire. In doing this, we must observe, the Regicide Directory are perfectly consistent in their policy, they know that the tyranny which they have established by force, that the obedience which we have secured br terror, cannot possibly exist in time of peace; they know in short, that WAR IS ESSENTIAL TO THE EXISTANCE OF JACOBINISM. And *therefore* it is, that they have *wisely* (for themselves) determined to make no peace that will not ensure and facilitate the means of extending their principles, and renewing Hostilities with tenfold advantage.

(To be continued.)

The *Hoche* of 74 guns (which is the *only* ship of the line mentioned to act against this country in the French papers) we may safely pronounce will have very little better success then his deceased namesake the General who intended us a visit in 96. If the report be true that such a squadron has passed our fleets unobserved, we may expect *every hour* a reinforcement from England to our naval establishment in this country.

The following curious anecdote, we extract from the works of Peter Porcupine, for the benefit of the admirers and political friends of DOCTOR PRIESTLY.—Speaking on the subject of a letter lately written by the Doctor in America, *Peter* uses the following words, "but since the Doctor wrote that letter, it seems experience has changed his opinion. He has suffered the punishment of his malignancy against his Country, he has been *cheated, neglected* and *coined*. He is now in an obscurity scarcely penetrable, he is reduced to poverty, and bursting with vexation." *(May a restless spirit of innovation, springing from, and nourished by, a turbulrnt vanity and a bigotted pride, ever experience a similiar fate)* " all this had an effect; and I will state as a fact, which *I call on him to deny if he can*, that he has lately declared that, *Republican Governments are the most arbitrary in the world*" !!! So much for the change in *Doctor Priestly's* sentiments on this subject.

BELFAST—FRIDAY, AUGUST 17,

COURT MARTIAL.

On Wednesday Wm. Shaw and Pat. O'Neil were brought before the Court Martial, the former charged with burglariously entering into an out-house, and carrying away by force a still worm, value 20l. supposed for the purpose of making bullets; and the latter for carrying away fire arms and pitchforks, value 10s. the property of—Corough, of Saintfield, on the 9th and 12th of June last.—Found Guilty, and sentenced to be transported, or serve his Majesty for life, at their option.

This day, James Watson, was brought before the court, for Treason and Rebellion, but partly for traitorously assembling on the 7th June last, with a number of other traitors and rebels at Crumlin, in the county of Antrim, for the purpose of electing, and actually electing an officer or officers to command the rebel forces then and there assembled; and also erecting into rebellion against his Majesty, and arming for that purpose certain persons who otherwise would have been peaceable and liege subjects of our Lord the King. The result of this trial is not knowns

John Queery, of this town, who had been found guilty of treason and rebellion, by court martial at Carrickfergus, and sentenced to transpartation for life, was brought to town yesterday evening, and lodged in the Donegall Arms.

Yesterday Patrick Burgess, was committed to Carrickfergus gaol, by warrant from the Sovereign, for stabbing John Bell.

The heads of Dickey, Storey, and Byers have been taken off the Market-house, by order of General Nugent, where they were placed on spikes, by sentence of Court Martial, for being active leaders, &c. in the late rebellion. This measure must be highly gratifying to the inhabitants of this town.

We understand that some persons have been found guilty at Downpatrick, and received sentence of death, for treason and rebellion, but the sentence is not to be put in execution, 'till a revisal or approval of it would take place in Dublin. By this, it would appear that no more executions are likely to take place on account of the late rebellion.

LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

Co. Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, Friday Oct. 5.
City Kilkenny, same day.
Co. Tipperary, at Clonmell, Tuesday 9.
Co. Waterford, at Waterford, Monday 15
City of Waterford, same day,
Co. Wexford, at Wexford, Friday 19.
Co. Wicklow, at Wicklow, Thursday 25.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Kilwarden, The Hon. Mr. Justice Downes,	Justices
James Barlow, Esq. North Great Georges's-street, John Pollock, Esq. Jervis-street.	Registers.

MARRIED.

A few days ago, Ensign Cudmore of the County Limerick Militia, to the Widow of the late Thomas Herrick, of Shippool, Esq.

MERCANTILE INTELLIGENCE.

PRICE OF GOODS CURRENT.

Wheat from 21s. 6d. to 29s. per barrell.
Oats from 27s. 6d. to 31s. per do.
Oatmeal from 1s. to 1s. 4d per wait of 7lb.
Potatoes from 8d. to 1s. 4d. per do. of 21lb.

PRICE OF BUTTER.

FULBOUNDS.

To the Merchants.		To the Country.	
1st. Quality,	76s. od.	1st. Quality	68s. od.
2d. Ditto,	74s. od.	2d. Ditto,	66s. od.
3d. Ditto,	70s. od.	3d. Ditto,	62s. od.

COARSE.

To the Merchants,		To the Country.	
1st. Quality,	74s. od.	1st. Quality,	68s. od.
2d. Ditto,	72s. od.	2d. Ditto,	66s. od,
3d. Ditto,	68s. od.	3d. Ditto,	62s. od.

IMPORTS SINCE OUR LAST.

32 hhds. muscovado sugar, 450 bundles hoops, 2 bales 4 bundles 10 boxes 5 cases haberdashery and Milinary, 17 sheets lead, 2 casks white lead, 10 boxes tobacco pipes, 2 casks pearl and 17 casks American pot ash, 4192 bars iron, 49 bags hops, 6 firkins flour mustard, 247 bundles 1 barrel 2 boxes wrought iron, 5 boxes 11 bundles painted cloth, 8 bales dyed short cloths, 1 case beaver wool, 32 bundles isinglass, 35 bales hemp, 300 mats, 40 deale, 60 ends do. 5 spars, 9 sacks wick yarn, 3 sacks seeds, a parcel stationary ware.

EXPORTS.

986 firkins 20 kegs butter; 50 kegs salmon, 50 kegs tripes, 11 tierces beef, 1 barrell pork.

PORT NEWS.

Cove, August 17, Wind S. W. Arrived, Bermuda, Wea, Bristol, goods for Newfoundland; Advent, Current, Liverpool, white salt for Savannah. No ship sailed.

18, Wind S. W. Arrived. Margaret, Greenock, goods for New York; John, Young, Liverpool, white salt &c. for North Carolina; John, Tucker, Liverpool, coals for Charleston. No ship sailed.

19, Wind N. W. Arrived, Commerce, Wood, Liverpool, goods for Philadelphia; Chesapeake, Webb, do. do. Lady Fitzgerald, Copplestone, Bristol, merchants goods; Providence, Wooler, St. Petersburg, hemp, deals, &c. Squid, Gordon, Bristol, merchants goods; Lord Donoughmore, Hammett, Swansea, coal; Neath Packet, Lewis, Liverpool, do. Sailed, Delight, Robinson, Workington, ballast; Jane, Davidson, do do. Lark, Rumney, do. do. Jane, Hewitt, do. do. James, M'Kinlay, Bristol, do.

20. Wind S. W. Arrived, Robt. & Betsey, Nimme, Bristol, goods for Virginia; Sarah, Cooper, Belfast, salt for New-York; Commerce, Hall, Glasgow, goods for St. Kitts. Sailed, Concordia, Winter, Long[illegible], ballast; Emanuel, Holst, Holmkrand. do Christian, Jackson, Workington, do.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM Mr. THORNHILL's field, near the Terrace, a small bay Mare of the Poney kind, with a black mane, hogged, and a black streak on the croup; whoever will give information where she may be found, to Counsellor Townshend shall receive a suitable reward.

Cork, AUGUST 22.

To be Sold by Auction.

☞ By order of the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, at the Stores in Academy-street, on Tuesday, the 28th inst. at one o'Clock,

about 200 *Barrels* WHEAT,—*and*

7 *Bags* BARLEY,

AND *on Wednesday the 5th September next, at same place and hour, will be sold by* AUCTION.

about 67 *Tons* CALAVANCES,

70 *Tons broad* BEANS—*and*

1082 LINEN BAGS,

Being the entire Cargo of the Snow Groff [illegible] re-captured from the French by his Majesty's Ships Diana, Cerberus and Kengaroo. Inventories and Sample be seen with Emeric Vidal, Esq. at Cove, and John Anderson and Co. Cork.

Aug. 20.

THE FEAST OF GEORGE THE THIRD.

A PARODY.

'TWAS at the Royal Feaſt, for trophies won,
Aud Jacobins undone;
Aloft, in gracious ſtate,
Our Godlike Monarch ſat
On his imperial throne.
His valiant ſons were plac'd around,
York ſtood the firſt, his brows with laurels bound,
(So ſhould deſert in arms be crown'd),
The lovely Duchels by his ſide,
Sat like a blooming Britiſh bride,
In flower of youth, and beauty's pride.
Happy, happy, happy pair!
None but the brave, none but the brave,
None but the brave deſerve the fair.

The Laureat plac'd on high,
Amid the tuneful choir,
With flying fingers touch'd the lyre:
The trembling notes aſcend the ſky,
And heav'nly joy inſpire.
The ſong began from Love,
Who left the bliſsful ſeats above
(Such was the will of mighty Jove).
A Cherub's holy form bely'd the God,
Sublime on radient plumes he rode,
Till hymen join'd the joyful gueſt,
And England was ſupremely bleſs'd;
For now aroſe th' auſpicious morn,
When the Chief Sovereign of the world, the King of
Kings was born.

The liſt'ning crowd admire the lofty ſound,
Long proſper George the Third! they ſhout around
Long live the beſt of Kings! the vaulted roofs reſound.
With raviſh'd ears
The kingdom hears,
All nations raiſe
Our Monarch's praiſe;
His fame ſounds in the ſpheres.

The ſpotleſs Charlotte then the wiſe muſician ſung,
And her heav'n-minded daughters, fair and young;
The Prince of Wales in triumph comes,
Sound the trumpets, beat the drums;
Bleſs'd with each manly grace;
He ſhews the nobleſt face.

Now give the hautboys breath; ſhe comes! ſhe comes!
Carolina fair and young,
All the Muſes in her train:
Royal bleſſings are our treaſure,
Sans-culottes the Frenchman's pleaſure;
Rich our treaſure,
Mad their pleaſure;
While we triumph on the main,
Blind to their fate, the Carmagnols grow vain,
Fight all their battles o'er again,
And thrice they routed all their foes, and thrice they
ſlew the ſlain.

The Maſter ſaw the madneſs riſe,
Their tiger's fangs, their haggard eyes;
And while they heav'n and earth defied,
Chang'd his hand, and check'd their pride:
He choſe a mournful Muſe,
Soft pity to infuſe!
He ſung of Lewis, great and good,
By too ſevere a fate,
Fall'n! fall'n! fall'n! fall'n!
Fall'n from his high eſtate
And welt'ring in his blood;
Deſerted at his utmoſt need
By thoſe his former bounty fed:
The ſcaffold then (moſt barb'rous ſcene!)
He points, where lies the murder'd Queen.

With downcaſt looks the Royal Briton ſat,
Revolving in his alter'd ſoul
The various turns of chance below,
And now and then a ſigh he ſtole,
And tears began to flow.
The mighty Maſter ſmil'd to ſee
That love was in the next degree;
'Twas but a kindred ſound to move,
For pity melts the ſoul to love.

Softly ſweet, in Lydian meaſures,
Soon he ſooth'd his ſoul to pleaſures:
France he ſung, all toil and trouble,
Rights of man an empty bubble,
No Convention's worth our winning,
Starving ſtill, and ſtill deſtroying,
Plundering all, and guillotining.
If the world be worth enjoying,
Fair Britannia ſits beſide thee.
Take the good the Gods provide thee.
The many rend the ſkies with loud applauſe,
So truth was crown'd, and Monarchs won the cauſe.

Rebels, unable to conceal their pain,
Gaz'd on Barrere!
And Robeſpiere,
And ſigh'd and look'd, ſigh'd and look'd
Sigh'd and look'd, and ſigh'd again.
At length, with ſpite and ſenſeleſs noiſe oppreſs'd,
Foil'd Opposition ſunk upon her breaſt!

Now ſtrike the golden lyre again,
A louder yet, and yet a louder ſtrain;
Break her bonds of ſleep aſunder,
And rouſe her like a rattling peal of thunder.
Hark! hark! the horrid ſound
Has raiſ'd up her head,
As awak'd from the dead,
And, amaz'd, ſhe ſtares around!
Revenge! revenge! the Nation cries,
See the Furies ariſe;
See the ſnakes that they rear,
How they hiſs in their hair,
And the ſparkles that flaſh in their eyes!

Behold a ghaſtly band
Each a torch in his hand!
Theſe are Britiſh Ghoſts that in battle were ſlain,
And unburied remain,
Inglorious, on the plain;
Give the vengeance due
To the valiant crew
Behold how they toſs their torches on high,
How they point to the Gallic abodes,
And tottering temples of their baniſhed Gods;
The Senate applauds with a martial joy,
And the King ſeiz'd a flambeau with zeal to deſtroy.
Pitt led the way,
To light him to his prey,
And Paris ſhares the fate of guilty Troy.
Thus long ago,
Fell Regicides received the blow.
Now Traitors bark at Pitt,
While the Paladium of his wit
Beats Rebels down,
Preſerv'd the Monarch's life, and ſav'd the Britiſh crown.

MUTINY.

No account of the Mutiny of which the following Letter give a relation, has yet appeared; nor was it known, indeed, that it had exiſted. We are glad to find that it was not general, and that it has been happily quelled.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of his Majeſty's 73d regiment at Fort St. George, dated February 3, 1798.

"I make no doubt but you will hear a variety of reports reſpecting a mutiny among the troops on this coaſt, and according to cuſtom I dare ſay a great deal more will be aſſerted on the occaſion than is true; in order, therefore, to clear any doubts you may have on this buſineſs, I ſhall as near as poſſible relate circumſtances as they came under my own obſervation: It was about the middle of January laſt, while we were at Wallajahaband, that an order arrived from the commander in chief, informing the European Regiments, that Government having heard a variety of reports from England, ſignifying that an increaſe of pay had taken place in his Majeſty's regiments, but that not having any official communication from home to that purpoſe, they were of of courſe not authoriſed to make any alteration in this country. However, he aſſured the different regiments, that in caſe the order did not arrive by the enſuing 1ſt of March, he would take upon himſelf the reſponſibility of allowing them the additional pay, and likewiſe the difference in arrears up to that time. In conſequence of the above order becoming public, a general joy prevailed through the whole regiments, and men who were never known to complain under the moſt arduous undertakings were completely happy, and there was but one idea among the whole on this occaſion, which was this: "We were very comfortable before, but as our King and Country has thought fit to give us a trifling addition, we ſhall be more ſo, and are very thankful."

"After the above you may imagine our ſurpriſe on the following day, which we received intelligence from Madras that the two battalions of the company's artillery had openly mutined, and not ſatisfied with their own conduct on the occaſion, which muſt for ever diſgrace them as ſoldiers, they had the temerity to accuſe the 73d, and other King's regiment's, as being in league with them. I cannot deſcribe to you, in language ſtrong enough, the general indignation which pervaded every breaſt on its becoming public. The non commiſſioned officers and privates of each company held ſeperate meetings, and drew up ſtrong declarations of their ignorance, and innocence of the accuſation, which being ſigned by the whole of them, they waited on the different commanding officers of companies, requeſting them to forward the vouches of their fidelity to Colonel Spens, and earneſtly to ſolicit him to uſe his influence with the commander in chief to bring to puniſhment the authors of ſo infamous a falſehood. Colonel Spens, on receiving the different memorials (which were accompanied with letters from the different commanding officers of companies, teſtifying the truth of the memorials), wrote himſelf in very ſtrong terms to General Harris, and encloſed the whole of the papers to him, and by return of tappall we received the following anſwer, which I copy as a proof of the unſhaken fidelity of the 73d regiment:

"Lieutenant Colonel Spens, commanding his Majeſty's 73d regiment.

"SIR,

"I have been favoured with the ſeveral incloſures as forwarded to you by commanding officers of companies.—Although I have not, from any report to me, the leaſt reaſon to ſuppoſe that the artillery implicated the corps you command as being connected with them in their late unhappy ſtory, nor entertain the moſt diſtant idea that it was poſſible the 73d could, a moment, forget the high character they have to ſuſtain, ſtill their coming forward as they have done, to ſhew ſo proper a jealouſy of their honour, affords me the greateſt ſatisfaction; and I have to beg you will inform them the purport of what I have ſaid above; and alſo that I ſhall have very ſincere pleaſure in laying before Government their loyal and well expreſſed refutation of the idle, malicious, and unfounded reports they have heard are circulated. I have the honour, &c. &c. (Signed)

G. HARRIS."

"I muſt now inform you, that when the mutiny took place, Government uſed every exertion to bring them back to their duty, without granting their very unreaſonable demands, but in anſwer to their very unreaſonable demands, but in anſwer to their ſeveral remonſtrances they were informed—that it was to no manner of purpoſe their demands, as they were fully determined to be ſatisfied; and if they (Government) refuſed them, from an idea of ſupport from the Royal regiments, they would find their miſtake, perhaps, when too late; and concluded by ſaying, they had only to fire guns, and the 12th, 73d, and 74th would immediately join them. They were likewiſe heard to ſay—That themſelves and the 12th would take care of Fort St. George, and that the ſailors and 19th regiment would take care of Admiral Rayner and Lord Hobart, (Lord Hobart at this time was gone round with the Admiral to Colombo). You will hear of the attempt of the ſailors at Colombo, and the fortunate termination of that mutiny. I have only to obſerve, it happened on the ſame day of that of the artillery. Alarmed at all the foregoing circumſtances, Government acquieſced to all the demands of the artillery; but a Court of Enquiry was ordered to ſit immediately; in the intermediate time we marched into this fort. The attachment of the different King's regiments being fully eſtabliſhed, about 40 of the ring-leaders are under arreſt; but not without ſome reſiſtance. We have been on the alert ſome days, and the whole of one night were under arms, expecting orders to march to the Mount.

"A General Court Martial is ordered to ſit on Monday, when I hope an example will be made of ſome of them."

Original Letter from DEAN SWIFT,

NOT IN HIS WORKS,

SIR, *Dublin, March 23, 1734.*

I return you my hearty thanks for your letter, and diſcourſe upon the fiſhery. You diſcover in both a true love of your country, and, (excepting ſome civilities to me,) a very good judgment, with good wiſhes to this vicious kingdom, and a perfect knowledge of the ſubject you treat. But you are more temperate than I, and conſequently much wiſer; for corruptions are apt to make me impatient, and give offence, which you prudently avoid.

Ever ſince I began to think, I was enraged at the folly of England, in ſuffering the Dutch to have almoſt the whole advantage of the fiſhery, juſt under our noſes. The late Lord Weemys told me he was governor of a caſtle in Scotland, near which the Dutch uſed to fiſh. He ſent to them in a civil manner, to deſire they would ſend him ſome fiſh, which they brutiſhly refuſed. Whereupon he ordered three or four cannon to be diſcharged from the caſtle, (for their boats were in reach of the ſhot) and they immediately ſent him more than he wanted.

The Dutch are a kind of ſharpers among a parcel of honeſt gentlemen, who think they underſtand play, and are bubbled out of their money. I love them for the love they have of their country; which, however, is no virtue in them, becauſe it is their private intereſt, which is directly contrary in England. In the Queen's time, I did often preſs the Lord Treaſurer Oxford, and other of the Miniſtry, upon this very ſubject; but the anſwer was, "We muſt not offend the Dutch;" who at that very time were oppreſſing us in all our ſteps towards a peace. I laugh to ſee the zeal of the Miniſtry about the fiſhery at Newfoundland (I think) while no care was taken againſt the Dutch fiſhing at our doors.

As to my native country, I happened by a perfect accident to be born here, my mother being left here from returning to her houſe at Leiceſter; and I was a year old before I was ſent to England: and thus I am a Teague, or an Iriſhman, or what people pleaſe, although the beſt part of my life was in England.—What I did for my country was from perfect hatred of tyranny and oppreſſion, for which I had a proclamation againſt me for 300l. which my old friend was obliged to conſent to, the very firſt, or ſecond night of his arrival hither; the crime was writing againſt one Wood, an iron-monger, to coin 100,000l. in halfpence, not exceeding one ſixth part of the money; which was laid before the people in ſo plain a manner that they all refuſed it, and ſo the nation was preſerved from immediate ruin.

I have done ſome ſmaller ſervices for this kingdom, but I can do no more; I have too many years upon me, and too much ſickneſs; I am out of favour at court, where I was well received two ſummers, ſix or ſeven years ago; the governing people do not love me; for as corrupt as England is, it is an habitation of ſaints, in compariſon of Ireland. We are all ſlaves, and knaves, and fools; and all but the biſhops, and people in employment, beggars. The caſh of Ireland does not amount to 200,000l. The few honeſt men among us are dead-hearted, poor, and out of favour and power. I talked to two or three Members of the Houſe of Commons about your ſcheme; they agreed with me it would be highly advantageous, but there was not virtue enough left among us to put it into execution.

A gentleman of this kingdom, three years ago, was engaged in a fiſhery in the North; he got men from Orkney to cure his fiſh, but the vulgar people in Ireland are ſo lazy, that he could get no body to join him, and ſo the project fell, and he loſt two thirds of his money. Oppreſſed beggars are always knaves, and I believe there are hardly any others among us; they had rather get a ſhilling by knavery, than five pounds by honeſt dealings. They loſt 300,000l. for ever in the time of the plague at Marſeilles, when the Spaniards would have bought all their linen from Ireland, but the merchants and traders ſent over ſuch abominable ſtuff that it was returned back, and ſold for a fourth of its value. This is our condition, which you may pleaſe to pity, but never commend. I wiſh you good ſucceſs with all my heart. I have always loved good projects, but have ever found them to miſcarry.

I am, Sir, with true eſteem for your good intentions,

Your moſt obedient, humble ſervant.

P. S. I would have ſubſcribed my name, if I had not a very bad one; ſo I leave you to gueſs it. If I can be of any ſervice to you in this kingdom, I ſhould be glad you will employ me.

WEST INDIES.

JEREMIE, MAY 1ſt, 1798.

Addreſs from the Inhabitants of the Grand Anſe to Brigadier General B. Spencer, Commandant, &c. &c.

Sir, On the departure of the Hon. Brigadier General Maitland for Europe, the Inhabitants of the Grand Anſe, penetrated with gratitude for His Majeſty's, ſollicitude for the preſervation of their colonies, have ſeen with the greateſt ſatisfaction, and the moſt pleaſing hope, your Honour take the command of this dependency, where you had already ſhewn the moſt diſtinguiſhed knowledge and military talents.

The difficult and alarming ſituation this part of the Colony has juſt been in, during an attack of three month, from which your undaunted courage and admirable conduct have extricated us, was certainly the moſt dangerous criſis it has ever experienced.

But as ſoon as the Republican army had begun their march againſt our country, you adopted ſuch wiſe and able meaſures, that they have been baffled in all their projects.

The confidence of the inhabitants was then ſo general (though the enemy had never appeared in any former attacks in ſuch conſiderable numbers, and with ſuch powerful means), that not even any old man, woman or child quitted their habitations and their daily occupations.

It is by your incredible activity in repairing to all the different poſts where your preſence was neceſſary, and by your repeated and ſucceſsful attacks, that you have ſtopped the march and progreſs of the enemy, who were greatly ſurpriſed to find you at the head of your troops, in all the points of the dependency wherever they made any attempts.

Permit us, Sir, without any adulation or flattery, to expreſs that our warmeſt thanks and acknowledgements cannot be adequate to the praiſes which you have ſo highly merited: we ſhall only add, that to you alone, Sir, we are indebted for the preſervation of our lives and properties.

May our moſt fervent wiſhes for your happineſs and proſperity be fully accompliſhed, then you will enjoy the recompence that your eminent ſervices and the high talents which you have ſhewn, ſo juſtly entitles you to.

Be pleaſed, Sir, to receive, with our reſpects, the aſſurance of our attachment, and for our moſt ſincere gratitude.

Signed by the different commanders and officers of the Militia, and principal inhabitants, Merchants, Planters, and Proprietors of the Grand Anſe.

Jeremie, May 23, 1798.

Gentlemen,

Penetrated with the moſt heartfelt ſatisfaction, by the flattering teſtimony of your approbation, which you have done me the honour of tranſmitting by the hands of Major Cavallic, I loſe not a moment in requeſting you acceptance of my ſincereſt acknowledgements.

Allow me to aſſure you, that if, alone through the zeal and activity of the officers and men entruſted to my command, the ſuccour and aid offered me by the Royal Navy, aſſiſted by the unanimous and ſpirited exertions of the Militia and inhabitancy I have been able to fulfil my duty to my Sovereign and country, I ſhall feel myſelf more than amply recompenced for any trifling fatigue I may have undergone in endeavouring to prove the ardent wiſh by which I have ever been actuated, to be, as far as my feeble abilities would allow, of utterly to this dependency, in which I muſt ever feel a particular intereſt, as being amongſt the firſt who received its homage to the Britiſh Government.

I beg Gentlemen, again to requeſt your acceptance of the aſſurances, of my warm and ſincere attachment to the intereſts, and my ſervent wiſhes for the proſperity of the Grand Anſe, & I ſhall with great pleaſure convey as early as poſſible to the officers and men under my my command, the handſome teſtimony you have borne to their gallantry, zeal, and activity.

I have the honour to be, with every ſentiment of regard and eſteem, Gentlemen,

Your moſt devoted and obedient humble ſervant, B. SPENCER, Brig. Gen.

To the Inhabitants of the Grand Anſe.

DUBLIN.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17.

The Secret Committees of both Houſes ſtill continue their inveſtigations with unremitting diligence.

Yeſterday Mr. Arthur O'Connor was examined before the Secret Committee of the Commons.

The important body of information received in the courſe of thoſe inveſtigations, is extremely voluminous; and it is to be hoped will furniſh the Government with ſuch documents relative to the late atrocious rebellion, as will enable them effectually to cruſh all future attempts of a ſimilar nature.

The attention of Parliament this day and to-morrow will probably be occupied with diſcuſſions in the Committee on the Bill of Attainder.

This evening evidence will be examined on behalf of the lawful heir of Mr. Grogan—and to-morrow, on behalf of Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

The Houſe of Commons met yeſterday, and there not being forty members preſent, adjourned to this day.

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The Cork Herald:

Or, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

Vol. I.—No. 59] SATURDAY—August 25. [Price, 4d.

To be Sold by Auction.

☞ By order of the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, at the Stores in Academy-street, on Tuesday, the 28th inst. at one o'Clock,

about 200 *Barrels* WHEAT,—*and*

7 *Bags* BARLEY,

AND *on Wednesday the 5th September next, at same place and hour, will be sold by* AUCTION.

about 67 *Tons* CALAVANCES,

70 *Tons broad* BEANS—*and*

1082 LINEN BAGS,

Being the entire Cargo of the Snow Groff Berenstorff, re-captured from the French by his Majesty's Ships Diana, Cerberus and Kengarooo. Inventories and Samples to be seen with Emeric Vidal, Esq. at Cove, and John Anderson and Co. Cork. August 20.

TO BE LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

And immediate Possession given,

A BEAUTIFUL FIELD,

AT the Strand of *Black-Rock*, lately held by Mr. Nicholson, containing about Five Acres, being a most desireable situation for a Villa. Apply to Mr Serjeant Chatterton, or to Mr. Cotterell, Architect. August 18.

ON SALE,

AT R. BURKE's SAND-QUAY,

CHOICE RED PORT, in Hhds, just arrived 1st, 2d and 3d East India Sugar in Bags:
Pernambucco Cotton, in Pockets;
Kent and Brewers Hops, in Pockets;
New Swedish Herrings;
Ditto, repacked for exportation;
Russian Matts;
A few Barrels of kiln-dried and screened Oats.
A fresh supply of new Teas, Jamacia and East India Sugars daily expected.
Terms made pleasing. July 14.

BALLYGRIFFIN,

THE Seat of the late James Lombard, Esq. beautifully situated, four Miles below MALLOW, on the Blackwater, TO BE LET, OR SOLD, with or without the Furniture of the House. The [illegible] Offices are in excellent Order; the Land in [illegible]t, and well cropped with Hay and Corn, [illegible]ker may have at a Valuation. Every infor[illegible] [illegible]RICK HALLAHAN, the Stewart, at [illegible], will shew the Premises. August 4.

[illegible]KE'S MARSH
[illegible]ER BREWERY.

[illegible]IBBINGS, AND CO.

[illegible] inform their friends and the [illegible]at they are at present provided with a con[illegible]

[illegible]PORTER, *much approved of.*

[illegible] with confidence repeat their assurence to those [illegible] pleased to favour them with their Commands, [illegible]lar and ample supply during the Summer may [illegible]nded on. June 16.

C[illegible]UTTERBUCK SULLIVAN & CO.

B[illegible]G Leave to inform their Friends, they are now landing out of the ANNE from OPORTO, a choice parcel of WINE, in Pipes and Hhds—they have a[illegible] on sale, several hundred dozen of very OLD PORT, in bottle, MADERIA and CLARET: a few baskets of CHAMPAIGNE and TENT; ARRACK, 20 years old in bottle; WHITE WINE: PICKLING VINEGAR; very Old real Leinster Spirits of WHISKEY. They are in daily expectation of the arrival of a fresh parcel of Teas from the present Sales; also Scale and Refined SUGARS, &c. &c. &c. June 30.

MANSION-HOUSE.

JULY 31.

☞ AMOUNT of Benefactions received to this day by the Mayor, for the relief of the W[illegible] and Children of such Soldiers as have fallen, or may fall, in the present Rebellion, including Donations from the following Ladies:—

	£.	s.	d.
M[illegible] R[illegible]field,	5	13	9
[illegible]	5	13	9
[illegible] Creagh,	5	13	9
[illegible] Gray,	11	7	6
[illegible] Hutchinson,	5	13	9
[illegible]	5	13	9
[illegible]worth,	5	13	9
[illegible]itable Lady,	3	8	3
	48	18	5
Subscriptions,	528	9	0
	£. 577	7	5

[illegible] Benefactions for this laudable pur[illegible]se to be received by the Mayor, a[illegible] the Bank of Messrs. Kellett. and Co.

TO BE LET,

AND immediate possession given, for three young Lives, the House and Concerns of Monteen, near Bandon, now occupied by Abel Harris, with Sixty-eight Acres of ground, also, three hundred and thirty-two Acres of the Lands near Brown's-Town, situate within four miles of Kingsale, Innishannon and Bandon—proposals will be received by WILLIAM DAUNT, Paul-street, Cork. August 18.

AT J. MARTIN's, SOUTH MALL,

OLD Priest, Company, and White Port, now landing per Eliza. Claret, Maderia, Lisbon and Sherry, in wood and bottle—New Kent Hops in Pockets, Pernambucco Cotten of remarkable quality and Malaga Raisins in Casks and Boxes. July 7.

TO BE LET,

THE LARGE CORN-STORES,

AT WHITE GATE.

Application to Mrs. TRAVERS at Ahada.

August 4.

IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, August 20.

Lord *Castlereagh* briefly inform the House, that the secret committee had hoped, agreeable to his Lordship's announciation on Saturday last, to have been able to make its report this day, but was obliged to acquaint the House, that circumstances occurred which rendered the communication of that report then impossible.

The *Chan.* of the *Exchequer* moved for leave to bring in a bill pursuant to the report of the committee appointed to take into consideration the grants to Admiral's Lord Duncan & Lord St. Vincent. Leave granted.

BILL OF ATTAINDER.

The House having resolved into committee on the bill of attainder, Mr. Corry in the chair.

On the motion of the *Att. General*, counsel were called upon to offer, by way of statement or defence, what they had to adduce in the case of the petitioners against the attainder of Lord E. Fitzgerald.

Mr. *Curran* came forward as counsel, and spoke upon the subject for above two hours and an half.

Mr. *Fletcher* followed, and spoke also for a considerable time.

The *Att. General* in a speech of great length and historical compass, refuted most ably every argument advanced against the attainder of Lord E. Fitzgerald. He concluded with a motion, which he promised, had a singular appearance attached to it by Parliamentary usage, but which was to be delivered from the chair, in a manner [illegible] the House.—The motion was for expunging the name of Lord E. Fitzgerald from the first paragraph of the bill.

Mr. *Barrington* was proceeding to state how extraordinary it seemed to him that a motion should be put in one sense and accepted in another, when

The *Att. General* corrected him, and observed, that it was only a kind of technical accordance with the orders and forms of the House, which observation was affirmed by the chairman, who said that it was the orders of the House, and that the question was to be reversed when put from the chair.

Mr. *Barrington* said, that he was not very conversant with the orders of the House, but he could not reconcile with common sense, a motion being proposed in one way, and put from the chair in a reverse and contradictory meaning and expression. He did not object in the present instance, to the motion, from an opposition to the fact of Lord Edward Fitzgerald's guilt, that was a point on which he would reserve his opinion, but he opposed it partly from what had passed on a former night, when a noble Lord observed, that no decision was to be made on the guilt of any of the parties, until the third reading of the bill. This he said, would not only be to outrage that position, but it would also be committing the House on the principel of the bill, It was betraying the House into a support of the principle, which in the other cases involved in the bill, his Learned and Right Hon. Friend would draw into a precedent. He objected to it as opposing in a Parliamentary character, the lenity and mercy which the Government had found expedient to act upon; and it was bearing amnesty in one hand, while in the other was displayed a bill of pains and penalties; and while the King held out mercy, the Parliament, by this bill, was made to dispense tyranny. This was a question which would not be confined for decision, to the narrow sphere which the Members of that House occupied—in this case, the opinion of the world would characterize the Irish Government of 1798, and examine whether its acts accorded with great and eternal principles of justice. It therefore became Parliament to act in the present business with calmness and dignified deliberation. He concluded with moving, "that the chairman report progress, and have leave to sit again."

Sir *H. Cavendish*, Bart, advanced, that to postpone the consideration of the bill, was to lose sight of that evidence, and those facts which were necessary to its just and equitable establishment, and that the Hon. Gentleman would have the Committee pass judgement on the accused, after having forgotten every thing charged by the accuser.

Lord *Castlereagh*, begged leave to set the hon. and learned gentleman right as to the fact in question—what he said on a former night did not go to the extent stated by his hon. friend, but merely, that discussion was open throughout every stage of the bill. The present motion was merely to ascertain whether there were sufficient grounds for retaining Lord Edward Fitzgerald's name in the bill, and if there were not, to discharge his name immediately out of the bill; whatever way the vote passed, it was not a necessary consequence that Lord Edward Fitzgerald's interests closed there, and had no dependence on the further progress of the bill, and immedirte use of Lord E. Fitzgerald, were subjects open to discussion.

Mr. *Prime Serjeant* was astonished to hear appeals to the officers of the Crown, as if they could find an interest in the present bill framed for the great ends of publie justice and public welfare, could there, said he, be found any man so base, as to vote away the property and honour of any man on light grounds? I do not hesitate to say, that he would be unworthy to exist, nor would the Government deserve either, if it could be brought to patronize such an abominable doctrine. The bill was not, as stated by Counsel for the punishment of the children of the parent who was attainted by it, but it was adopted as a salutary example, and that it involved the interests of a traitor's posterity was not the least considerable security against the growth and prevalence of treason. What was the language of the celebrated Lord Stafford in his last moments? "For myself, said he, I do not care, I feel only for the pledges left me by a Saint in Heaven—that I should bring reproach and shame on these, harrows up my soul." From this was to follow the inference how important it was to bind men to the State, by their domestic, their parental, and conjugal feelings.

Mr. *G. Ponsonby* rose, not to give an opinion on the guilt or innocence of Lord Ed. Fitzgerald, but merely to protest against being bound by any vote which the Committee might agree to on the motion before, and to state, that he would in the future stages give the bill that opposition which the unconstitutional principle of it merited.

Mr. *Plunket*, although he did not mean to deny the guilt of Lord E. Fitzgerald, yet opposed the motion on the same principle with Mr. Barrington.

The Attorney General [illegible] in reply to the several objections, that it was fair to consider the cases of Lord E. Fitzgerald, and Messrs. Harvey and Grogan, as distinct, and for the Committee to decide upon their separate portions of guilt, or respect the one, while the other was punished.

Sir *John Blaquiere* reprobated in pointed terms, the doubts which at least in profession mingled with the speeches of several hon. gent. with respect to the guilt of Lord. E. Fitzgerald. He was as open as any man to conviction in the future progress of the bill, but from his present firm belief of Lord E. Fitzgerald's guilt, he would heartily accord with the motion which his learned and right hon. friend had made.

The *Rt. Hon. Bart.* also reprobated the abuse in which counsel had indulged themselves against Mr. Reynolds, for being as they termed it, a common informer. Much licence in the language of counsel might be allowed in courts of justice, but it became the duty of Parliament to repress that licence when it came to be exercised before it. Mr. Reynolds was the saviour of his country, and deserved to be clasped within its warmest and most honourable embraces, instead of being held out as an object to be rejected, and loathed by society—he had approved himself a man of honour and of conscience, and to him was owing, most probably that they were sitting in that House, and were in possession of their lives and properties.

Mr. Dobbs objected not to the principle of the Bill, but thought that no stage of it should be closed against the investigation of truth, and on that conviction he promised to act on the further progress of the bill.

Mr. Serjeant Stanley very ably went into several cases and precedents to shew that the bill agreed with the soundest principles of law and constitution, and was not an innovation on crime, legal evidence, or any one position on which the sacred spirit of justice was maintainable.

Mr. *Holmes* in a brief but pointed manner supported the motion, as also did

Mr. Fox, who in a very strong and forcible manner, likewise reprobated the latitude of speech in which Counsel had indulged against the character of Mr. Reynolds, who had so largly contributed to the safely and welfare of the Empire, and who had merited by his effectual and saving repentance, the thanks of every man in the community.

Mr. Yelverton spoke against the motion.

Mr. Arthur Moore did not actually object to the motion; but he thought it expedient to give the house some time, and not to press forward the question—he urged at least a delay of twenty-four hours to give to them as jurors all the advantages of deliberating on the application those alledged offence.

Mr. Knox supported the motion.

Mr. Bushe having read the written evidence adduced against Lord Edward Fitzgerald, expressed himself fully satisfied by that evidence of the guilt of Lord Edward, and however disagreeable it was to him to give a vote that aided in consigning a portion of an old illustrious name to infamy, he felt it his duty to afford the motion his hearty support.

The Rt. Hon. *George Ogle* concluded the debate, by saying he should certainly support the motion, because he could entertain no doubt as to the guilt of Lord E. Fitzgerald, on the evidence adduced, as the prime Mover of the R[illegible]. He should also support the Bill, because he thought it good so far as it went; but he also thought it extremely partial in attaching only upon three persons, when many, many others, equally if not much more guilty, escape wholly unpunished. He could tell the Government and the Rt. Hon. Gentleman who brought forward this Bill, that it was extremely partial; that Lord E. Fitzgerald had only planned, but they had now in their hands the Rebel Generals who carried those plans into execution. These men as soon as rebellion was crushed, and not before, offered to compromise, and sent in a manifesto, which was received: and what was the consequence? They were to be allowed to retire, With Their Property, to any happy country they chose, and leave this country to suffer the calamity they had created. He asked if this was a just or consistent bill? He was at least for a general confiscation of Rebel property down so low as the man of a 100l. a year, if they were to be otherwise forgiven their crimes: for he thought that a very absurd fund for the making amends to the Loyalists for their losses in the Rebellion, to support which they were themselves to pay part of the tax, and thus to have taken from the right hand the means of paying the left. He invited the Right Hon. Gentleman to view the desolate situation of the County of Wexford, the murders and outrages committed—and the situation of those Loyalists who had fought, and risked life and property in support of Government, and who dared not now return to their homes least they should be murdered by protected Rebels. The Yeomen of Ireland had been in this instance the Saviours of their Country: they had fought, and still would fight in support of the Constitution; and he would advise the Government to treat them with consideration.

Mr. *Smith* having spoken in support of the motion the question was put, that Lord Edward Fitzgerald's name do stand in the bill, and was carried in the affirmative unanimously.

Lord *Castlereagh* gave notice, that the Secret Committee would report to-morrow, at three o'clock.

On the motion of Mr. Attorney General, it was ordered that the house on to-morrow, resolve on committee, for the further consideration of the bill of attainder, after which the House adjourned to next day.

This adjournment did not take place until half past one o'clock this morning.

The following Bill now depending in Parliament, being the subject of very general discussion, we think it, right thus to lay before our readears a copy of it as it was originally presented:

A BILL *for the attainder of Edward Fitzgerald, commonly called Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Cornelius Grogan, and Beauchamp Bagenal Harvey, deceased, of high treason, presented by the* Attorney General, *July* 13, 1798,

"Whereas Edward Fitzgerald, Esq. commonly called Lord Edward Fitzgerald, deceased, Cornelius Grogan, of Johnstown, in the county of Wexford, deceased, and Beauchamp Bagenal Harvey, of Bargy Castle, in the said County of Wexford, deceased, did during the period of their natural lives since the 1st day of November, 1797, commit and perpetrate several acts of high treason, by conspiring together with several false traitors, to raise and stir up insurrection and rebellion within this kingdom, and by endeavouring to persuade the enemies of our Lord the King to invade this his kingdom of Ireland—and did in pursuance of the said treason commit several overt-acts, with intent to depose and dethrone the King, and subvert and over turn the government of this his kingdom of Ireland: And whereas several other false traitors who were concerned with them in the said treasons and rebellion have already received their trials at law for the same, and have been *convicted* and by judgment of law thereupon had, do ow[illegible] duly and legally *attainted*.

"Be it enacted by the Authority of the present Parliament, that the said Edward Fitzgerald, commonly called Lord Edward Fitzgerald, deceased, and the said Cornelius Grogan, deceased, and the said Beauchamp Bagnel Harvey, deceased, shall by the virtue of this act be adjudged to be convicted and attainted of high treason to all intents and purposes, as if they and every one of them respectively had been attainted during their lives

absolutely, and that all and every the manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, remainders, possessions, rights, conditions, interests, offices, fees, annuities, and all other hereditaments, leases for years, chattles real, and other things of what nature whatsoever they be of the said Edward Fitzgerald, Cornelius Grogan, and Beauchamp Bagenal Harvey, which they or any person to their or any of their use, or in trust for them or any of them, had on the 1st day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, or at any time since, shall stand and be forfeited unto his Majesty his heirs, and successors, and shall be deemed, vested, and adjudged to be in the actual and real seizin and possession of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, without any inquisition or office hereafter to be taken or found; and also that every other the goods and chattles personal whatsoever of them the said Edward Fitzgerald, Cornelius Grogan, and Beauchamp Bagnel Harvey, whereof upon the 1st day of March, 1798, they or any of them, or any person in trust for them or any of them, stood possessed either in law or equity, shall be deemed or adjudged to be forfeited unto and are hereby vested in his Majesty to be found hereafter.

"Provided always that no convenience, assurance, grant, bargain, sale, charge, or lease, assignment of lease, estate, interest, trust or limitation of any use or uses, of or out of any manor, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, nor any statute, judgement, or cognizance had made or acknowledged, or suffered any person or persons, bodies, politic or corporate, before the 1st day of November 1797, before any of the offenders before in this act named or mentioned, or by any person or persons claiming by, from, or under him, them, or any of them, for money really and *bona fide* to them or any of them paid or lent, or for or in consideration of marriage duly had and solemnized subsequent to the time of executing, making, acknowledging, committing or suffering any such conveyance, assurnce, grant, bargain, sale, charge, or lease, assignment of lease, estate, interest, trust or limitation, statute, judgment or recognizance, nor any conveyance nor assurance, grant or estate made to any of the said offenders by any person or person in trust and for the benefit of any person, save for the benefit of said offenders or any of them, or the heirs or assigns of said offenders or any of them, shall be impeached or frustrated hereby, or by any of the convictions or attainders aforesaid, but that the same shall be held and enjoyed by the purchasers, grantees, lessees, assigns, cestique trust and every of them, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns respectively, as if this act had not been made, so as each and every such conveyance, assurance, grant, bargain, sale lease and assignment of a lease which by virtue of this act is and ought to be held and enjoyed as aforesaid, has been duly registered in the register-office in the city of Dublin, on or before the 1st day of November, 1797, and shall before the 1st day of January, which shall be in the year 1799, be entered and enrolled or recalled in his Majesty's High Court of Chancery and not otherwise, any thing in this act herein before contained to contrary in any wise notwithstanding; and provided that all conveyances, grants, leases, and assurances, statutes, judgments and recognizances, had, made, done, executed, acknowledged, committed or suffered by the said offenders or any of them prior to the 1st day of November, 1797, unless for valuable consideration of money real and *bona fide* paid, or in consideration of marriage duly had and solemnized subsequent to the time of the actual executing, making, acknowledging, committing or suffering such and every such conveyance, grant, lease, assurance, statute, judgment, and recognizance, shall be, and are hereby declared and adjudged to be null and void against his Majesty, his heirs and successors, saving to all and every person and persons, bodies politic and corporate, and to their heirs and successors, and to the heirs successors, and assigns of every of them (other than the said Edward Fitzgerald, commonly called Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Cornelius Grogan, and B. Bagnel Harvey, and other the said offenders and persons attainted and their heirs, and the heirs of every of them) all such right, title, or interest in law and equity, which they or any of them have or ought to have of, unto, or out of the premises, not being in trust for any of the said offenders, not derived by, from, or under the said offenders, or any of them since the first day of November, 1797."

THE CORK HERALD.

SATURDAY—AUGUST 25.

This Morning arrived two English Mail.

LONDON.

AUGUST 18 & 20.

Accounts were yesterday received in town from France, which positively state, that the Directory had not received any advice from General Buonaparte for six weeks; the same vague reports of an action having taken place, and the issue, were as much the topic of conversation in Paris as in this country, though nothing certain was known.

A radiated Military Telegraph, invented by the Reverend Mr. Gamble, is to be affixed this day on the Horse Guards, to convey intelligence to and from Windsor and Oatlands, the seat of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

The remainder of the curiosities from Malta, were brought up to town on Saturday evening from Portsmouth; they consist of a large dessert table, richly ornamented with emblamatical devices of the place from whence taken and a beautiful eight oared row galley of silver gilt, with figures to represent rowers, with every apparatus belonging to the vessel; it is about 18 inches in length, and is considered as a masterly piece of workmanship.

A piece of machinery, to operate by means of a steam, is constructed near the Veterinary College, which will stamp 200 horse shoes in an hour.

Some years ago the Earl of Bristol relieved the father of the present keeeper of the castle of Milan, from pecuinary embarrassment, by advancing him a sum of 500l. and the son now gratefully repays his Lordship's benevolence by the most humane attention to the noble prisoner.

The Countess Julia de Rochechouart, who went to France not long since, is returned to England. The object of her journey was to obtain for herself and children a settlement from her husband, who had lately obtained a divorce, according to the matrimonial laws of France, and married his servant maid; which object, we understand she has accomplished.

Great civilties continue to pass between the English and Spanish Admirals, by means of flags of truce, which only tend to prove that the Spaniards would be glad to make peace with this country, if they could shake off their French connection. But we fear it is impossible.

A Bill of *Indictment* was preferred against a Dissenting Minister at a late Essex quarter Sessions, the *admeasurement* of which was 15 feet 9 inches in length, and 1 foot 11 inches in breadth!

Extract of a Letter from Bombay:—"The late inundation of the Tappy, as may regularly be supposed, has occupied a place in most of the letters from Surat. By one, who would not advance an assertion lightly, the flood is said to have risen two feet higher than the memorable freshes in 1787; another Gentleman passed in a boat over the outward wall, between the Ormergan and Wariaw Gates, when the situation in the meanwhile is confessed to be naturally low; besides the wrecks of villages which were carried down by the torrent, there were observed five tygers, two elephants, buffaloes, and other cattle in abundance. It is remarkable also, that of the several boats which had just returned from transporting cotton to this place, ther was not one which arrived with any considerable damage."

The American fleet, under convoy of the Cleopatra frigate, at seven o'clock on Friday evening got under weigh, and was expected to clear the Isle of Wight that evening.

Admiral Waldegrave, with the Newfoundland and American convoys, was off Torbay on Thursday, from whence he was joined by vessels which awaited them there. The wind fresh at East; he has therefore, we doubt not, long ere this cleared the channel.

Citizen Baudin, sent on a voyage of discovery by the French Government, has returned from America with the richest collection of living exotic plants ever brought into Europe. The number is estimated at 3500 among which are trees 25 feet in height, and from 12 to 15 inches diameter. On his attempting to enter the Port of Havre, he found the English squadron blockading it. The English commander, however, thought his order would not permit him to suffer any vessel to enter Havre, very handsomly directed Citizen Baudin to proceed to the nearest place in the channel not under blockade.

Extract of a letter from on board the Vestal frigate, in Yarmouth Roads, dated August 17.—"We are just returned here from a cruise off the Texel. The Dutch have 11 sail of the line and 15 frigates, but they do not appear ready for sea. Admiral Duncan's fleet consists of the following ships:

KENT, Admiral DUNCAN,

American,	Diomede,	Sirius and
Belliqueux,	Prince Frederick,	Amphion frigates
Veteran,	Monmouth,	and 4 cutters.

WITH THE RUSSIAN SHIPS.

Elizabeth,	Europe,	Bolislau,
Mistislon,	Ralazan,	Nardar, frigate.

His Majesty's ship Osprey, on Thursday chaced five armed vessels under the batteries of Boulogne, and began a heavy fire upon them; when four batteries opned upon her, two of them with red-hot shot, and the wind falling, she was exposed to an incessant fire for five-and-thirty minutes; notwithstanding which, it is with satisfaction we relate, she did not receive the least damage.

The French frigates having been apprised of the return of Sir Richard Strachan to the coast, have postponed their meditated attempt to escape from Havre. Another attempt was intended to have been made against the Islands of St. Marcou. For this purpose forty gun vessels were collected in the Seine, and at Cherbourg, and were to have been supported and covered by the frigates; the latter, however on the appearance of our squadron, struck their top and top-gallant masts, and unbent their sails.

A letter from St. Marcou, dated August 15, says, "Le Indian, of 48 guns (24 pounders), la Comette, of 40, la Revenche, of 40, la Libre, of 40, Vesuve, of 18, le Vulcan, 18, and le Serpent, of 18 guns, were on the point of leaving Havre the last spring tides, for the purpose of supporting a second attack to be made by the gun boats on these Islands, when the Admiralty, apprised of their intentions, ordered out the Diamond, Arethusa, Beaulieu, (whose mizen-mast was unrigged, being sprung) Adamant, Argo, Niger, Pomone, Vesuvius, and Sulphur, bombs. They were here joined by the Camilla. Sir R. Strachan, with great judgment, kept out of sight of Havre, left his appearance should deter the enemy from coming out, and dived his force into two squadrons, the one stationed near these Island, the other to the eastward of their port, by which means he would effectually cut off the possibility of their escape; but they unfortunately gaining intelligence of his arrival, have postponed to the next spring tides their enterprize. The Diamond is now on her return to Portsmouth, to be docked. All the other ships, except the Arethusa, which is stationed off Havre, are gone for England. The Adamant, it is expected, will return to cruize off these islands. The Pegasus, (a small vessel attached to the Sand Fly as a tender), some days since, chased a French cutter under the battery of Barfleur; and so general is the panic on the coast that on the approach of our six-oared cutter, you may see such of their boats run ashore as cannot fly for protection to their batteries, which are very numerous, and under cover of which a gun-brig, a lugger, and two cutters, manœuvre almost daily. There are besides numerous large row-boats in the bay.—These islands are only four miles from the coast. They are each about 200 yards in length, and 120 breadth of land, exclusive of rocks, which, at low water, are of considerable extent,"

DUBLIN.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRET COMMITTEE,

To the HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *Tuesday, Aug.* 21.

The Right Hon. Lord *Castlereagh* brought up the Report of the *Secret Committee*—which was read.

This report is of very considerable length, and goes merely to a minute details of the rise and progress of the seditious and treasonous system, carried on in this country, from the year 1791, by the Society of United Irishmen, for subverting the Government and Constitution, erecting a republic in Ireland, and seperating this Country from Great Britain; tracing it through all its various rammifications up to the original institution of the society, and down to the conclusion of the late Rebellion; stating all the progressive measures adopted bp the Government, for suppressing this system, according to the information of the plots, they have successively received. From this detail supported by the examinations on oath, before the Lords Committee of Dr. M'Nevin, Arthur O'Connor and Counsellor Emmet, 3 members of the Executive, that Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary reform, were but the pretences of their association, and thas a Republic and total seperation from England, was their true object; that the great mass of the people were wholly indifferent [illegible] but were taught to look principally to the latter as the best means of bettering their condition, and especially by the abolition of Tythes peculiarly obnoxious. It had appeared they had entered into a negociation with France and kept up the correspondence from time to time, commencing previous to the affair of the traitor Jackson and his conspiracy with Theobald Wolf Tone, Hamiltan Rowan and others. That Ambassadors were sent from them to France to negociate with the Directory for aid in men, arms, money, &c, That at one time previous to the affair at Bantry Bay, Arthur O'Connor and the late Lord Edward Fitzgerald had gone through Switzerland and entered into a negociation with Gen. HOCHE for the purposes of invasion: in consequonce of which, it was agreed that a *French Force* of Fifty Thousand men should be landed in this Kingdom and that they should be amply supported by a general rising, whenever they should land; and the attempt at Bantry Bay was in consequence of this, That after the failure of that attempt, the party have ever thought to expect a second shortly, and a formidable preparation was made in France for the purpose; and that in October 1797, a lare force was embarked at Brest and Rochford for the business, but from some cause did not attempt it. That one time afterwards, Mr. M'Nevin went to Hamburgh to expedite the business; and at another time, Theobald Wolf Tone, resident at Paris, was commissioned to negociate, & finally a M'Leuins went from the Executive of Union, as their accredited envoy to the Court of France, and was supported in France from here. He was commissioned only to stipulate for ten thousand men, forty thousand stand of arms, with an adequate staff, artillery, ammunition, and field eqaipage: but he complained that the Directory would not consent to send a less force than the original one originally stipulated for, fifty thousand, from which he expressed his inference that their object was not to aid the country by seperation from England, but to conquer, plunder, and render it dependent, as a colony on France in the same manner as they had conquered other countries in Europe.—That immediately previous to the ever momorable victory over the Dutch fleet; a large French force was embarked in the Texel, for the purose of invading this country, but the Dutch fleet being ordered by the French to put to sea, against the opinion of their Admiral—the defeat of that fleet prevented the expedition from proceeding. That in April last the French had positively promised to send a force to this country, but was prevented by inability—that the cause of the late rebellion, and the failure was the seizure of or flight of all its principal leaders and men of ability, and the military coercions, directed by government, which taught the persons concerned, to feel that they must immediately rise or abondon their project altogether.

It was ordered to lie on the table for the perusal of the Members.

Since the receipt of the above summary, we abstract a further detail of the circumstances reported which arrived by this mornings post.

In the winter of the year, October, 1796, the yemanry corps were first formed, and to counteract this provident and saving measure of Government was a principal object of the conspiracy. In the province of Ulster, where there were at that time 100,000 men armed with pikes, &c. ready to avail themselves of the arrival of a foreign enemy—this principle was acted upon accordingly—and to prevent the well affected from joining the yeomanry, and to impede the due administration of public justice, a system of terror, the most sanguinary and cruel, was resorted to. In October, 1796, as already stated, the armed yeomanry of Ireland first began to be formed. This was the next measure resorted to, and to which the country may principally ascribe its salvation. These which were originally estimated at 20,000 men, in less than six months exceeded 35,000 well armed, well arrayed, and well appointed—Such were the early effects of that zeal which, in a subsequent and recent period rendered such signal services to the kingdom and to the empire; and such was the promptitude of men to step forward against a threatened invasion, who in the late unhappy civil contest that afflicted this country, shared in every hardship, every danger, and every glory which loyalty and courage could obtain in the severest trial which human nature could be put to. The next act as Government was the proclamation of the 16th of November, 1796, issued for the prevention of large assemblies of people, who in the province of Ulster had made potatoe digging, reaping of corn, football matches, &c. the ostensible pretexts for purposes of concealed treason; and the next measure in course was the proclamation of General Lake, dated 13th March, 1697, from which so much benefit had been derived, and to carry which into effect no act of severity was put in execution that could possibly be avoided: on the contrary, its objects were accomplished with all the mildness the nature of circumstances could admit of, and where persons voluntarily brought in their arms, certificates were granted to them. In consequence of this measure great quantitins of arms were taken out of the hands of the disaffected.

The next engine of treason claiming the attention of the Committee, was an infamous paper, called the *The Union Star*, published in the summer of 1797, and exciting to the assassination of all magistrates and others, whose loyal activity impeded the accomplishment of their treasons, and assuming encreased infamy in the open justification of this infernal doctrine. In the same year was published a newspaper, called, *The Press*, established also in aid of the conspiracy, and bearing the name as printer, of Arthur O'Connor, who admitted in his examination before the Committee—that he was that year *a Member of the Executive Directory of the Irish Union.* This paper was conducted in a full greater extent of licentiousness than *The Northern Star*, which so largely contributed to the political corruption of this country.

It appeared that so early as the year 1793, the seduction of the soldiery was part of the system of treason, and acted upon by distributing among the troops printed papers, exciting to mutiny, and offering rewards for desertion. It appeared that a bar of lawyers was regularly retained in defence of accused traitors—that in many instances gaolers were found corrupted from their duty, and, strange as it was to tell—*Sheriffs were known to return partial pannels for the acquittal of the guilty*—and in order to embarrass the Government of the country, by preventing the current supplies of the year, all members of the United Association were prohibited the use of excisable commodities. From the examination of Dr. M'Nevin, a member of the Irish Executive, before the Committee, it appeared that early in the year 1796, a correspondence was maintained with France, and accredited agents from the Irish Union dispatched to the French Directory, to solicit aid, and induce to the invasion of this country. These agents were Lord Edward Fitzgerald and Arthur O'Connor, who proceeded by way of Hamburgh and Switzerland, but did not go to Paris, fearing that their arrival in that city would reach the knowledge of the Irish Government, and that at their return home they would be arrested—they contented themselves, therefore, with General Hoche, who afterwards, arrived with a French Fleet off the Irish coast.—In October, 1796, an accredited messenger arrived in this kingdom from the French Republic, communicating the intention of invading it with 15,000 men, which invasion was attempted the December following at Bantry bay: Nor were these the first communications had between the traitors of this country and the Government of France, for on the trial of Dr. Jackson, it was fully proved that an intercourse of this kind existed in 1795, and a representation of the state of this country drawn for the instruction of the French Directory, by Theobald Wolfe Tone and Archibald Hamilton Rowan.

A second agent, Dr. M'Nevin, was sent on a similar errand. He left Dublin about the end of June in the same year, and having reached Hamburgh, had a conference with the French Minister resident there, to whom, finding it difficult to obtain a passport to Paris, he presented a copy of a *memoire*—which, as stated by the Doctor on oath, contained an exagge-

tated picture of the resources of the conspiracy, and the dispositions of the people—and from these circumstances deducing the certainty of success were an invasion once effected.—It also required a loan of a million and an half in aid of the Irish revolution, proposing as security, the confiscation of the church lands in this country, and the progress of the rebellion. If France did not accede to this Spain was to have been applied to. The agent having arrived in Paris, and having presented this *memoire*, the Directory refused the loan, unless on condition of sending such a force to Ireland as would secure it a conquest. After this, another confidental agent was dispatched with a second *memoire*, representing, that if aid was further delayed, the dispositions of the people could not be relyed upon, and their ardour in the cause would abate; in consequence of this representation, the French Directory sent a confidential agent to London, with whom Ld. Ed. Fitzgerald had a conference on the part of the Irish Union, and received assurance that the force then preparing in the Texel was for the invasion of Ireland. This force did embark unddr the command of General Daendals, but was debarked again, and the fleet sailing, pursuant to some orders, led to the ever memorable event of the 11th of October, 1797, and the French Government have not yet thought prudent to accomplish their promise.

The report here states that the leaders of the Union, beginning to despair of receiving assistance from France, and being apprehensive that the zeal of their adherents might cool, resolved on revolting without waiting for foreign aid.

Military committees were appointed by the Executive in the month of February last, and returns made of the numbers of organized men in arms throughout the kingdom, and particular accounts of rivers, mills, fords, strong positions, state of the towns, &c. &c. and every preparative measure adopted for taking the field at the shortest notice: however at a provincial meeting held on the 26th Feb. the people were exhorted to bear the shackles of tyranny a little longer, until the country should be in a more perfect state of organization.

On the 19th and 20th of May several arrests took place—On the 21st Government officially acquainted the Lord Mayor of the state of the country, and on the 23d broke out that insurrection which was followed by the melancholy consequences too recent, and too severely felt, not to be strong in the memory of every Member of the community, and which the committee thought unnecessary to recount.

On the 24th May, Martial law was announced by proclamation, and the kingdom was committed for salvation to the military and yeomanry, who so bravely and effectually executed the trust reposed in them, and justified the hopes and confidence of their sovereign and their country. The report here repeated the opinion of the committee, that the rebellion originated not in a wish for *Catholic Emancipation* or Parliamentary Reform, but in a project to subvert the Government, and dissolve the connection between this country and Great Britain.

Examination of Doctor M'Nevin before the Secret Committee.

This detailed the different and progressive degrees of the United Association. It recited that all idea of mere Reform in Parliament had been long relinquished, and the establishment of a Republic in this country determined on, and it went throught the formation of military bodies, appropriation of funds, &c. &c. The Doctor exculpated the English and Scotch Societies from any connection with the Irish Union, but believe some slight intercourse was kept up between them and the disaffected of the North. He corroborated what had been advanced in the report relative to the non-consumption of the excitable commodities, the deprecation of Banknotes, and the correspondence with France, and asserted, that had the Bantry-bay affair succeeded, the North would have arisen. He acknowledged a conference with General Hoche at Frankfort, & that the Irish Union had constantly, and continues to have, an accredited agent at Paris. He stated the great progress of the society of United Irishmen in the co. Cork, and that Bandon was a second Belfast. He communicated the substance of a representation made to the French Directory, instructing to the invasion of Ireland, and recommending Lough Swilly or Killybegs as the best places for effecting a landing; and that if the latter place was chosen, a powerful diversion might be made at Sligo, in the neighbourhood of which 10,000 men would be ready to take up arms. It represented the Priests as generally very active in promoting the cause, and recommended the French to bring with them some good engineers, a large quantity of artillery and as many Irish Officers as they could collect, likewise to bring with them the Irish seamen, prisoners of war in France, as would be found ready to assist in the project. It also contained an assurance of being joined by the militia of Ireland, and urged France to stipulate for the independence of this country in the treaty then pending with Great Britain. The Doctor acknowledged his embassy to Paris; that the Dutch fleet so gallantly defeated by Admiral Lord Duncan, was destined against this country, and that the demolition of Church establishments was to be a consequence of a Revolution.

Examination of Arthur O'Connor.

This was very brief. It acknowledged his being an United Irishman, and a Member of the Executive Directory, and also denied any connection with the Societies of England and Scotland—the Irish Executive wishing to keep clear of these.

Examination of Samuel Neilson.

Stated that he had been liberated from confinement on condition of not again engaging in treasonable practices, but having been advised of the intended insurrection, he had determined to give his aid to it—that he believed there were no depots of arms, every man keeping his own—that Ulster is not now as well organized as it was, for many had joined in the conspiracy from the supposition of its superiour strength of numbers, but that it was considerably weakened by the arrest and dispersion of its leaders.

Examination of Thomas Addis Emmet.

Stated his having been an United Irishman, and a Member of the Executive Directory of the Irish Union, having been twice elected to that situation, in which he acted from January, to the period of his arrest. It corroborated the intercourse with France, and accounted for the apparent loyalty of the South at the time that the French fleet were in Bantry Bay, by stating that a letter had been received by the Executive, which it considered official from the French Directory, and which mentioned that the expedition could not take place until the following spring—that when it actually did take place at the time previously promised, the conspirators were taken with surprize, and not in a sufficient state of preparation in the South to afford it any concurto their wives and children subsistance out of rent aid. It stated that the old Executive had determined not to spill any blood, but to transport those who should resist them, affording their property, and devoting the residue to the public purposes. Is stated that the mass of the people cared not a feather for Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary Reform, but hoped by a revolution to have their situation bettered, and to be absolved from the payment Tythes. It stated that he Mr. Emmett, conceived Ireland capable of standing alone, unconnected with Great Britain, for that since the Revolution her population was more than doubled, and her property encreased in the same proportion. Having been asked if it would not be still better to abide by that connection which had produced to Ireland those great advantages which he had acknowledged, he replied in the negative, adding, that if Ireland were erected into a Republic, it would be the happiest nation in the world.

Being asked how it could maintain that dependence against Great Britain, or how subsist in enmity with her, when its commerce would be destroyed by her fleets, and when it could be so greatly distressed by that enmity even in the trifling article of coals—he answered, that the colloffal power of her navy once reduced, would be a security against the hostility of England; and as to coals, it only required research and the extension of our inland navigation in order to find a plentiful supply at home.

Here the trials concluded, and an order passed by the House for its being printed, but as its voluminous size must make this a work of time, we thought it our duty to give that gratification to the public curiosity, which this hasty and imperfect sketch is calculated to afford.

CORK.

A rumour this day, which gained very little credit, namely, that some French frigates were in the River Shannon, created some uneasiness, however such reports generally proceed from *a certain class* of people to whom no credit is to be given, and who but espouse the malignancy of the *wish*, without enjoying its *triumph*.

We are enabled to state the following arrangements, which have taken place relative to our garrison,

41 Regiment,
Cheshire Fencibles,
Rothsay and Caithness, do.
Westmeath Militia,
County Limerick, do,
} Cork Garrison, for the ensuing winter.
Donegall Militia, Forts at Cove, &c. &c.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS,

(CONTINUED)

FROM OUR PAPER OF WEDNESDAY.

All the answers given to the arrogant demands of the French had been tame, languid, and spiritless, until the last answer of Austria to the ultimatum of the Directory. That answer displays a firmness and dignity more consistent with the imperial character, it repels the charge of unnecessary delay urged by the French, who, unaccustomed to resistance, arrogantly suppose that instant compliance is to follow their mandates; it represents their claims as *oppressive*; and it rejects their pretensions as incompatible with the safety of the Empire. A similar firmness has also been displayed in *words*, at least, at Berlin; the King of Prussia addressed the states of his realm, assembled in the capital, on the 6th of July, in a manly and dignified speech, in which he vowed his determination to resist to the utmost, the lawless spirit of innovation that prevails in Europe, and to defend, to the last extremity, the dignity of his crown, and the independence of his kingdom. The speech of his Minister Baron de Reck breathed the same spirit; the Baron observed that "the King "would never be led by a desire for conquest, "and the love of false glory, to make hostile "incursions into the territories of a *pacific* "neighbour, but that if the arrogance of an "enemy should dare insolently to violate the "rights of his Majesty; to attack the basis of "his throne, and seek to subject the indepen-"dence of his nation to the yoke of slavery; "then, impressed with a due sense of his high "dignity, inflamed by the heroism of his illus-"trious ancestors, at the head of an army "inured to combat, and accustomed to vic-"tory, surrounded by his brave warriors, his "Majesty would oppose a barrier to the dis-"turbers of public tranquillity; then would "the loyalty of his faithful subjects be allowed "to shine forth in all its native splendour; "then, would his people immortalize them-"selves by shewing that as they could appre-"ciate the blessings of peace, so could they "support, whenever necessary, the burden of "War, in defence of their country and their "King; then, should the timid councils of "fear be reduced to silence; then should no "private interest be suffered to dry up the re-"sources of the State; then no force should "languish in a base inactivity, and every drop "of blood in their veins should be joyfully "shed, for the happiness of Frederick William "and his Empire."

The Baron's speech to the Delegates of Berlin, and of the towns situate in the King's German dominions, was equally firm.—One passage of it is remarkable:—"*You, who are capable of calm examination, will not suffer yourselves to be drawn into the vortex of modern opinions, you will not listen to the accents of perfidy; you will not fix your attention on phantoms, which being suddenly transformed into furies, burst asunder the most sacred bonds, bring with them an* EQUALITY OF WRETCHEDNESS, *and only offer to individuals the illusion of liberty devoid of restraint for the purpose of facilitating the subjugating of whole nations:—Far from Prussia; far from her happy people be such and ignomy as this!*" ——M. D'Arnim's answer to the King's speech, in the name of the States was equally vigorous and impressive; it avowed the readiness of the people to follow their Sovereign to the field of battle, to imitate the glorious conduct of their ancestors, who erst successfully assisted, one half of Europe combined against them; and to sacrifice for their country and their King, both their treasures and their blood!—"Such" said he, "are the sentiments which animate us, and all the inhabitants of the provinces which we represent."

We hail with extreme satisfaction, these symptoms of returning reason; we like to hear monarchs and statesmen once more assume a language worthy of themselves. But experience has made us mistrustful, and we must see some *act* of vigour before we give way to the hopes which such *language* is calculated to excite.—We know that the military preparations, as well in the imperial states in Italy, as throughout the Austrian dominions, are most formidable and extentive; and we have good reason to believe, that the eyes of the Emperor are, at length, opened, to the *real* views of the French Republic, and that he is willing to counteract by every means in his power.—But on the other hand, we fear, that the *conduct* of the King of Prussia is different from his *professions*; that, in action, he is *timid, wavering*, and *irresolute*; that, tho' convinced of the necessity of a close, and affective union with the chief of the German Empire, as the only means of defeating the daring projects of the common enemy, he suffers his apprehensions to subdue his judgment, and when pressed to accede to *specific articles*, demands more time for consideration, and thus postpones the important moment of decision. This tends to the creation of a delay which to us appears pregnant with incalculable danger.

If hostilities were to be *immediately* renewed, notwithstanding the immense advantages resulting to the French, from the possession of *Mantua, Mentz*, and *Switzerland*, there are rational grounds for the belief that the combined efforts of the two powers would be ultimately successful. The Directory have so far stripped *Italy* of troops that no force remains there able to cope with the armies which the Emperor might instantaneously pour into the Milanese; and the very formidable body of troops which Austria and Prussia might present on the Rhine, would keep all the present force of France at Bay, & prevent the Government from sending any reinforcement beyond the Alps; while the return of *Buonaparte* with all his best troops, even were the Directory willing to recall him, is rendered impracticable by the British Admiral in the Mediterranean—a station which we trust, will never again be deserted, as it unquestionably affords the most efficacious means for, frustrating the schemes of the enemy.—If this opportunity be suffered to escape, it will not easily be recovered.

The French Directory impatient of delay, and both surprized and enraged at the refusal of the Empire to comply with their inordinate demands, are collecting all their forces on the Rhine, and will, no doubt, very soon endeavour, as they have frequently insinuated their intention of doing, to accelerate the deliberations at Rastadt by the presence of an armed force. This act of violence would have been carried into execution long since, if the brave commander of *Ehrenbreitstein* had not resisted the attempts of the French to obtain possession of that important fortress; which they have blockaded in direct violation of the treaty of Campo Formio, all the provisions of which, indeed, except such as it was their interest to observe, they have insolently and treacherously broken. Under these circumstances, whoever strikes the *first blow*, will gain an essential, if not a decisive advantage. Meanwhile the interior of France exhibits a scene which the well-formed mind shudders to contemplate.—A tyranny as odious and as disgusting as, and still more absolute than, that which was exercised by the Eleventh Louis, over his miserable subjects, is displayed by the *five profligate beings*, who are suffered to enjoy the supreme power, in that anarchichal democratic Republic. The *system of terror* prevails at present, in a much greater degree than at any period since the death of Robespierre; Unhappy men! whom the dread of famine, or an over-earnest desire of revisiting their native soil has induced to re-enter that accursed land are consigned to death by a summary process, and without the observance of these forms which the *distorted*, and *madly conceived* constitution itself has prescribed. In *Britanny*, the foundest part of France, the ministers of religion are hunted down like wild beasts, and a price set upon their heads; domiciliary visits, in defiance of the law, are renewed, the liberty of the press is annihilated, every vestige of freedom is destroyed and the most sanguinary and despotic measures are adopted, with a mixture of boldness and hypocrisy that can only be equalled by the servile acquiescence with which they are tolerated by the wretched victims of oppression. Great as these evils are, there is reason to suppose they will speedily be aggrivated by forced loans, confiscations, and militian requisitions, for the acknowledged penury of the French treasury, and the avowed inability of the people to pay the ordinary taxes, are such, that, in the tenth month of the year, not a *third part* of the annual imports has been levied and the Government have been absolutely reduced to the necessity of *seizing upon the receipt of the public theatres!* While their armies have been so reduced by their losses in Switzerland, by desertion, and by Buonaparte's adventurous expedition, that they must have recourse to violent measures in order to recruit them, if they mean to preserve their Italian conquests, or to make a fresh irruption into Germany. In the mean time, the people of France, and more especially the inhabitants of the metropolis, reduced by terror, to a state of indifference, bordering on stupefaction in respect to public affairs; anxious only for present gratification, and regardless of the future, encourage every species of licentiousness and debauchery, so that their places of amusement and general resort rather resemble the public stews of an ancient Greece and Rome—Happy imitators of Republican *Vices!*—then the recreations of a polished or even a civilized nation. This is a state of things, so contrary to the general order of nature, that it cannot possibly endure for any length of time.

(To be Continued in our next).

IMPORTS SINCE OUR LAST.

230 barrells beer, 30 bags 5 pockets hops, 10 hhds. 20 bags sugar, 82 chests tea, 20 bags cotton, 4 bags cotton wick, 1 cask carraway seeds, 15 casks oil, 8 barrells 6 pipes 10 hhds painters colours, 15 keggs mustard, 21 sacks seeds, 1 hhd. madder, 3 cases apothecary's ware, 4 cases stationary, 10 tons hemp, 100 bundles hoops, 5 bales fustians, 4 bales colour'd woollens, 1 bale quilting.

EXPORTS.

1787 casks 2711 firkins 140 keggs 1 crock butter, 4 hhds. glue, 2 kegge tripes, 22 half barrells pork, 60 barrells beef 52 bags bottom wool, 5600 ox horns, 11 ankers tongues, 15 bundles skins, 17 raw hides, 9 bundles horse hides 1 barrell velves.

PORT NEWS.

Cove, 21, Wind W. Arrived, Amiable Clariss, Knight, Swansea coal; Summer, Thomas, do. do. Peggy, Attridge, do. do. Three Sisters, Welton, do. do. Mayflower, Kiely, do. do. St. Patrick, Kiely, do. do. St. Peter, Kearney, do. do. Wm. and Mary, Brown, Ross, do, Heart of Oak, Evans, Liverpool do. Neptune, Scott; Workington do. Britannia, Peeke, do. do. Cleopatra, Hewett, do. do. Linnett, Evans, Liverpool do. John and Michael, Lucas, Swansea, do. Sophia, Weeks, Bristol, merchants goods; Endeavour, Croft, do. goods for Newfoundland; Patience, Heard, Liverpool, do. for Martinico; Duke of York, Nichols, Waterford, pork, &c. for Newfoundland; St. Joke, Deshero, Dublin, coal for Oporto. Sailed, His Majesty's sloop Aramantha, capt. Vesey, West Indies; Admiral Kingsmill, Burke, Jamaica; Creeping Kate, Long, do. Nancy, Ainsworth, do. Horta, Pinkerton, do. Recovery, Warnick, do. Lavant, Allen, do. Commerce, Grant, do. Two Sisters, Greig, Martinique, Charlotte, Dawson, do. Columbus, Webb; do. Ceres, Alston, do. Adventure, Woodhouse, do. Richard, Bradley, do. Pallas, Bovin, do. Eliza, Sullivan, do. Patience, Herd, do. William, Erstine, Barbadoes; Atlantic, Nuns, do. John, Tindall, do Sally, Graham, do Isabella, Purvis, Tortola, Commerce, Clarke, do. Trial, Abbett, St. Thomas, Lavinia, Speppard, Grenada, provisions and dry goods; Maria, Murphy, Lisbon, provisions; Aurora, Brien, do coal, Na Sa Bom Fim, Pinto, do. butter, Industria Silvia, do. do. Sa Bom Fim Na Sa Rozario, Forria, do ballast, Bom Unia, Silva, Oporto, do.

Wind W. Arrived, Endeavour, Cloke, Dartmouth, goods for Newfoundland; Courtney, Parr, Liverpool, do. for do.; Hazard, Jackson, do. do. for Virginna; Sally, Walton, do. do. for New-York; Warren, Fawn, New-York, tobacco; Echo, Bowen, Liverpool, coal; Sally, Walley, do. do.; Emanuel, Mehnbork; Dram, timber and deals; Nancy, Smith, Liverpool, dry good, St. Vincent; Liddle, Dixon, Workington, coal; William, Harrington, Southampton, hoops, Turk, Croft, Bristol, goods for Newfoundland, Expedition, Fitzpatrick, Dublin, provisions for Jamaica. No ship sailed.

Isaac Morgan,

HAS FOR SALE.

HEMP,
IRON,
DEALS,
SUGARS,
ISINGLASS,
HOPS,
MADDER, and
CLARET.

☞ He daily expects a large assortment of *Teas* and fine *Scale Sugars*; with all which articles he means to be constantly supplied.

August 25.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ELIZABETH NEAL,

AT PETER SIMOE's, CORNER OF BROWN-ST

☞ Informs her friends she continues to take in Quilting and all kind of plain work at the most reduced prices.

N. B. Baby Linen executed in a superio style.

THE LATE Mr. PALMER.

(Our Readers of taſte and feeling will thank us for the following Copy of Verſes, the effect of which, on the delivery, was electrical; and we are ſure the public will rejoice to learn that the Benefit produced nearly 400l. to the Family of the deceaſed).

ADDRESS.

Delivered at the Liverpool Theatre, by Mr. Holman, on Monday the 13th inſt. when a Free Benefit was given to the Children of the late Mr. Palmer.

WRITTEN BY MR. ROSCOE.

Ye airy Sprits, who, oft as Fancy calls,
Sport 'midſt the precincts of theſe haunted walls!
Light forms, that flit in Mirth's tumultous throng,
And frolic Dance, and Revelry, and Song,
Fold your gay wings, repreſs your wonted fire;
And from your fav'rite ſeats awhile retire!
And thou, whoſe pow'rs ſublimer thoughts impart,
Queen of the ſprings that more the human heart
With change alternate; at whoſe magic call
The ſwelling tides of paſſion riſe or fall;
Thou, too, withdraw; for, 'midſt thy lov'd abode,
With ſtep more ſtern, a mightier pow'r has trod:—
Here, on this ſpot, to ev'ry eye confeſt,
Enrob'd with terrors, ſtood the kingly gueſt;
Here, on this ſpot, DEATH wav'd th' unerring dart,
And ſtruck—his nobleſt prize—an honeſt heart!

What wonderous links the human feelings bind,
How ſtrong the ſecret ſympathies of mind!—
As Fancy's pictured forms around us move,
We hope or fear, rejoice, deteſt or love:
Nor heaves the ſigh for ſelfiſh woes alone—
Congenial ſorrows mingle with our own:
Hence, as the Poet's raptured eye balls roll,
The fond delirium ſeizes all his ſoul;
And, whilſt his pulſe concordant meaſure keeps,
He ſmiles in tranſport, or in anguiſh weeps.
But, ah, lamented ſhade, not thine to know
The anguiſh only of imagined woe!
Deſtined o'er life's ſubſtantial ills to mourn,
And fond parental ties untimely torn!
Then, whilſt thy boſom, labouring with its grief,
From fabled ſorrows ſought a ſhort relief,
The fancied woes, too true to Nature's tone,
Burſt the ſlight barrier, and became thy own:
In mingled tides the ſwelling paſſions ran,
Abſorbed the Actor, and o'erwhelmed the Man!
Martyr of ſympathy, more ſadly true
Than ever Fancy feign'd, or Poet drew!

Say why, by HEAVEN'S acknowledged hand impreſt,
Such keen ſenſations actuate all the breaſt?
Why throbs the heart for joys that long have fled,
Why lingers hope around the ſilent dead?
Why ſpurns the ſpirit its incumb'ring clay,
And longs to ſoar to happier realms away?
Does HEAV'N, unjuſt, the fond deſire inſtill,
To add to mortal woes another ill?
Is there thro' all the intellectual frame
No kindred name that prompts that nightly dream;
Or, in lone muſings of remembrance ſweet,
Inſpires the ſecret wiſh; once more to meet?
There is: for not by more determin'd laws
The ſympathetic ſteel the magnet draws,
Than the free ſpirit acts, with ſtrong controul,
On its reſponſive ſympathies of ſoul;
And tells, in characters of truth unfurl'd;
"THERE IS ANOTHER, AND A BETTER WORLD!"

Yet, whilſt we ſorrowing tread this earthly ball,
For human woes a human tear will fall,
Bleſt be that tear; who gives it doubly bleſt,
That heals with balm the orphans' wounded breaſt!
Not all that breathes in morning's genial dew
Revives the parent plant where once it grew;
Yet may thoſe dews with timely nature aid
The infant flow'rets drooping in the ſhade;
Whilſt long-experienc'd worth and manners mild;
And father's merits; ſtill protects his child.

SKETCH OF THE THEATRICAL LIFE OF THE LATE MR. JOHN PALMER.

This lamented actor made his *entre* on the great ſtage of the world, in the pariſh of St. Luke, Old-ſtreet. His father was a private in the Guards, and ſerved in Germany under the Marquis of Granby, who recommended him as a bill-ſticker and door keeper, to Drury-lane Theatre: the latter office he filled until his death, which happened a few years ago.

His father was anxious that our hero ſhould enter the army; but he was ſo much inclined towards the Drama, that he waited upon Mr. Garrick, and rehearſed part of *George Barnwell* and *Mercutio*, in hopes of an engagement at Drury-lane Theatre. The little Roſcius ſaid, that he had a great regard for him, and could not think of encouraging this propenſity, as he was not at all qualified to ſhine in a theatre. As he had known him from an infant, he adviſed him to accept of a ſmall appointment of the army, which had been procured through the intereſt of Mr. Legrand, then Governor to the Dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland, but this he declined.

As he was now of an age when it was proper to direct his attention to ſome ſettled purſuit in life, he turned his thoughts towards that of a painter. He was ſome time with the maſter of a print ſhop on Ludgate Hill, oppoſite the Old Bailey; and at the end of a ſeaſon his father had part of a benefit, at which Jack ſpoke, "Bucks have at yè all," which was his firſt public introduction. He then got a ſmall engagement, but was diſcharged for ill behaviour.

He was by a friend introduced to Mr. Foote at that time making preparations to open the Little Theatre in the Haymarket, with "Morning Lectures;" who, after hearing him rehearſe, obſerved, that his Tragedy was damned bad, but that his Comedy might do: and accordingly engaged him principally to perform *Harry Scamper*, an Oxford Scholar, in his new piece of the *Orators*.

Mr. Palmer continued at the Summer Theatre until its cloſe, when he made application to Mr. Garrick for an engagement; but that gentleman, who ſtill perſiſted in opinion of the candidate's incapacity for the ſtage, gave him no encouragement.

Our hero, determined to become a player, enliſted in a Country Company, commanded by Mr. Herbert, and made his firſt appearance as *Richmond*, in *Richard the Third*, at Sheffield; but being ſeized with an illneſs the next day, he was obliged to return to London. Recovering his health towards the ſpring, he again engaged with Foote, but was abruptly diſcharged in the middle of the ſeaſon.

He paſſed the remainder of the ſummer in a Company at Portſmouth, and was fortunate enough to procure a ſalary of twenty ſhillings per week, under Mr. Garrick, at Drury lane; and here his moſt capital character was the *Officer* in *Richard the Third*, Act II. Scene I.—Next ſeaſon he demanded an increaſe of ſalary, which being refuſed, he went to Colcheſter, under the management of Mr. Hurſt. Here his talents were thought ſo ſlightly of, that he would have been diſcharged but for the interpoſition of Mrs. Webb, of Coven-Garden Theatre, who was then in that company, and married to a Mr. Day. This lady had influence enough to have him continued at the *enormous* ſalary of fifteen ſhilling per week—a kindneſs which he gratefully remembered

The predictions of Mr. Day in his favour turned out extremely juſt; and advancing in reputation, he had his ſalary raiſed to a guinae per week. Mr. Ivory, the Norwich Manager now engaged him with the increaſe of half-a-guinea, and in this city it was that his talents firſt burſt forth with any degree of ſplendour.

He had not been many days in Norwich, when the Box-keeper enquired if he had any acquaintance in town; and being anſwered in the negative, the Box-keeper obſerved, that it was ſingular, that two boxes were engaged for his benefit, although it could not poſſibly take place in leſs than four or five months.—They were taken in the names of Miſs Berroughs and Miſs ——, whom he ſaw in a few days afterwards. The former made an impreſſion on his heart, which induced him to ſee her as frequently as poſſible; but near four months elapſed before he could gain an opportunity of ſpeaking to her. That opportunity, when it occurred, was not loſt—ſubſequent interviews took place, and, before the concluſion of the ſeaſon our hero married her.

He took his wife with him to London, where he again applied to Mr. Garrick, without effect. After this he joined a ſtrolling company for a ſhort time; and in the April following, he arrived in London, where he was engaged for the Haymarket Theatre; but the accident of Foote's breaking his leg, prevented the Theatre from opening until Mr. Barry and Mrs. Dancer, afterwards Mrs. Crawford, could be brought from Dublin to ſupply the loſs occaſioned by the Manager's neceſſary abſence. Mr. Barry being to make his firſt appearance in *Othello*, the part of *Iago* was given to Palmer, who at rehearſal was ſo much intimidated by the diſparity between the Iriſh Roſcius and himſelf, that for a time his powers of utterance were ſuſpended: although Mr. Barry encouraged him with great affability, he was obliged to pronounce at laſt, "That it would not do;" our hero was compelled to repreſent *Montano* in the ſame play.

In the courſe of the ſeaſon, however, Mr. Palmer diſplayed more genius than it was ſuppoſed he poſſeſſed. He gained the eſteem of Mr. Barry, and profited by his inſtructions; indeed he copied that gentleman in his manners and conduct in private life. Mr. Barry offered to engage him for the following winter, for Dublin, and through the medium of Shuter, he was at the ſame time offered an engagement with Mr. Beard, at Covent Garden; but what pleaſed him moſt was, that Garrick had been obſerved to applaud him, and deſired he would call next morning in Southampton-ſtreet. Our hero, whoſe heart always was with this immortal little man, was punctual to the invitation, and Garrick was pleaſed to compliment his abilities, and prevail upon him to relinquiſh all other offers for thoſe of Drury-lane, where he promiſed he ſhould be handſomely treated.

His firſt appearance at this Winter-Houſe, was in *Sir Harry Beagle*: his mortification was extreme, when the firſt ſaturday he went to receive his ſalary, and found it to be only twenty five ſhillings! He immediately waited on Mr. Garrick, and obſerved, that he expected his income would at leaſt have been equal to that offered by Mr. Beard, which was 3l. per week, and was diſmiſſed with a promiſe that his ſalary would be increaſed next week; and ſo it was—by *five ſhillings*.

The illneſs of Mr. Palmer, mentioned in Churchill's *Roſciad*, but no relation to the ſubject of theſe memoirs, however at laſt brought him from obſcurity. The *Country Girl* had been announced for Cautherly's benefit, and from the indiſpoſition of the then great Palmer, as we will call him, for the diſtinction's ſake, a Gentleman was wanted to repreſent *Harcourt*. The part was offered to many, bnt refuſed at ſo ſhort a notice.

In this dilemma no thought had been turned to his name-ſake, who depending on memory, ſtepped forward and offered to play it. "To read it" ſaid Garrick; "for I am ſure you cannot ſtudy it." Mr. P. requeſted his patience, and went through it as perfectlyas if he had performed in the Play an hundred times.

This fortunate circumſtance operated ſo much in his favour, that Mr. Garrick immediately articled him for four years at 2l. per week, the firſt two ſeaſons, and forty five and fifty ſhillings for the two laſt. He was invited to the Manager's houſe at Hampton, to rehearſe parts with him; and Mrs. Palmer, in one of theſe viſits, being accidentally introduced, Mr. Garrick offered to engage her at 20s per week, although ſhe had never attempted the Stage, which was accepted.—He likewiſe promiſed this couple his friendſhip—and this promiſe he afterwards faithfully obſerved.

The ſucceeding ſpring, Mr. King gave up his ſituation at Liverpool, which was given to, Mr. Palmer, and for this he relinquiſhed his ſummer engagement at the Haymarket.

In the Winter ſeaſons he continued after thus progreſſively advancing at Drury-lane Theatre, and in the Summers he performed ſometimes in Liverpool, Dublin and Birmingham, until he finally engaged at the Haymarket.

His unfortunate failure in an attempt to eſtabliſh the Royalty Theatre, is freſh in the memory of moſt of our readers, as is every thing noticeable in th laſt part of his life.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, MAY 20.

You have no doubt heard of the arreſt of the Biſhop of Derry. The circumſtances which gave riſe to it, were the following: In conſequence of his fine collection of pictures, ſtatues, &c. having been put into a ſtate of requiſition by the French connoiſſeurs on their triumphial entry into Rome, his Lordſhip inſtead of yielding to this fraternal mark of the attachment of the Great Nation, immediately ſent diſpatches to the Engliſh Miniſter here, and to Sir William Hamilton at Naples, containing a ludicrous account of the French troops in Italy; in which he deſcribes them as, "*Jackalls on the hunt, to provide food for the Lion.*" One of theſe letters, which alſo contain a violent attack on the unprincipled ambition of the French Directory, and of the ſordid views of all their Generals, Buonaparte himſelf not excepted, unfortunately fell into the hands of the enemy, together with the meſſenger. In conſequence of which the Biſhop was arreſted at Ferrara, as a ſpy, and for ſome time was kept in cloſe confinement, but the French Committee of learned men, having diſcovered that he was not only a rich eccleſiaſtic, but an Engliſh Peer of great fortune, he was ſoon after permitted to go in his own carriage to Milan, where he now reſides, attended by a body guard of choſen Republicans. He is occaſionally indulged, in entertaining theſe gentlemen at dinner, and it is ſaid, that after the ſecond bottle, he is not ſparing in paying Iriſh compliments to his gueſts; who, however receive them with the greateſt good humour, it being underſtood that before his releaſe, he muſt pay them in more ſubſtantial coin.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11.

The veſſel which brought over the laſt French Papers, brought alſo diſpatches for Government, relative to the exchange of priſoners, which will now proceed without further interruption.

To-morrow it will be three months ſince Buonaparte ſailed from Toulon; and two months ſince he ſailed from Malta.

A policy is now open at Lloyd's, paying a premium of 20 per cent. to receive 10 per cent. for every line of battle ſhip, and 5 per cent. for every frigate, that ſhall be captured by Admiral Nelſon's ſquadron, during his preſent cruize.

The Indiamen taken up as tranſports, are under ſailing orders. They take out the 10th regiment of foot, and ſome other troops, in all 1500 men, and are expected to touch at Liſbon for more. They go out under convoy of the Tiger of 80 guns, commanded by Sir Sydney Smith.

Captain Retalick is going up the Mediterranean as Captain of the Portugueſe Admiral's ſhip, in order to teach the Portugueſe the Engliſh ſignals. They conſiſt of five ſail of the line, and are gone to reinforce Admiral Nelſon.

A French privateer was ſeen to capture a brig off the Iſle of Wight, on Tueſday laſt.

The accounts from Marcou, brought by the Adamant, and the frigates that have recently left that ſtation, are ſimply, that there is every appearance of a meditated attack on that or ſome other iſlands in the poſſeſſion of England; but it is ſo far from being ſeriouſly dreaded, that the Arethuſa frigate, with the Trial and Pigmy cutters, and a ſchooner, form the whole ſea force left to repel any hoſtile attempt.

A Gentleman lately from Spain, gives us the following intelligence:—"On the 3d July, a 74 gun ſhip and a frigate arrived at Ferroll from the Havannah, with ſugar, and five millions of dollars; another ſhip of the line and a frigate were daily expected there with eight millions of dollars. At Ferroll, were one ſhip of 90 guns, one 74, and one frigate; in dock, two 80, and two 74, gun ſhips. On the 1ſt inſt. at Cronic in Spain, were one 74, one 44, one frigate, and two men of war brigs; with ſeveral Engliſh, Daniſh, and American prizes. On the 1ſt inſt. three frigates, 44 guns each, with 1500 troops, bound for the Grand Canaries, from thence to the Havannah, ſailed from Ferroll. At Bourdeaux, on the 11th inſt 14 privateers of 20 guns each, all new, were fitting out, and to be at ſea in thirty days.

In his anſwer to the addreſs of the inhabitants of Waſhington County, in the States of Maryland, the preſident of the United States has the following pointed obſervations on the French Government:

"When you ſay that the Government of France is congenial to your own, I pray you, gentlemen, to reconſider the ſubject. The Conſtitution, the Adminiſtration, the Laws, and their interpretation, in France, are as eſſentially different from ours, as the ancient Monarchy. If we may believe Travellers returned from that country, or their own committees, the pomp and magnificence, the profuſion of expence, the proud uſurpation, the domineering inequality at preſent in that country, as well as the proſtitution of morals and depravation of manners, exceed all that ever was ſeen under the old Monarchy, and form the moſt perfect contraſt to your own in all theſe reſpects. I ſhall *meet*, with ſincerity, any honourable overtures of that Nation, but ſhall *make* no more overtures.

Extract of a letter from Saffee, coaſt of Barbary dated June 8.

"For ſome weeks paſt, our coaſt has been peſtered with ſome inſignificant bum-boat privateers, who have already captured ſome conſiderable prizes. Amongſt the reſt a v[illegible] from Liſbon, under the Imperial flag, [illegible] nearly at 90,000 hard dollars. She was b[illegible] to Mogadore, but by agreement was p[illegible] Saffee, there to land ſeven Moors wit[illegible] merchandize, computed nearly at 40[illegible] lars. Previous to this another ſhip w[illegible] conſigned to a merchant here, havi[illegible] and their property valued at 30,00[illegible] Before the capture of the Imperial [illegible] of the French privateers put in here [illegible] viſions, and the Captain and two more [illegible] came on ſhore for the purpoſe of purch[illegible] them. It was on a Sunday; no ſooner w[illegible] they on ſhore, than the gates were ſhut; and when they wanted to return, they were told they muſt firſt ſee the Baſhaw. In this manner they were kept three or four days, ſome excuſe being always made for their not ſeeing the Baſhaw—They, of courſe, lodged at their Conſul's houſe, and being already tired of being put off from day to day, determined to make their eſcape by the following means; The Conſul bribed a Renegado to help his workmen to ſeize on one of the boats, to board a Portugueze ſchooner at night, and after maſtering the crew to make the beſt of their way with her, as their own veſſel was gone; having waited ſome days, but ſeeing their officers detained, and fearing the Moors might take their veſſel (as indeed was their intention if they could have done it) they made ſail in the night. But this glorious ſcheme was diſcovered juſt as it was on the point of being put into execution; and the Renegado being ſeized and baſtinadoed, made a full confeſſion of all that was to have been done, informing the Governor at the ſame time that the Conſul was acceſſary, and had promiſed him 50 dollars for his trouble. The reſult of this man's declaration was, that the conſul, his partner in the buſineſs, and the three officers, were all confined in the Conſul's houſe; and as ſoon as the Baſhaw knew of it, he ordered a ſtrong guard at their door, firſt of all excluding all their Mooriſh ſervants (moſt of whom had already made their eſcape) allowing them two or three Jews, with particular orders that none except the chriſtians ſhould be admitted. They have already been confined near four weeks; and at firſt the Baſhaw wrote to Mr. Muly Soliman, the Emperor, who has returned for anſwer, to plague the infidels till they return the prizes they may have taken on his coaſt.

SINGULAR FRAUD.—A perſon of the name of Kirby, *alias* Palmer, was yeſterday committed to Tothill-fields Bridewell; under the charge of forgery, and obtaining conſiderable ſums of money upon falſe pretences in Scotland. He was apprehended, after a long ſearch, by Mr. Williamſon, King's meſſenger, who had purſued him from Edinburgh. Laſt month the priſoner obtained value from the Britiſh Linen Company for a bill of 700l. drawn upon a houſe in London. Upon the bill being returned unaccepted, an enquiry was made after the priſoner, who lived in an elegant ſtyle at Marronville, near Edinburgh; but on applying at his houſe, it was found, that he had ſet off a few days before in his curricle, accompanied by a young lady who lived with him, and attended by a ſervant on horſeback. The furniture left in the houſe was very valuable; but, upon enquiry, it was diſcovered that it belonged to a perſon in Edinburgh, who lets out furniture to hire. The priſoner is alſo charged with having, under the name of Palmer, obtained a conſiderable ſum of money from the agent of the Bank of Scotland at Stranraer, for a pretended draught of the Marquis of Downſhire on the Caſhier of the Bank of England.

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The Cork Herald:

Or, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

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Since our laſt arrived (by the English Mails) the following Intelligence.

AMERICA.

FROM THE NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, JULY 4.

Birth Day of American Liberty.

This day completes twenty and two years, ſince the bonds which connected this country with Europe, were rent aſſunder, and the Engliſh colonies in America were erected into an Independent Empire. Let this day be annually conſecrated to liberty; let the father of the family unite with the youth who, on this day, ſolemnly pledge themſelves to be devoted to their country, and to preſerve the bleſſings inherited from their anceſtors.

Great was the period of our tranquillity—ſcarcely ten years had elapſed, after the eſtabliſhment of peace in 1783, when the United States were again diſturbed by the quarrels of Europe, and compelled to watch their liberties with jealouſy.—The valour of our ſoldiery, and the wiſdom of our councils, had no ſooner baffled us from the poſſeſſion of the European Nations, than we were inſolently attacked by another, and threatened with being involved in the European controverſy, without any object, or any poſſible benefit.

Our policy in this criſis has been pacific; and for preſerving a ſtate of neutrality, we have incurred the reſentment of a nation that has derived immenſe advantages from that neutrality, and which ought to have been the firſt and the laſt to encourage it.

It is thus that the very virtues of nations, in this vicious and turbulent world, expoſe them to the evils of war.

The experience of two thouſand years demonſtrates, that in the exiſting ſtate of the world, the Lion and Lamb cannot live together in ſafety. Ambition is voracious; Fanaticiſm is mercileſs. Under one form or another, perſecution and tyranny are for ever to harraſs and trouble the earth. The enmity of mankind againſt Kings and Prieſts, who have held the bodies and minds of men in chains, has led modern tyrants to aſſume the faſcinating dreſs of Republicans, to flatter men into their power, and in the kindly embraces of brethren and allies, to make them ſlaves.

In this criſis, the United States do not eſcape the voracious appetite of the conquerors of Europe. We are attacked with intrigue, and threatened with violence. War is declared againſt our commerce, our property is ſeized, our citizens are beggared, and our ſeamen are abuſed and inſulted; pacific meaſures have no effect in relieving us. Our entreaties only draw on us accumulated inſults and diſdain; and we are evidently reſerved only to be the laſt victim of French power and rapacity. Millions of money are demanded, in different ſhapes to enable the French to proſecute their conqueſts in Europe; and the very money, if paid, is deſtined to furniſh the Tyrants with the means of invading the country. All offers of peace are rejected, except the ſurrender of our independence.

But this will not be ſurrendered. The reſentment kindled in the United States, at the degrading terms on which alone peace can be purchaſed will teach the Republican Deſpots that if they ſend their armies to this country, they will have no longer to contend with the mercenary Legions of Germany, the ſlaves of Maſters; but they muſt meet Freemen, who know their rights, and who have the ſpirit to defend them. We did not reſiſt a three penny duty on tea, claimed by one nation, to pay millions in Loans and Gratuities to another. It is the principle we reſiſt—we will be tributary to no nation on earth. Let wiſdom guide our meaſures and union give them energy. We have a glorious inheritance to defend; and may infamy be the portion of the coward who would ſurrender it.

Newburyport has the honour of leading the way to voluntary ſubſcriptions for building Frigates; Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York are in full march to their wake. We hear nothing of Saldin, Portſmouth, Falmouth, Providence, Newport, Norfolk, Alexandria, Richmond, Charleſtown, or Savanna; ſhould theſe principal Ports, which they doubtleſs will, be actuated with an equal degree of patriotiſm and public ſpirit, at leaſt a million of dollars will be raiſed in this way, which will add to our riſing fleet in the courſe of 1798, at leaſt ſeven frigates of 32 guns. Add to theſe thoſe now equipped and provided for by Congreſs, we ſhall aſtoniſh the world in the firſt year of our maratime efforts, to have cruiſing on our coaſts, a fleet of 20 ſail, from 44 guns down to 20, beſides 10 or 15 gallies and cutters; and unleſs matters ſhould take a different turn ſoon, our energies and reſources will enable us to put to ſea an additional fleet of twenty ſail of the line during the year 1799.

Wedneſday, July 4. The New-York State Society of Cincinnati met at the Federal Hall at ten o'clock, A. M. and proceeded to the Election of Officers, the Society &c. They adjourned to Belvidere Houſe, and there celebrated the Anniverſary of American Independence, and the following Toaſts were drank:

1. The United States; may their Government ever be of their own choice.
2. The Preſident of the United States, may he always perſiſt in the glorious reſolution, never to ſubmit to our national humiliation.
3. The Congreſs, unanimity and vigour to their Councils.
4. The Ægis of his Country, George Washington, Six cheers.
5. The Governor and State of New York.
6. The 17th of June, 1795.
7. The 17th of October, 1777.
8. The 19th of October, 1781,
9. The non commiſſioned officers and Soldiers of the late American Army.
10. The memory of thoſe Heroes who died in defence of American Liberty.
11. The Army and Navy of the United States.
12. The gallant Youth of America—may they not only equal but excel their Sires in Patriotiſm and valour.
13. The Conſtitution of the United States—esto perpetua.
14. No tribute but blows—three cheers.
15. The Fair of America.
16. The Day—ſix cheers.

Toaſts drank by the Merchants at the Tontine Coffee-Houſe, on the 4th of July.

1. The Day; may it ever be the anniverſary of a real not nominal independence.
2. The Preſident of the United States; may we ſtand ready to record with our blood, that he needs no apology.
3. The Hero without a weak part; General Waſhington.
4. The Congreſs; no conteſt there, but who ſhall do moſt for the public ſafety.
5. The Governor and ſtate of New-York.
6. Our Envoys Extraordinary; rich in favour of their country; glorious in enmity of its enemies.
7. The Youth of America; courage to dare, fortitude to perſevere.
8. American Principles, Affections and Habits.
9. The People of the United States; no tribute but from the mouth of the cannon.
10. Great views worthy of great deſtinies.
11. Our riſing Navy; may it prove a Hercules from the cradle.
12. A ſufficient army well appointed and well diſciplined.
13. The Militia of the United States, may they more than preſerve the reputation they have earned.
14. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.
15. The American Fair; may they have brave defenders to reward, and kindneſs to reward brave Defenders.
16. The Common Cauſe of Nations; the overthrow of French Power and Principles.

ITALY.

ANCONA, JULY 18.

A great number of letters which have been received here all agree that General Buonaparte has taken his courſe towards Candia. Admiral Nelſon is following him with all the ſail he can carry; and according to the accounts brought by ſome ſhips that have arrived here, the two fleets are only 19 leagues diſtant from each other.

LEGHORN, JULY 23.

Yeſterday a ſhip arrived here which left Alexandria, in Egypt, the latter end of May. According to the account of the Captain, he was brought to on the 22d of June, fifty leagues to the weſtward of Candia, by a fleet of 14 ſail of the line, under Engliſh colours, which he took to be the fleet of Buonaparte.

A Raguſan ſhip is likewiſe arrived at Meſſina, which met the French fleet, and 150 ſail of tranſports off Candia, and ſailing towards the South Eaſt: from which it is concluded that its courſe is to Alexandria in Egypt. The next day the Captain of the above Raguſan ſhip met the Engliſh fleet by which he was likewiſe brought to. From the intelligence he gave of the Toulon fleet he had before met, the Engliſh immediately ſhaped their courſe in purſuit of them.

A ſecond Engliſh fleet of 13 ſhips of the line, 5 of which are Portugueſe, has made its appearance in the Mediterranean.

ROME, JULY 20.

According to accounts from Genoa, dated the 18th a packet-boat has arrived there with advice that the Engliſh fleet had fallen in with the Toulon fleet near Cape Paſſaro, and defeated the rear diviſion, taking four ſhips of the line and 30 tranſports. Admiral Nelſon then made all the ſail he poſſibly could to come up with the remainder of the fleet. The Engliſh Conſul at Leghorn has received the ſame intelligence.

According to ſome accounts the engagement took place off Candia.

According to accounts received yeſterday from Civita Vecchia, a number of wounded French ſoldiers and ſailors have been brought there by ſeveral ſhips; but it is not publicly known where or in what action they were wounded.

The conqueſt of Malta, and the taking poſſeſſion of the citadel of Turin, and ſeveral Piedmonteſe fortreſſes by the French, has occaſioned in Italy a great ſenſation. Verona has has been ſtrongly fortified by the Auſtrians, and the Auſtrian army in Italy is continually receiving ſtrong reinforcements.

On the 17th inſt. a Golden Book, as it is called, the great regiſter of the Feudal Syſtem; the Acts of Proceſs of the Inquiſition; a figure repreſenting a Grand Inquiſitor; ſeveral croſſes of Orders; diplomas of nobility, and the arms of our late illuſtrious families of Colonna and Corgheſe were publicly burnt, with diſcharges of artillery and ſmall arms. The arms of the Duke of Braſchi were the laſt thrown into the fire; and an order is now publiſhed that all inſignia of the Feudal Syſtem ſhall be aboliſhed, and whoever ſhall publicly appear with croſſes, ribbands, keys, &c. ſhall be puniſhed with ten days hard labour on the public works.

Our Senate and Tribunitiate have now, according to the Conſtitution, adjourned for four months, during which time the French Commandant alone will poſſeſs the Legiſlative Power.

GERMANY.

FRANCKFORT, AUGUST 4.

The accounts concerning Buonaparte are extremely contradictory: the Straſburgh Gazette ſays, that advices have been received at Milan, that Buonaparte has taken poſſeſſion of Cyprus and Candia, and that a great part of Turkiſh Dalmatia is in a ſtate of inſurrection.

VIENNA, AUGUST 1.

Letters from Sicily, Genoa, Leghorn, and Trieſt, ſay, that an engagement has taken place between the French and Engliſh fleets, to the diſadvantage of the former; but theſe accounts are not official.

AUGUST 4.

Advices from Turkey ſtate, that the rebel army Paſwan Oglu is no longer ſhut up in Widdin, but has advanced, conſiderably encreaſed, and is on its march to Conſtantinople. According to the ſame accounts it is believed even in Turkey, that the French expedition is directed principally againſt Greece.

Accounts from Conſtantinople likewiſe mention that another dangerous conſpiracy has been timely diſcovered there, and many perſons, ſome of them of conſiderable conſequence, put to death.

LANDAU, AUGUST 1.

The Auſtrian troops have lately been greatly augmented in our vicinity. There is an army of 30,000 men between the Lake of Conſtance, the Rhine and the Tyrol; and an Auſtrian camp will be formed near Pludenz.

INSPRUCK, JULY 25.

Yeſterday orders were received here for the Auſtrian troops in the Tyrol to advance towards the frontiers. Two battalions of the corps of French Emigrants have broken up for Riva (on the North ſide of the Lake of Garda), and tomorrow the 3d battalion will follow. The battalion of Neugebaver will break up on the 21ſt of July for Landegg and its vicinity. The Dragoons of the Arch-Duke John, which are here, will advance to the frontiers of Switzerland. Theſe and other troops will take a poſition between Landegg and Immenſtadt. The frontiers of the Griſons where diſturbances prevail, and thoſe of Switzerland, will be attentively watched. It is even ſaid, that the Auſtrians will enter the country of the Griſons, ſhould any changes be attempted by external force. It is alſo confidently reported that the Archduke Charles will take the Chief Command of the Army in Italy.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21.

We are ſorry to announce that the Waodcock and Raymond Eaſt Indiamen have been taken by a French frigate in Tillichery roads.

The Princeſs Amelia is ſaid to have been burnt in April laſt, near Pigeon's Iſland, on the coaſt of Malabar. About forty of the crew were ſaved

At a late hour laſt night the two Hamburgh Mails that were due arrived. The reports which they contain, reſpecting the fleets in the Mediterranean, are more conſiſtent than thoſe formerly brought, but ſtill we are left in uncertainty reſpecting many particulars.

Letters from Leghorn, dated the 23d of July, ſtate, that a Raguſan veſſel had arrived at Meſſina, which had fallen in with the French fleet to the eaſtward of Candia, ſteering, as was ſuppoſed, for Alexandria. The next day the Captain met the Engliſh fleet, and from the account he gave of the direction of the French fleet, Admiral Nelſon immediately ſhaped his courſe in purſuit of them.—A previous account ſtates, that the two fleets were only 19 leagues diſtant. The ſubſtance of all theſe reports lead us to infer that the fleets are certainly not far diſtant, and there is conſiderable probability of an action.

We are ſtill as much as ever at a loſs to conjecture Buonaparte's place of deſtination; but it is obvious from the news in the Mails, that his defeat at this moment would have a wonderful influence on the Councils and conduct of the Powers of Europe. The French proceed in the ſame ſyſtem of plunder and tyranny which has for ſome time characterized their actions in Italy and Switzerland. The natives of thoſe countries are diſguſted at their conduct, and the Emperor is alarmed at their conqueſts French troops are pouring through the Netherlands towards the Rhine, and the Imperial armies daily ſwell in numbers on the Italian and Helvetic frontiers.—Armies are formed, Generals appointed, fortreſſes proviſioned; and every circumſtance denotes that both ſides are preparing for war in the moſt earneſt manner. In this ſtate of things, the expedition of Buonaparte is of the utmoſt importance. Its failure might encourage the Emperor to declare war, and the Italian and Swiſs States to throw off the French yoke; and the overthrow of the preſent Directory, and the eſtabliſhment of a free and juſt Government in France, might be one of the happy conſequences of ſuch a change of affairs.

The intelligence from Raſtadt is not ſo recent as that by the laſt French papers. The points on which the *concluſum* of the Deputation of the Empire is founded, and the ſubſtance of the expected anſwer to the laſt Note of the French Plenipotentiaries, have already been given. They are, with a few conceſſions, unfavourable to the French demands.

Yeſterday American papers were received in town to the 10th ult. The moſt important news contained in them, is in the report of the proceeding of Congreſs on the 7th of July, when a meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, notifying to the Houſe, that he had approved and ſigned the following enrolled Bills, viz. 'An Act reſpecting Alien Enemies;' 'An Act providing Arms for the Militia throughout the United States;' and, 'An Act to declare the Treaties heretofore concluded with France no longer obligatory on the United States.'

Thus then we ſee the war between France and America virtually declared, by the Preſident, Mr. Adams having ratified the Reſolution of Congreſs for annulling all former Treaties with France. On peruſing the very manly addreſs of the Legiſlature of New-Hampſhire, and the eloquent and dignified reply of Mr. Adams on the occaſion, the public will be able to appreciate more juſtly the temper and noble ſpirit of America, than by any obſervations that can come from us.

Dutch Gazettes, down to the 11th inſtant were received yeſterday. The only article worth notice is a Memorial preſented by the Executive Directory of the Batavian Republic to the Repreſentatives of the People, in which they complain very bitterly of the depredations committed by French privateers upon the trade of the country, which they very properly call a declining trade. They propoſe that in future no neutral veſſel ſhall be liable to be taken by French or Dutch privateers, within the limits of the Republic, under a penalty of 3000 guilders; and this meaſure has been probably adopted by this time. The Directory, afraid to give the leaſt offence to the French, take care to exonerate the French Directory, from any ſhare in theſe depredations, which they attribute to a wrong conſtruction given in France to the laws reſpecting captures.

Several of the Deputies who were arreſted on the 12th of June, and are ſtill in confinement, have petitioned to be releaſed, but without effect. A criminal information has been filed againſt one of them, Van Langen, accuſed of having committed conſiderable depredations upon the funds of the Eaſt India company. The Dutch papers are filled with the deliberations of the Repreſentatives of the people on the ſubject of the New Conſtitution, which ſeems to be a copy of the preſent French Conſtitution.

Such are the exigencies of the ſervice in the naval department at this time, that, by a general order, the preſs-gangs continue their buſineſs on Sundays as on other days, contrary to the uſual cuſtom.—All the Seamen have been taken out of the Weſt India ſhips and ſent on board the Overyſſel guard-ſhip in the Downs.

Should Buonaparte even be able to reach Alexandria without being overtaken by Admiral Nelſon, there is every reaſon to hope, from the nature and conſtruction of the harbour, that his fleet cannot long remain in it with ſafety, and that it will ultimately fall into our hands.

A late traveller in Africa (Mr. Park) mentions a whimſical Marriage compliment, which it is uſual for the bride to beſtow upon the friends and gueſts. It conſiſts in a *diſcharge, directly in the face*, ſimilar to that which Socrates ſometimes experienced from the violence of his wife, and which uſed to compel the ſage, *dripping* wet, to change his clothes!

Lady Derby, with diſtinguiſhed generoſity contributed 50l. towards the Liverpool benefit for Palmer's children.

LANDING OF BUONAPARTE AT ALEXANDRIA.

Star Office, 5 o'clock, P. M.

We ſtop the preſs to announce that a report is current that the French Gen. Buonaparte, has made good his landing at Alexandria, with 15,000 men, not having been come up with by Admiral Nelſon. This intelligence Government received by private letters brought by the Hamburgh Mail which arrived laſt night.

Since writing the above article, we have been favoured with the following dated

"East-India Houſe, Auguſt 21.

By a letter from Mr. Tooke the East-India Company's agent, at Conſtantinople, dated July 22, it appears by report of the Captain of the Port of Alexandria, who eſcaped from thence to Cyprus, from whence he has forwarded a diſpatch to Conſtantinople, that Buonaparte has actually diſembarked at Alexandria, on or about the 8th of July, from 15 to 20,000 men, and that he met with little or no reſiſtance from the Turks. Buonaparte's fleet, ſhips of war, and tranſports, is ſtated to be near 300 ſail."

The following deſcription of the harbour is given by a Gentleman who has often viſited that place:

"Alexandria in Egypt has a ſtrange and ſtrong appearance on a firſt arrival; the buildings looking as new ſtone in a fortified way, much alike, and all of that colour. The ponderous ruins of the old city are at one end, and a very extenſive caſtle at the other; the top of Pompey's pillar is ſeen between each. The ſandy ſhore being level with the ſea you ſee nothing of the beach till almoſt in the harbour, which is very precarious, being little ſheltered, and very rocky, the bottom ſo much ſo as to make it neceſſary to underrun every cable, and to moor oppoſite the caſtle with four, two a head, two a-ſtern, laſhed to others as far as your anchors are carried, and a buoy of ſome ſort to each laſhing. Thus every cable croſſing each other, form quite a net, which would employ one ſhip's company two days at leaſt to anchor, but it is a rule to ſend from the ſhip in harbour as many men as can be ſpared to aſſiſt the veſſel coming in. It is ſo expoſed, and there is ſo much ſwell ſometimes, as to cauſe great confuſion and diſtreſs, the ſhips to ſtrike lower yards and top maſts, and if one anchor draws home, there are often ten or more as they hang on each other, and the only chance you have to ſave a ſhip and cargo, is to cut and run out to ſea. No boats can come off or land at the time, nor will the Turks try, as they wiſh to ſee your ſhip loſt, in hopes of plunder.—There is very little proviſion to be had of any kind; water is ſo ſcarce you are obliged to buy it at a dear rate, and the Turks, if you are not mindful, will put in ſalt water to increaſe the profits. The Alexandrians are eſteemed the moſt thieving ſet, and the harbour as bad as any in the Mediterranean, though there are a number of ſhips of different nations which trade there."

Sunday all the Methodiſt Preachers in the neighbourhood of Hoxton and Old-ſtreet, were taken off their haranguing ſtools, by the police Officers. One of them, who is a perſon rather above the reſt in life, was permitted to go home, upon a promiſe of meeting the officers at the Public Office, Worſhip-ſtreet, to anſwer the charges againſt him.

YEAST.—This uſeful article, of which there is frequently a ſcarcity in this country, is thus prepared on the coaſt of Perſia:—Take a ſmall tea-cup, or wine-glaſs full of ſplit or bruiſed peaſe, pour on it a pint of boiling water, and ſet the whole in a veſſel all night on the hearth, or any other warm place; the water will have froth on its top the next morning, which will be good yeaſt. Mr. Eton, when in Perſia, had his bread made with this yeaſt, and in the Engliſh manner of good wheat flour. In our cold climate, eſpecially in a cold ſeaſon, it ſhould ſtand longer to ferment, perhaps twenty-four, or forty eight hours. Of all the methods of making yeaſt hitherto known, this is by far the moſt ſimple and commodious.

ANECDOTE OF DAVID HUME, THE HISTORIAN.

About 30 years ago, the North Loch of Edinburgh was drained, in order to erect the bridge by which the Old and New Towns are connected. The bed of the water being a deep, ſlimy mud, a temporary cauſeway or footpath was raiſed over it for the convenience of paſſengers, till the bridge ſhould be built. Late one evening as Mr. Hume was returning from the Old Town to his houſe in St. Andrew's-ſquare, his foot unluckily ſlipt over the edge of the pathway, and down he fell, knee deep into the naſty mud. It ſo happened, that no perſon was near him at the time. After many vain efforts to diſengage himſelf from his ſtick faſt ſituation, he at laſt luſtily roared out for help. A decent elderly woman, who was on her way from the New Town, hearing the cry of diſtreſs, haſtened to the ſpot. She knew Mr. Hume by ſight, but he was wholly unacquainted with her. He implored her aſſiſtance. She anſwered, that the miſhap which had befallen him was a juſt judgment from Heaven, for his ungodlineſs and infidelity; for ſhe had been credibly informed, he was not only a Deiſt, but a vile Atheiſt. Honeſt David aſſured the woman, that he believed in God and a Saviour, and begged her, for Chriſt's ſake to relieve him from the dirty pickle he got into. "No, Sir, (replied ſhe) you ſhall ſtick there until you ſay the Lord's Prayer, and the Apoſtles' Creed, in order to ſatisfy me that you are a Chriſtian." Well, good woman, (rejoined the hiſtorian) to convince you that I am neither a Deiſt, nor an Atheiſt, but a Chriſtian, in whom there is no guile, I will do what you require of me." David then doff'd his hat, and devoutly raiſing his eyes and hands to Heaven, audibly and emphatically pronounced the Lord's Prayer and Creed, to the great ſpiritual comfort of the pious matron. Being a ſtout dame, ſhe inſtantly reached him her hand, and ſoon pulled him out of the miry clay.

Having made her a ſuitable acknowledgment for the kindneſs ſhe had done him, he hurried homeward, impatient of the adheſive filth, and offenſive ſmell ariſing from it.

SUICIDE.

On Tueſday a Gentleman of the name of Watſon, who came over in the fleet from the Weſt Indies which arrived laſt week, was recommended as a lodger to Mrs. Wallice, a chilbed linen warehouſe keeper, in Pope's head-alley, Cornhill. He ſlept in the houſe that night, and about eight o'clock on Wedneſday morning a gentleman called on him to pay him 60 guineas, and knocked at his door, but no anſwer being given, he was ſuppoſed to be aſleep. A ſhort time after he was called to breakfaſt; but no anſwer being received, a young man was ſent into the room, who found him hanging at the foot of the bedſtead, ſuſpended by a rope which had corded a trunk belonging to a former lodger. He was cut down and medical aſſiſtance call in, and he was bled, but without effect. Yeſterday morning the Coroner's Jury ſat on the body at Batſon's Coffee-houſe, when it appeared that the deceaſed was a native of Leith, Scotland; but had early in life ſettled in Jamaica, and commenced planter, that ſome years ſince a derangement of his intellects took place, for which he was ſent to America, and from whence he returned quite recovered. He came to this country now upon buſineſs, and with a view of forming new correſpondence; it alſo appeared, from the evidence of a gentleman who came over in the ſhip with him that, on the 15th of July the ſhip they were in was in a great ſtorm in paſſing the Gulph, and was nearly under water, and they expected every minute to go to the bottom; during which the deceaſed was ſo extremely alarmed, that it operated upon him the remainder of the voyage, ſo that at times he did not know what he was about. The Jury brought in verdict of *Lunacy*——It did not appear that the deceaſed has any relations in England. A bill for 1200l. and various other notes to a conſiderable amount, were found upon him.

ALEXANDRIA.

Of this once famous and celebrated city, which is reported to be one of the firſt objects of Buonaparte's expedition, the following is an abſtracted deſcription, taken from a much eſteemed book of travels.

This city, as laid out by Dinocrates, at the command of Alexander, ſtretched from the Lake Mareotis to the ſea, thereby affording all imaginable conveniency for correſponding with the Upper and Lower Egypt, at the ſame time that effectual proviſion was made for eſtabliſhing a ſtrong garriſon, and a numerous and flouriſhing colony, open in reſpect to Greece, from whence at times it could receive ſuccours ſufficient not only to preſerve itſelf, but to ſecure the dominion of of the Greeks over Egypt. As it owed its foundation to one of the greateſt princes in the world, ſo from the very beginning it was adorned with the nobleſt public buildings which the Greek taſte for architecture, then at its greateſt height, and ſupported by all the riches of the eaſt, could ſupply. This great conqueror, ſo long as he lived, continued his care to this child of his policy, according to it ſuch privileges, and taking ſuch pains to furniſh it with inhabitants, that as it was built, ſo it was peopled in ſo ſhort a ſpace, that the account we have of it would be incredible, who with 36 000 men attempted and atchieved the conqueſt of the beſt part of the univerſe. His ſucceſſor in this part of his dominions, Ptolemy Lagus, if he was not rather the ſon of Philip, and the brother of Alexander, made Alexandria his capital, and the care of fortifying, adorning and augmenting it the grand buſineſs of a long and proſperous reign. It was he who made its port the wonder of the world, and erected over a moſt magnificent palace built on an artificial iſland, that celebrated Pharos, of which authors ſpeak with ſuch rapture and amazement.

His ſucceſſors purſued the ſame plan, that is to ſay, they improved and adorned Alexandria to the utmoſt of their power, transferring hither by degrees all the Greek arts, and erecting that celebrated library, which was at length encreaſed to five, ſome ſay to ſeven hundred thouſand volumes, and which is aſſerted to have periſhed by fire when Julius Cæſar was in this city, though neither that Prince, nor the Conſul Hirtius, who continued his Commentaries, ſay any thing of it. Cleopatra, the laſt Greek Sovereign of Egypt, exerted her utmoſt force in order to excel all her predeceſſors in magnificent buildings, the ruins of which (if they be truly the ruins of her palace which are commonly called ſo) remain to this day. Its ancient magnificence appeared but in part from the noble ſtructures erected on the ſurface, ſince it was wholy built on vaults of ſtupendous contrivance, and wonderful beauty. As the buſineſs of navigation and agriculture could not have been carried on without many canals, ſo their domeſtic occaſions required ſupplies of water nearer at hand, and in quantities proportioned to the number of inhabitants. Subterraneous aqueducts furniſhed theſe, nay, and furniſh them ſtill, for there is not a drop of water in the modern Alexandria but what is drawn from the ancient ciſterns, filled once a-year, by the riſing of the Nile, towards which time the water remaining in theſe repoſitories corrupting, renders the air unwholeſome, and the city very ſickly.

The old Alexandria was a ſquare of about a league, but its ſuburbs ſtretched very much towards the tower of the Arabs on the one one ſide, and towards Roſetta on the other, ſurrounded on all ſides by pleaſant gardens, full of the moſt delicious fruits. The modern Alexandria is in a manner without walls, ſtretched along the ſea ſide, and, after gradually declining for a long time, had well nigh ſunk into a village 40 years ago, but it is ſince much recovered, and continues daily to increaſe, experience having taught the Turks, that nothing can be more advantageous than this for augmenting their revenue.

Among the antiquities is the famous pillar of Pompey, which lies about half a mile without the city, towards the Lake of Maretois; this is at once the fineſt and faireſt pillar, not only in Egypt, but in the Univerſe. I cannot take upon me ſo much as to conjecture whether there be or be not foundation for the title given it. Whenever it was erected, it certainly was the work of a very great architect, ſince it is like pleaſing to the eye of every beholder and no critic that I know hath preſumed to cenſure its proportion, though it is not reducible to any of the orders in uſe among us. As to its height, two French engineers meaſured it, as each of them affirmed, very exactly while I was there. The one aſſerted it to be 94 feet high, and the other 106. But theſe people could not be right; by my admeaſurement it ſhould be 110 of our feet. A mountebank who aſcended this pillar with marvelous facility, found it hollow at the top; it may be there was ſome image fixed thereon when it was originally ſet up. The Turks, according to their old cuſtam, have been battering its foundation, in order to look for treaſure, but without ſucceſs. One may gueſs from this monument how far the ſkill and addreſs of the ancients in theſe ſort of things tranſcends the ſkill of the moderns; for I never heard any body pretend, that a work of this kind could be executed by any artiſt in Europe. As this pillar is perfectly plain, it is reaſonable to believe that it was ſet up to perpetuate the memory of ſome extraordinary event, which makes the learned ſo dubious as to the propriety of the name given it, ſince in this ſenſe it ſeems to correſpond with it well enough; in other reſpects the pillar might be thought to ſuit better with the Grecian times. Our ſailors commonly call this city Scanderoon, in imitation of the Arab name Scandorani, which is a traſlation of the Greek name, a liberty the more allowable in them, ſince the Greeks themſelves uſed it very freely, in altering the names of all the places which fell under their cognizance, either in their wars, or in their travels.

THE CORK HERALD.

WEDNESDAY—AUGUST 29.

This Morning arrived Two Engliſh Mails.

PARIS.

AUGUST 23.

We ſtill remain without any poſitive intelligence reſpecting Buonaparte; we do not even know whether there has been an engagement between him and Admiral Nelſon. This uncertainty tends then to ſtrengthen the probability that Buonaparte has proceeded towards his deſtined deſtination, without any obſtacle. One of our Journals indeed aſſerts, that he arrived on 20 Meſſidor, July 8, at Alexandria. Another ſays, but without giving it as certain, that on the 13th of the ſame month, July 3, he was at Corfu.

AUGUST 14.

A repreſentative of the people has aſſured us, that he ſaw a letter from Marſeilles, which announced, that the Captain of a veſſel, juſt arrived in that port, met General Buonparte's fleet near Candia, which is only five days ſail from Alexandria. The ſame Captain five days after, fell in with the Engliſh ſquadron, ſo that Buonaparte had the ſtart of Nelſon by five days, and muſt have reached Alexandria by the time the above Captain met with the latter.

According to the calculation of nautical men, it was ſuppoſed that Buonaparte and his convoy would arrive on 20 Meſſidor, July 8, at the place of his deſtination. It is confidentially reported to-day, that he arrived on the 19th at Alexandria.—*L'Echo de la Republique.*

The Captain of a Polacre who left Alexandria in the middle of Prairial, and arrived at Leghorn on the 4th of Thermidor (July 22,) reports, that he was brought to on the weſt of Candia by a ſquadron, conſiſting of 14 ſhips of the line, which he ſuppoſes to have been the fleet of Buonaparte, ſailing under the Engliſh flag by way of deception.

We are informed by letters dated Cadiz, 9 Thermidor (July 27), that four ſhips of the line and one frigate, detached from the ſquadron which blockades Cadiz, have entered the Mediterranean. It appears that theſe veſſels are ſent to join Admiral Nelſon, who requeſted a reinforcement.

AUGUST 15.

The preparations in the port of Ferrol in Spain are carried on with great activity. It is ſuppoſed they are deſtined for Ireland.

General Joubert has ſummoned the Deputies of the countries occupied by the French on the right bank of the Rhine to aſſemble at Hamburg, in order, as it is ſuppoſed, that they make requiſitions for ſupplying Mentz with proviſions.

A letter from Arau announces, that orders have arrived at head-quarters at Berne, for a body of French troops to advance into the country of the Griſons. The reaſons aſſigned for this movement, are the attempts made by the oligarchical party with the Auſtrian Miniſter, to obtain the protection of the Emperor, and the occupation, by the Auſtrian troops, of the defiles which conduct from the Valletine, to the country of the Griſons.

We are informed by the laſt letters from Italy, that the Engliſh and Auſtrian influence again prevails at Naples, and that a treaty offenſive and defenſive has been finally concluded between that Court and the Emperor.

Letters from Corfu, dated Meſſidor 25, July 13, ſtate, that the French General Roſa has eſpouſed the daughter of Ali Pacha de Janina. This extraordinary marriage was celebrated with much pomp and magnificence: an air-ballaon was launched on the occaſion.

LONDON.

AUGUST 22 & 23.

The rumours in circulation reſpecting the Britiſh and French fleets in the Mediterranean are many, and of various complexions.—The diſpatches received yeſterday from Liſbon were reported to have brought accounts to Government, that Admiral Nelſon had captured four of the enemy's ſhips: this appears, however, to have been only a revival of a rumour more than fourteen days old; and we have reaſon to believe that the diſpatches in queſtion related merely to the reinforcements, &c. neceſſary for Lord St. Vincent's fleet, to enable it to continue on its preſent ſtation. The only circumſtance that appears to be yet aſcertained is, that a part of the French force has abſolutely taken poſſeſſion of Alexandria—but this does not preclude the poſſibility of another part having been overtaken by Admiral Nelſon. Time only can clear up the preſent ambiguities, and in a very few days certain accounts may be expected.

The circumſtances of the capture of the Raymond, Captain Smedley, and the Woodcote, Captain Hannay, as well as we have been able to collect them, are the following:

"The Raymond had ſailed hence on the 16th ult. and after an unexpectedly ſhort paſſage, had reached Tellicherry on the 20th. She came to an anchor about three o'clock, and at this time a ſhip which had been noticed bearing down from the weſtward under Engliſh colours, ſteered cloſe under her ſtern, and changed her colours for the tri coloured flag, fired a gun and demanded her to ſurrender. The deception although great, was not ſo complete, but that before ſhe approached ſo very near, Captain Smedley made the ſignal to the Woodcote of an enemy, and when ſhe declared herſelf ſuch, he was as well prepared as circumſtances would admit to receive her. The cables of both our ſhips were immediately cut, in the hope that it might be practible to run them on ſhore, but this was actually precluded from want of wind, this meaſure aſſiſted the Raymond to veer round a little, and thus admitted her to bring ſome of her guns to bear upon the enemy, which in the mean time was raking her fore and aft, chiefly directing her fire upon her rigging. Under this diſadvantage, nevertheleſs ſhe continued engaged near three quarters of an hour, when the enemy left her to go to the Woodcote, which was diſtant about a quarter of a mile. In the ſame manner as with the Raymond, the Preneuſe took her ſtation under the Woodcote's ſtern, and even came to an anchor, engaging however, only with ſmall arms. At length Captain Hannay was hailed by his name, and ſeeing how ineffectual muſt be his reſiſtance, he was ſummoned to ſurrender, which he accordingly did, the Preneuſe now returned to the Raymond, when Captain Smedley having conſulted with his Officers, and being convinced that it would be to no purpoſe to reſume the action, alſo ſurrendered, about an hour and five minutes after the commencement of the attack. The crews of both Indiamen were immediately ſummoned on board the Preneuſe, where, excepting the Captains, they were detained all night and the next morning were ſent to their ſhips, which were now in charge of the captors.—The next day the crews were in general permitted to go on board the Indiamen, & take their clothes and baggage: This done, they were ſent on ſhore under a flag of truce to Tellicherry.

The conduct of Capt. l'Hermite and his officers is said to have been distinguished by much urbanity. Ineffectual as all resistance must have been, the Woodcote was less able to maintain a contest from having her gun-deck lumbered, the necessary consequence of taking her cargo, of which we understand she had shipped a hundred tons of pepper. In both ships the greatest loss is said to be in the piece goods, with which they were charged to a very large amount.—The Preneuse carries 46 guns, of which 30 are 24 pounders, 8 and 9 pounders, and 8 and 38 pound carronades: and before the engagement her crew consisted of 556 men: the force of the Raymond was only 26 guns of 9 and 3 pounders. The casualties of the action are said to be on the part of the Raymond, three killed and four or five wounded; among the latter Mrs. Brutton, of the 75th Regiment, is numbered, as having been grazed upon the face by a splinter. Captain Heath, also a passenger, received a contusion upon the shoulder. The Preneuse suffered in nearly the same number. At day light on the 22d, the prizes stood out to the westward, and the frigate to the northward. While she was yet in sight, she was observed to fall in with and capture a small brig, which is said to belong to Tellicherry. The Preneuse had been observed in the offing the evening before, and a boat belonging to Mahe was discovered to have corresponded with her, in consequence of which, and the French Commander hailing Captain Hannay by his name, circumstances of strong suspicion, we understand, attached themselves to certain Foreigners at that factory, which had led to their arrest, and an official enquiry.

"The Gentlemen to whom we are indebted, for these particulars, left Tellicherry in a Pattamar, on the 25th, with advices to this Government, and to warn the Drake, stationed on the Malawan coast, of the appearance of the enemy. When off Mangalore they observed the Preneuse standing out of that port, and directing her course to the southward."

DUBLIN.

MONDAY, AUGUST 27.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with a promptitude highly honourable to him, set off yesterday morning, at an early hour, to command in person against our ferocious invaders.

His Excellency proceeds with the troops drafted from this garrison, to Tullamore, where he is to be joined by several regiments, horse and foot, and a large train of artillery.

The inspection of the yeomanry corps of this city is postponed of course.

Mr. Stockdale, printer, was liberated on Saturday from Kilmainham gaol, at the humane interference of the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, who had the fine to which he was sentenced—500l. remitted.

Yesterday morning dispatches for Government were intercepted near Kinnegad by a band of armed ruffians.

Letters from London say, that since the commencement of July more than three millions sterling have entered that city from the continent of Europe and the West Indies, in coin, or bullion: an accession of national wealth unparalleled.

The principal merchants, &c. of Belfast have entered into a resolution, rescinding a former one, entered into for taking Bank of Ireland Notes in payment as cash. The cause of rescinding this is that Noblemen, Gentlemen of landed property and their Agents, have refused to accept such notes in payment of their rents, without charging a very exorbitant discount. Such conduct in the landed interest, at a time when every man of property in the kingdom should assist the credit of the paper currency, is highly reprehensible, and merits a very serious notice on the part of the Executive or Legislative Government.

We understand that it is the intention of Government not to permit any of the Chiefs of the Rebellion to be included in the amnesty, who shall be the future cause of any effusion of blood; and that it has been declared to them that if they expect favour, they must take immediate advantage of the mercy of our Chief Governor.

CORK.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CAMILLA *is received, and a number of other favors.*

The accounts brought by this days mail is a fresh confirmation how decidedly the French have fixed their attention on the conquest of this country. Our readers will there find, that, an armament is fitting out at Ferrol, in Spain, (a country, groaning under the most abject Slavery, which French *generosity*, and French leaders have inflicted) whose object it is said, is a descent on this country. If we compare this account with the report of the Secret Committee, it will appear likely, that Spain has been tampered with by some of the *worthy* Ambassadors of the *Irish Union*, and, that under the coercion of France, she has been obliged to afford her *unwilling assistance*.

We can state from certain authority that there will be an army of 8000 men, ready to act against the enemy at Killala, on Friday next; and although, since their landing their time has been occupied by throwing up entrenchments, and fortifying them with cannon, with which they were provided, the determined bravery of our Soldiers, and the loyalty of the country people *(not one of which have joined the enemy)* will in a few hours convince them how illusory are the promises of Rebels, and teach them that as long as this country is but *true to herself*, she may despise any power which the *madness* or *temerity* of the *French* may send against her.

Dublin Castle, August 26th 1796.

Dispatches have been received from the Hon. Major-General Hutchinson, at Castlebar, which state, that the French troops, who disembarked at Killalla, had not attempted to march into the country, nor had they been joined by any number of the inhabitants; and that the Major-General was proceeding to act against the enemy with the King's troops, who were receiving every assistance from the people of the country.

Although we have ever entertained the most contemptible opinion of *Jacobin sincerity*, if the expression be not a solecism in language, we did not expect to meet an example of moral depravity so striking, as what the following notice which we copy out of the Hibernian Journal of the 27th affords.

"Having read in the different newspapers, publications pretending to be abstracts of the Report of the Secret Committee of the House of Commons, we feel ourselves called upon to assure the Public, that they are gross, and to us, astonishing misrepresentations, not only unsupported by, but in many instances directly contradictory to the facts we really stated on the occasion. We further assure OUR FRIENDS that in no instance did the name of any individual escape from us, on the contrary, we always refused answering such questions as might tend to implicate any person whatsoever, conformable to the agreement entered into by the State Prisoners with Government."

27th August 1798. ARTHUR O'CONNOR.
Hibernian Journal. THOMAS ADDIS EMMETT.
WILLIAMM J MES M'NEVIN.

A more insidious, and base production, the dark and malignant Spirit of Jacobinism never suggested! Is this the gratitude of *self-condemned* Traitors for the boon of Life? Has the arrival of a paultry and inconsiderable French force on our shores, so rekindled the lurking embers of their treason, that they dare attempt to disavow that confession to which they owe their present existence. There needed no particular typographical emphasis to denote to '*their friends*' the solemn assurance that the secret of their names was undivulged by them." *Their Friends* are well known to Government and the world, fortunately they are *a description of Ruffians* who have every requisite but the *power* to join Messrs. O'Connor and Co. and spread ruin and desolation over their native country. The people of Ireland will be judges, which is most deserving of credit, the representatives of the kingdom in Parliament assembled, or a knot of Rebels, whom "*Their over gorged Country, vomits forth to desperate deeds.*"

The report of the Secret Committee clearly proves that the real views of the French lead to the conquest of Ireland. However speciously they may avow respect for religion, liberty, and private property, their conduct every where they once obtain footing, shews that the subversion of christianity, and the gratification of inordinate ambition and insatiable rapacity, were the object of all their plans and pursuits. It is not the men of property only who should rise against those blood-stained invaders, who brave death for the plunder of Ireland—every man whose only property is his personal labour, and the property he possesses in the blessings of public order—the protection he experiences under the best constitution human wisdomever framed—should cling to the government, and make the destruction of our enemies a comnon cause.

The regulars and the militia at present in Ireland, with our patriotic bands of yeomanry, are sufficient to defend the country against any force, for which France could find transports, admitting that to be 50,000, or even double the number. What rashness, what folly then to send *sixteen hundred* wretches on such a hopeless errand, as the subjugation of this kingdom. In the first instance they must lose all their ships from the superior force stationed for our protection—and the moment they effect a landing, they will be completely in the situation of a surrounded army, without any alternative but to people our gaols, or manure our fields with their carcasses.

Every good man—every enlightened citizen should now employ himself in the god-like purpose of confirming the hats of the people in the mild and amiable virtues of loyalty, subordination, and obedience to the law.—His attention should be pricipally directed to the ignorant and uneduated, whose passions are too easily misled, nd who may not be capable to comprehend the true value of that freedom which is afforded by our constitution to the meanest individual. The examples we have had of French atrocity and licentiousness, from the many massacres and violations of property, the history of their revolution furnishes us with, could deter us all from the danger of innovation, and stifle discontent even in the bosoms of the disaffected and rebellious.

Certain advices from Brest state, that the French Fleet blockaded in that Port, have made one or two attempts to put to sea, notwithstand, that they are convinced they must risque an action with *Lord Bridport* and 14 sail of the line under his command. If the desperation of their circumstance, and their wishes to support the small armament they have already sent to this country, should drive them to the combat, it is with confidence we prophesy their compleat defeat.

Some Letters have arrived in town which say, the French on their landing at Killala, took some of the peasantry, and obliged them to assist in digging and throwing up the fortifications necessary for their defence, at the same time, giving them arms, with which they made their escape the first opportunity they could, and joined the regiments of Militia and other Forces now assembling in that quarter.

From Andrew Watson's Limerick Chronicle, Saturday, August 25 1798.

The sentence of the Court Martial was yesterday made known by Gen. Sir James Duff Bart. to Horatio T. Orpen and Samuel Orpen Esq. who were honourably acquitted as appears by the following letter received by the General from Capt. Taylor of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's Military Secretary.

Dublin-Castle, August 22, 1798.

Having laid before the Lord Lieutenant your letter of the 18th inst. and the inclosed proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Limerick on Horatio Townsend Orpen and Samuel Orpen, charged with "aiding and assisting in the Rebellion in this kingdom;" I am directed to communicate to you his Excellency's approbation of the above proceedings, and of the Court having acquitted them. And am further to acqnaint you, that should the above gentlemen be disposed to prosecute for Perjury, the persons who appear to have given false evidence against them, they may claim the assistance of Government in carrying on such prosecution.

I have the honour to be
Your most obedient humble servt.
H. TAYLOR, Sec.

To Major Gen. Sir James Duff,
&c. &c. &c.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS,

(CONTINUED)

FROM OUR PAPER OF SATURDAY.

With regard to the expedition of Buonaparte, which has excited the attention of all Europe, it is easy to perceive that the French Government labour under no inconsiderable anxiety. Should Admiral Nelson, indeed, fall in with the fleet, its destruction is inevitable, for, independant of the superior discipline and courage of the British Seamen, we conceive it will be found that all the accounts of the *number* of ships said to have sailed with Buonaparte, have been grosly exaggerated, and that it will ultimately appear that his fleet does not contain more than *eight* or *ten* sail of the line. Of the object of this expedition, nothing certain is known; nor are we disposed to risque much conjecture on a subject which a short lapse of time will soon elucidate.—Whether it be the design of Buonaparte to revolutionize Greece, or to convey his troops to Egypt, we shall not pretend to say. But if Egypt be really the place of his destination, it appears improbable to us, that he should engage in the rash and desperate project of pursuing his way to our Eastern Territories; for the conveyance of such an army as his, (or indeed of any army which might occasion us serious apprehensions for our safety in that quarter,) through the dangerous navigation of the Red Sea, would require not only a number of transports, which he cannot obtain, but an armed force for their protection, which it is impossible for him to procure. Our cruizers, apprized as they must be of his approach, would easily intercept him on his voyage. If, on the other hand, leaving Egypt, he extends his voyage to the vicinity of Aleppo, and seeks to penetrate through the deserts of *Bassorah*, and embark on the Persian Gulph, he will have infinitely greater difficulties to encounter by land, and similar obstacles to surmount by sea. Thus it appears more rational to suppose that, though we shall never attempt to account for the notions of the *French* on any principle of *reason*—that his object is to take possession of Egypt, and there to establish a Colony, by whose means the Directory may find an opportunity of opening, by degrees, a communication with the native powers of India, for the purpose of establishing a commercial and political intercourse, favourable to themselves and prejudicial to us. This, however must be a work of time, and our Government will have ample leisure to defeat their plans.

The latest intelligence received here from the Mediterranean, is dated July the 3d, at which time Admiral Nelson was in pursuit of the French. The accounts received afford no means of ascertaining the degree of probability that existed of the British Admiral coming up with Buonaparte; but should the latter reach Alexandria, admitting that to be the place of his destination, before he is overtaken, the open bay in which his fleet must lie, will afford him no natural shelter, and we trust he will not have sufficient time for the erection of batteries for his defence, with the guns that he has on board.

(To be continued in our next.)

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

By order of the Rt. Worshipful KINGSMILL BERRY Esq. Mayor, the Middle Price of Wheat 3l. 4s. od per Quarter. With an allowance to the Baker of 12 Shillings on the White and Wheaten, and 12 Shillings on the Household.

Cork, August 15, 1798.

WHITE.	WHEATEN.	HOUSEHOLD.
lb. oz. dr.	*lb. oz. dr.*	*lb. oz. dr.*
1 *pen.* 0 5 3	1 *pen* 0 8 0	1 *pen.* 0 10 3
2 *pen* 0 10 6	2 *pen.* 1 0 1	2 *pen.* 2 4 7
3 *pen.* 1 0 1	3 *pen.* 1 8 2	3 *pen.* 3 15 9
4 *pen.* 1 5 4	4 *pen.* 2 0 2	4 *pen.* 2 9 6
6 *pen.* 2 0 2	6 *pen.* 3 0 3	6 *pen* 3 14 5

KINGSMILL BERRY, Mayor.

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT, AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

CORNWALLIS,

WHEREAS by our Proclamation of the Twenty second day of June, One Thousand seven hundred and ninety six, the County of Cork was divided into two divisions, for the purposes of the Statute made in this Kingdom in the thirty sixth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for the better and "more convenient administration of Justice "and for the recovery of small debts, in a "summary way, at the several counties with-"in this Kingdom, except the county of Dub-"lin, and for continuing and amending an "Act, entitled, An Act for the better execu-"tion of the Law, and preservation of peace "within counties at large." One of the said divisions to be called the district of Middleton, to consist of the baronies of Duhallow, Orrery and Kilpore, Fermoy, Condons and Clongibbons, Kinatalon Imokilly, Barrymore and Muskerry, and the towns of Middleton, Rathcormuck, Mallow and Macromp, to be the Towns nominated; and the other division thereof, to be called the district of Cork, to consist of the Baronies of Barrets, Kinalmeakey, Kerrycurry and Kinalea, Courcys, Ibaun and Barryroe, Carbery, Beare and Bantry and Cork Liberties, and the towns of Skibereene, Cork and Bandon, to be the Towns nominated.

And Whereas the Memorial of Samuel Hobson, Esq. assistant barrister for the said County of Cork, hath been laid before us stating that the Barony of Muskerry, which is included in the Division of Middleton, more properly belongs to Cork, and the County will be more equally divided, both in point of extent and population, by withdrawing the said Barony of Muskerry, from the Division of Middleton, and including it in that of Cork, and that Justice will thereby be more conveniently administered to the inhabitants of the said County.

Now we, Charles Marquiss Cornwallis, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the said Act, have been pleased by, and with the advice of the Privy Council, to withdraw the said Barony of Muskerry from the Division of Middleton, and do include the said Barony of Muskerry in the Division of Cork, of which all Persons concerned are to take Notice accordingly.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin the 2d day of August, 1798.

W. Armagh. Clare, C. Waterford. Shannon. Arran. Bellemont. Altamont, Carhampton. Mt. Norris, Ely. Carleton. Callan. Glentworth. Tyrawly. Theo. Jones.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

AN APPRENTICE,

☞ WANTED to the *Chandling business*—apply to SAMUEL HOBBS, Parliament-Bridge.

[2 p.] AUG. 29.

Isaac Morgan,

HAS FOR SALE,

HEMP,
IRON,
DEALS,
SUGARS,
ISINGLASS,
HOPS,
MADDER, and
CLARET.

☞ He daily expects a large assortment of *Teas* and fine *Scale Sugars*; with all which articles he means to be constantly supplied.

August 25.

To be Sold by Auction.

☞ By order of the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, at the Stores in Academy-street, on Tuesday, the 28th inst. at one o'Clock,

about 200 *Barrels* WHEAT,—*and*
7 *Bags* BARLEY,
AND *on Wednesday the 5th September next, at same place and hour, will be sold by* AUCTION,
about 67 *Tons* CALAVANCES,
70 *Tons broad* BEANS—*and*
1082 LINEN BAGS,

Being the entire Cargo of the Snow Groff Berensforff, re-captured from the French by his Majesty's Ships Diana, Cerberus and Kengarooo. Inventories and Samples to be seen with Emeric Vidal, Esq. at Cove, and John Anderson and Co. Cork. August 20.

BALLYGRIFFIN,

THE Seat of the late JAMES LOMBARD, Esq. beautifully situated, four Miles below MALLOW, on the BLACKWATER, TO BE LET, OR SOLD, with or without the FURNITURE of the House. The House and Offices are in excellent Order; the Land in good Heart, and well cropped with HAY and CORN, which the taker may have at a Valuation. Every information will be given at LOMBARD's TOWN, near MALLOW, and PATRICK HALLAHAN, the Stewart, at BALLYGRIFFIN, will shew the Premises. August 4.

CLARKE'S MARSH
PORTER BREWERY.

FOWKE, GIBBINGS, AND CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are at present provided with a considerable Stock of

PORTER, much approved of.

They can with confidence repeat their assurence to those who are pleased to favour them with their Commands, that a regular and ample supply during the Summer may be depended on. JUNE 16.

TO BE LET,

AND immediate possession given, for three young Lives, the House and Concern of Monteen, near Bandon, now occupied by Abel Harris, with Sixty-eight Acres of ground, also, three hundred and thirty-two Acres of the Lands near Brown's-Town, situate within four miles of Kingsale, Innishannon and Bandon—proposals will be received by WILLIAM DAUNT, Paul-street, Cork. August 17.

LOUIS XVI. KING OF FRANCE.

(Extract from Cleary's Journal, continued,)

On the 9th of October the journal of the debates in the Convention was brought to the King; but some days afterwards a Municipal Officer, named Michael, a perfumer, obtained an *arrette* prohibiting any more papers from being brought into the Tower. I was called into the Council Chamber, and interrogated by what authority I caused the journals to be addressed to me. In fact, without my having approved of it, there had been brought to me daily journals with this printed address, *To the Valet-de-chambre of Louis XVI. in the Tower of the Temple.* I have always remained ignorant, and I am so at this moment, of the name of the person who paid the price of these journals. The same Michael wanted me to point them out; he made me write to the editor of the journals to obtain an explanation, but their answers, if any were sent, were never communicated to me. This prohibition of the journal being brought into the Temple, had, however, an exception, when these prints furnished an occasion of new insult. Did they abound with cruel invectives, with infernal threats, or with infamous calumnies against the King and Queen—certain Muncipal Officers had the atrocious villainy to place them on the chimney-piece, or upon the cabinet in his Majesty's chamber, that they might certainly fall into the hands of the King.

That Prince read, on one occasion, in one of these prints, the requisition of an artillery-man, who demanded "the head of the tyrant "Louis XVI. that he might load his cannon "with it, and discharge it at the enemy."—Another of the journals speaking of Madame Elizabeth, with a view of destroying those sentiments of admiration which her devoted attachment to the King and Queen might inspire, sought to blacken her character with calumnies the most extravagant. A third observed, that they ought to stifle the two young wolves which were in the Tower, meaning the Dauphin and the Princess Royal.

The King was only affected by these libels so far as they influenced the people. "The French," he observed, "are very unfortunate in allowing themselves to be thus duped." I took care, when these journals respecting his Majesty fell first into my hands, to withdraw them from his observation. But they were frequently laid down when my office called me without his chamber. It thus happened that most of the articles, framed with the design of villifying the Royal Family, whether to stimulate to the regicide, or to prepare the people to submit to its registration, were perused by the King. Those only who are acquainted with the insulting compositions which issued from the press at the time, can conceive an idea of this unparalleled kind of revenge.—The influence of these sanguinary writings also manifested itself in the conduct of the Municipal Officers, who before this period had not exhibited hearts so unrelenting and suspicious.

One day after dinner, having written out a note of expences in the chamber of the Council, I locked it up in a desk, of which they had given me the key. I had scarce left the place, when Marinot, a Municipal Officer, told his colleagues (although he was not then on guard) that the desk must be opened, and its contents examined, in order to ascertain whether or not I held any correspondence with the enemies of the people. "I know him well," said he, "and I know that he receives letters from the King." He then accuses his colleagues of collusion, overwhelmed them with abuse, and threatening to denounce every man of them as my accomplices to the Council of the Commune, he went out to carry his menaces into effect. A *process verbal* was immediately prepared of the papers which were contained in my desk, and it was sent to the commune, where Marinot had already entered his accusation.

Another day, this Municipal Officer insisted that a draft board which had been brought me, and which, with the consent of his colleagues, I had contrived to patch up, concealed a correspondence within it. He therefore broke it in pieces, and upon finding that it contained nothing, he caused the fragments to be glued together in his presence.

On Thursday, my wife and her friend having come to the Temple, according to custom, I was speaking to them in the Council Chamber, when the Royal Family, who were walking, chanced to perceive us, and the Queen and Madame Elizabeth slightly saluted us by a nod. This mark of kindness was taken notice of by Marinot, and no more was necessary to lead him to cause my wife and her friend to be arrested, the moment they had left the chamber. They were examined seperately; and first my wife was asked, who was the lady that accompanied her? She answered that she was her sister; but on the lady being questioned upon the same point, she declared that they were cousins. This contradictory account produced a long *process verbal*, besides giving rise to very strong suspicions. Marinot insisted that the lady was one of the Queen's pages in disguise: but at last, after being exposed for three hours to the most irksome and insulting intterrogatories, they were set at liberty.

They were even permitted to return to the Temple, but we redoubled our prudence and caution. I frequently contrived, during these short intervals, to put into their hands memorandums written with a pencil, which had escaped the Municipal Officers, and which I concealed with the utmost care. These memorandums generally related to certain information desired by their Majesties; but by good luck it happened on that day I had given them none; if any letter had been found in their possession, all three of us must have run the greatest danger.

Their Majesties, who had now been shut up in the Tower for three months, had never, during that period, seen any body but Municipal Officers, when, on the 1st of November, a deputation from the National Convention was announced, It was composed of Drouet, the Postmaster of Varennes, Chabot, an ex-capachin, Dubois Crance, Duprat and two others, whose names I have forgot. The Royal Family, but especially the Queen, shuddered at the sight of Drouet, who however, insolently seated himself by her side, as, after his example, did Chabot. The deputation asked the King how he was treated, and if all sorts of necessaries were furnished him." "I do "not complain," replied his Majesty, "I only demand that the Commission should cause "to be remitted to my valet-de-chambre, or "deposited at the Council, the sum of two "thousand livres to answer current expences, "and that they should cause us to be supplied "with linen and other wearing apparel, of "which we stand in the greatest need." The Deputation promised this to his Majesty, but nothing was ever done.

Some days after this, being a good deal indisposed with a defluxion in his head, I desired that M. Dubois, his Majesty's dentist, would be immediately sent for. After delibrating for three days, this demand was refused; but upon symptons of fever being perceived, his Majesty was permitted to consult with M. le Monier, his chief physician. It would be difficult to paint the grief of this respectable old man when he beheld his master. The Queen and her children scarcely ever quitted the King during the day, served him along with me, and frequently assisted in making his bed; I passed the night with his Majesty alone. M. le Monnier visited him twice a day, accompanied by a number of municipal officers; he was first strictly searched, and was never permitted to speak but with a loud voice. One day when the King had taken a medicine, M. le Monnier requested permission to stay with him for some hours. As he continued standing while many of the municipal officers were sitting with their hats on, his Majesty desired him to take a seat, which he respectfully declined. At this the Commissioners murmured pretty loudly. The King's illness lasted ten days.

A few days after this, the Dauphin who slept in the King's apartment, and whom the municipal officers determined against sending to the Queen's, was also seized with the same complaint. Her Majesty felt this with so much the more keenness, that she could not by all her most ardent supplications obtain permission to pass the night in attendance upon her son, During the few moments that she was permitted to be with him, she lavished upon him the most tender and anxious affection, The same distemper communicated itself to her Majesty, to Madame Royale, and to Madame Elizabeth; and M. le Monnier obtained permission to continue his visits.

At length I feel sick in my turn. The apartment which I occupied was very damp, and had no fire place; and the skylight intercepted the little air that was in it. I was attacked by a rheumatic fever, attended by an acute pain in my side, which obliged me to keep my bed. The first day of my illness, indeed, I got up to dress the King, but his Majesty, perceiving my situation, refused to accept my services, and ordering me to go to bed he put on the Dauphin's clothes himself.

During this first stay, the Dauphin scarcely ever quitted me; this august child even brought me drink. In the evening the King took advantage of a moment when it appeared that the vigilance of the officers was relaxed, to come into the apartment. He made me drink a glass of something, and said to me with such goodness as drew a shower of tears from me, "I could wish to attend you myself, but you know how much we are observed. Take courage; to-morrow you shall see my physician." At supper time, the Royal Family came into my apartment, and Madam Elizabeth, without being perceived by the Municipal officers, put a little bottle into my hand which contained some softening drink. This princess, who was herself indisposed with a cold, deprived herself of it to give it to me; I wished to decline accepting it, but she insisted that I should. After supper, the Queen undressed the Dauphin and put him to bed, and Madame Elizabeth rolled up his Majesty's hair.

Next morning, M. le Monnier ordered me to be bled; but it was first necessary to procure the consent of the Commune for a surgeon to enter the Tower. They spoke of sending me to the palace of the Temple, but dreading that if I were once out of it, I should never be permitted to re-enter the Tower, I was resolved not to be bled; I even pretended to find myself better. In the evening, the new municipal officers arrived, and no more was said, about my removal. Turgi requested permission to pass the night with me, which was granted him along with his two comrades, who rendered me their service by turns. I continued six days confined to bed, the Royal family coming every day to see me. Madame Elizabeth frequently brought me drugs, which she had procured as if for her own use. So much goodness restored me to a portion of my strength, and very soon, instead of labouring under the feelings of pain and disease, I was only oppressed with those of gratitude and admiration. Who would not have been affected to have beheld that august family suspending in some measure the recollection of their own lengthened sorrows, to watch over one of their suffering domestics?

I must not here forget to recount a specimen of the Dauphin's character, who, upon this occasion, shewed how far the goodness of heart extended, and how much he profited by those examples of virtue which he had constantly before his eyes. One evening, after having put him to bed, I returned in order to make way for her Majesty and the Princesses, who came to embrace him, and wish him good night in his bed. Madame Elizabeth, who had been prevented from speaking to me by the vigilance of the municipal officers, availed herself of this opportunity to put into his hand a small box of ipecacuanha, which she desired him to give to me when I returned. The ladies then went up to their apartments, the King repaired to his reading room, and I went to supper. About eleven o'clock, I returned to the King's chamber to prepare his bed. I was alone, when the young Prince called to me with a low voice. I was very much surprised not to find him asleep, and fearing that something incommoded him, I enquired what was the matter?—"O! nothing (said he)—only my aunt has entrusted me with a little box for you, and I did not wish to go to sleep without giving it to you; I am glad you are come, for my eyes have been shut an hundred times already." Mine were filled with tears, on perceiving which he embraced me, and in two minutes was fast asleep.

DUBLIN.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25.

Mansion-House, Aug. 24, 1798.

The following is a copy of a Letter received this day by the Lord Mayor.

"MY LORD,

"I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, by command of my Lord Lieutenant, that intelligence is just received, that on the evening of the 22d instant, a small French Squadron, consisting, as is stated, of four ships, has appeared in the Bay of Killalla, and landed part of their men: the amount of this force is not yet ascertained.

"I am at the same time to acquaint your Lordship, that a squadron of his Majesty's forces consisting of a line of battle ship and five frigates are cruizing off the North West coast, and there is good reason to hope they will fall in with the enemy.

"I have the honour, &c. &c.

"CASTLEREAGH."

Upon this news being made public yesterday; General Orders were issued to the Yeomanry to parade, at six o'clock in the evening at their several alarm posts, furnished with ball catridge.

In consequence of this order, a very numerous attendance of the different corps—the Lawyers and Attornies corps, cavalry and infantry particularly, (which had been formally dismissed from duty, in order that they might attend to their private affairs in the several parts of the country) mustered in great force, and not the least abatement appeared to have taken place in that zeal which has so often been routed with effect for the preservation of the Metropolis.

Notwithstanding the anxiety manifested by our gallant fellow soldies for immediate duty, it was not thought necessary to employ them upon any service, and they were dismissed—with directions to hold themselves in readiness in case of any alarm.

No such alarm took place, and the night passed with perfect tranquility.

Killala Bay, where the French squadron is stated to have landed their men, is a small inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, in which the little town of Killala is seated, in the county of Mayo, and about 127 miles N. W. from Dublin. The town is an Episcopal See; the present Bishop is Dr. Stock.

It is supposed that the number of French landed at this place does not exceed 800 men: a small party of about 20 of the Northampton Fencibles, quartered there, is said to have opposed their landing, but, as may be easily imagined, without any effect.

This squadron is said to be the same which sailed some time ago from Bourdeaux, in order to make a diversion on the N. W. coast of this kingdom while the main squadron should sail from Brest and land troops at Lough Swilly. Happily the vigilance of the British fleet has locked up the latter in the harbour, and thus baffled his last desperate attempt of the Irish traitor; while the pety invasion of Killala, abandoned as a miserable and forlorn hope, must be cut off—the ships by the superior naval force which is now upon the North-west coast, and the troops by the indignant valour of the Irish Loyalists.

A short time will, we trust, produce a fortunate and decisive issue to this new treason of those abandoned miscreants, who, to gratify diabolical ambition, would strew the country with carnage, might they only hope to rule amidst the desolation of Ireland?

The Dorset frigate which lately sailed from Lough Swilly in company with three others, in search of a Dutch squadron supposed to have been cruizing off the Orkneys, returned to the Lough on Tuesday last, joined by the Melampus, of 26 guns, capt Moore. The supposed Dutch squadron proved to be a number of Swedish merchantmen, homeward bound, which were waiting for a convoy, the remainder of the squadron, which sailed from Lough Swilly, is still cruizing on the northern coast of Ireland.

Lough Swilly is within a few hours sail from Killala.

It was yesterday reported that the Bishop of Killala had fallen into the hands of the French troops; but we have good reason to believe this report to be utterly untrue.

The Counties of Wicklow and Wexford are completely secured by a powerful military force.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, we hear, sets out to-morrow to take the command of the troops in the province of Connaught.

IRISH HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21.

The Earl of *Clare* presented to their Lordships "a Bill to compel Rebels to surrender and abide their trials."

The bill was read, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday.

The Earl of *Clare* presented another bill to the House, "to prevent persons transported returning to his Majesty's dominions." His Lordship stated the necessity of his bill at the present time, when persons were about to be transported by their own consent, who had not been tried and formally convicted. Tho' there were laws to prevent offenders who had been tried, found guilty and sentenced to be transported for life, from returning to his Majesty's dominions, yet such did not apply in the present case. These persons might be tried for the crimes they had acknowledged, should they return from their voluntary banishment, but witnesses might not then be living to effect that conviction, which would be the consequence of their trial at the present day.

The bill was read, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday.

The Earl of *Farnham*, with his usual attention to public justice, made some observations upon the certificates and protections granted to repentant offenders concerned in the late Rebellion, who had surrendered, acknowledged their crimes, and claimed the amnesty held out by the clemency of Government; and stated that there had been an improper observance as to the nature of the protection they afforded, in several instances. A few days ago a man had been committed to prison in the country on a charge of murder, and yet he had been liberated by an officer, because this prisoner had found means to obtain a protection.

The Earl of *Clare* rose, and delivered a very clear definition of the power and nature of protections. His Lordship shewed, that tho they saved offenders from falling instant victims in a summary way to martial law, yet it did not exonerate them from atoning to the civil law for any enormity they might have committed. The noble Earl censured the conduct of the officer who had behaved in the manner above mentioned, and thus subjected himself to a severe punishment for that improper act. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23.

The bill to prevent persons transported returning to his Majesty's dominions, was read a second time and committed for Saturday.

The bill to compel Rebels to surrender, and abide their trials, was also read a second time, and committed for Saturday.

The petition of —— Plunket, Esq. for the revival of the title of Lord Louth, which had been presented to his Majesty, and referred to the Law officers of the Crown, was ordered to be taken into consideration on Thursday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24.

This day the house again resolved into committee on the attainder bill, the right hon. Mr Curry in the chair.

Went into evidence in the case of the Petitoners on behalf of B. B. Harvey, and having gone through the same.

Heard counsellors Saurin and Fletcher, on the merits of Mr. Grogan's case, and Mr. Peter Burroughs in the case of Mr. Harvey.

The right hon. Attorney General replied to the arguments of Council, first, particularly in the case of Mr. Grogan, and concluded a very able speech of very considerable length, by moving "that the name of Cornelius Grogan continue part of the said bill."

This motion was supported by Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Solicitor, the hon. Mr. Annesly, Mr. Ogle, Lord Castlereagh, & Mr. Ormsby.

And opposed very ably by Mr. Martin, Mr. Barrington, Mr. Dobbs, and also by Mr. Knox.

'Tis impracticable for us to go into any detail on the proceedings, as the committee continued in debate, principally on the great body of evidence adduced in this case, until half past four this morning, when the committee divided,

Ayes 42 | Noes 5

The question was then put on the name of "B. B. Harvey," and carried nem con. To be reported this day (Saturday). Adjourned.

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The Cork Herald.

Or, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

Vol. I.—N°. 61.] SATURDAY—September 8, 1798. [Price, 4d.

Since our laſt arrived ONE Britiſh Packet.

FRANCE.

PARIS, AUGUST 21.

IT is affirmed that the defenſive treaty is confirmed between the Court of Vienna and that of Naples, and that the Duke of Campo Chiaro has ſigned it in quality of Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the King of the two Sicilies. And that in this the Emperor engages to furniſh 60,000 men to the King of Naples, and the King of Naples 30,000 to the Emperor.

Some letters from Rochelle aſſure us that two frigates and ſome corvettes ſailed from that port, with 1500 men and proviſions for the coaſt of Ireland. They add, that ſeveral ſhips ſailed from different ports, have cruiſed at the ſame rendezvous, and that one of them has been ſo ſucceſsful as to reach the place of its deſtination in ſafety.

AUGUST 22.

The King of Naples, after the example of Paul I. has forbidden all ſtrangers to enter his dominions.

The Court of Ruſſia has notified to the Divan that it muſt declare either for or againſt France, as Ruſſia cannot conſent to any neutrality. The report of a Ruſſian ſquadron having paſſed the Dardanelles, is renewed. It is thought that the Ruſſian force in the Black ſea conſiſts of fifteen ſhips of the line, twelve frigates, and three cutters.

AUGUST 24.

Jean Debry, the Plenipotentiary Miniſter at Raſtadt, has arrived at Paris, and has announced to the Directory, that the deputation of the Empire is determined to preſerve Ehrenbreitſtein. It is added, that the Directory immediately ſat in deliberation on the meaſure, and a pacific reſult is ſtill expected: but we are too apt to entertain opinions conformable to our wiſhes.

MADRID, AUGUST 8.

Saavedra, the Spaniſh Miniſter, is re-eſtabliſhed in his health, and has reſumed his portfolio. The Engliſh party at Madrid has regained its aſcendancy, and the Portugueze agents increaſe at Madrid, and acquire new influence.

RASTADT, AUGUST 18.

The Imperial Commiſſary, in compliance with the reiterated requeſt of the deputation of the Empire, has declared to the French Miniſter that the Deputation had adopted a formal reſolution reſpecting Ehrenbreitſtein, the purport of which is already known; but that the importance of the ſubject, conſidered in a military point of view, rendered it neceſſary for him to wait for the inſtructions of his court on this ſubject, and until he received them, he could give no deciſive explanation. He was aſked if this declaration was official? Upon his replying in the negative, the French Miniſters declared, that they could not continue the diſcuſſion on this point; and that they ſhould wait for the deputation to their laſt note.

It was therefore decreed, in the 58th ſitting of this day, that the deputation of the Empire ſhould make the following reply:

"The deputation have explained their intentions very clearly ſome time ago on the ſubject of the laſt note of the French Miniſter.—The concluſion on the ſubject of Ehrenbreitſtein is conceived in the following terms—[here follows the third article verbatim]:—But as the Imperial Committee have reſerved to themſelves the right of iſſuing the neceſſary declaration on this ſubject, the deputation are compelled to confine themſelves to inſtructing the French Miniſters of the ſituation of affairs, and to giving them an aſſurance that they have nothing more at heart than to accelerate the progreſs of the negociation."

Auguſt 20.—The French Plenipotentiary Miniſters have tranſmitted the following note to the deputation of the Empire;

"The underſigned Miniſters Plenipotentiary of the French Republic for conducting the negociation with the Germanic Empire, juſtly ſurpriſed that their note of the 12th inſtant has produced no obſervable effect; much agitated, from a regard of humanity, at the imminent danger to which the torpid ſtate of a negociation, which ought at length to be concluded, expoſes mankind, beg leave to refer to their note above cited, and require the deputation of the Empire to explain to them, immediately, categorically, and diſtinctly, as to all the points to be decided which are touched on in their notes of June and July laſt, and thoſe of a preceding date. While they give to the deputation of the Empire an additional proof, in this new inſtance, of the wiſhes and perſevering efforts of the French Government for peace, they declare to the deputation that it will remain reſponſible for the conſequences which further delays will inevitably occaſion.

Raſtadt, Aug. 20, 1798.

(Signed)

"BONNIER, JEAN DEBRY, ROBERJOT."

BERLIN, AUGUST 14.

The King has declared to Citizen Sieyes that he was anxious for nothing ſo much as to preſerve the friendſhip of the French Republic: that he ſhould attempt nothing to the injury of that friendſhip, but, ſhould he be forced into a war, he ſhould carry it on in ſuch a manner as ſhould produce either the deſtruction of France or Pruſſia.

Prince Repnin, after having made ſeveral overtures, at laſt ſaid, that the Emperor Paul the Firſt would ſend 150,000 Ruſſians to the Rhine. "Let them ſend them firſt, then," [illegible] K[illegible], "and when they are there, come and aſk me what meaſures I ſhall purſue."

Count Coblentz having made him the moſt brilliant offers in order to diſpoſe him to a new coalition, received the following anſwer: "I am in want both of ſoldiers and arms, whenever it is neceſſary for me to riſk them in a foreign cauſe. My treaſure and my army ſtill feel the ſhock which they ſuſtained on the Rhine. But let them attack me—they ſhall then ſee that I have troops without number, and treaſures beyond calculation. Till then, I ſhall remain faithful to the treaties concluded by the late King my father, and ſhall I hope, be able to keep my engagements with the French Republic."

It is conſidered as remarkable, that Lord Elgin, the Engliſh Miniſter at the Court of Pruſſia, has ſet out from Berlin for Hamburgh.

Extract of a Letter from Conſtantinople, dated 25th July.

"A circumſtance as unforeſeen as extraordinary will explain how far the public, the foreign miniſters, and the government may be deceived reſpecting the intelligence of the diſembarkation of the French at Alexandria. This circumſtance is confirmed by a Turk who eſcaped at the moment of the criſis.

"An Imperial veſſel which left Alexandria on the 30th June, and which anchored yeſterday in our port, brought official letters which announce, that on the 28th June, an Engliſh ſquadron, conſiſting of ſeven ſhips of the line and ſeven frigates and a brig, appeared in ſight of Alexandria. the inhabitants ſuppoſing them to be French, ſet themſelves immediately to diſarm all the merchant ſhips, and to tranſport the artillery which they contained to the ramparts which defended the two ports. The Engliſh Admiral, in ſpite of his flag, had conſiderable difficulty in making the batteries become ſilent, which was only effected by a flag of truce. The object for which this flag of truce was ſent, was to learn whether the city of Alexandria was favourably diſpoſed towards the plan of the French in the invaſion of Egypt, and whether it was informed of the French fleet having ſailed from Toulon? To the firſt point it was anſwered, that the people of Alexandria were reſolved to oppoſe every diſembarkation of the French troops; and as to the ſecond, the deputies of the city could give no ſort of intelligence.—The Engliſh Admiral ſet ſail on the following day, to go in purſuit of the enemy. The Journal of the voyage of the Imperial Capt. ſtates, that he met the ſame Engliſh ſquadron bearing towards the iſland of Candia."

By this authentic report, it may be ſeen, that the appearance of the Britiſh ſquadron may have given riſe to the premature news of a deſcent effected by the French, and that the obſcure and confuſed recital of the Turk who arrived at Cyprus, may be erroneous in the dates. There is, however, as yet no actual certainty that the French did not take poſſeſſion of Alexandria on the 8th of July. A knowledge of the Mediterranean, of the winds which prevail there at this time of the year, and of the courſes which the two ſquadrons held, will eaſily lead us to a concluſion of theſe points. It appears that the Engliſh have conſtantly ſailed along the coaſts of Barbary, in their way from Gibralter to Egypt. The French, on the contrary, bore, upon quitting Malta, to the North Weſt, in order to catch the winds in the Adriatic ſea; and, from the heights of the firſt Venetian iſlands, they muſt have tacked about to ſail with the wind in their ſtern for Alexandria. It follows, therefore, that the firſt having met with the eaſterly winds which prevail on the coaſt of Barbery, and the French thoſe of the North which blow from the Gulph of Venice and the Archipelago, they could never have been leſs than two degrees off one another. The Engliſh, having touched at Alexandria on the 28th June, it is eaſy to conceive the French ſhips of war, obliged to convoy near 500 ſhips and expoſed to calms, might not have reached Egypt at that time. It is alſo eaſily to be ſuppoſed that the Engliſh Admiral who, in order to gain Rhodes, could not manœuvre in any other manner than by bearing for Caramania, muſt have avoided the French ſquadron which was approaching Egypt, as he receded from it. So that the non-appearance of the French at Alexandria until the 28th of June, on which day the Imperial veſſel ſailed from that port, by no means deſtroyed the probability of the French having diſembarked on the 8th of July, as the Imperial veſſel being deſtined for Conſtantinople, ſailed on the ſame tack as the Engliſh.

Whatever truth there may be in theſe conjectures, the intelligence has certainly cauſed a great fermintation in this place; and the moſt unfortunate conſequences would have reſulted from it from the French, if the police had not redoubled their activity. In ſpite, however, of their vigilence, ſome perſons who wore the tri-coloured cockade were inſulted. A merchant of the name of Lefebure has diſappeared, and it is ſuſpected that he has either been aſſaſſinated or drowned. Citizen Ruffin, the Charge d'Affaires of the French Republic, has been ſeveral times in the night called before the V[illegible]. It appears that the Porte is diſpoſed to adopt great meaſures. The miniſter ſhews a ſurpriſing activity—the members of the Council aſſemble night and day. Lately there was a general Divan at the Porte. The orders which are iſſued announce a great deſign.—*(Extract from the Frankfort Gazette.)*

LONDON.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31.

A French paper of the 26th inſt. entitled Le Clef du Cabinet received in town yeſterday has the following important detail, which we can ſay obtains very general belief in the higheſt and beſt informed circles:

The article is dated from Frankfort, and ſtates, that by advices from Trieſte, and likewiſe from another port in Italy, an account had been received of an action having taken place between the Engliſh and French fleets in the Mediterranean. The circumſtances, which are particularly detailed, are as follows:

"On the 17th Meſſidor (July 5th), the hoſtile fleets met in the morning. A very cloſe and warm engagement enſued, which laſted the whole day, and ended at night without victory having been declared on either ſide. The two following days, the 6th and 7th of July, were calm, and the fleets lay in [illegible] repairing their damages. On the 8th the Engliſh fleet being favoured by an eaſterly wind, ſucceeded in cutting off eight French ſhips of the line, with which a very cloſe and deſperate action immediately took place.—It ended, however, by victory declaring in favour of the former, the whole eight ſhips being taken or ſunk.

"The action was extremely bloody on both ſides; the crew of the L'Orient (Buonaparte's ſhip) having been repeatedly reinforced by drafts from the other ſhips which were not ſo cloſely engaged. The L'Orient at laſt ſunk, as well as Sir Horatio Nelſon's ſhip (the Vanguard.) The Britiſh Admiral, who was badly wounded, was removed on board the Culloden, where he had the ſatisfaction of receiving Buonaparte and his whole Etat-Major, about two hours before he, Sir Horatio, died of his wounds."

Such is the detail of this article in Le Clef du Cabinet, to which, as we have already obſerved, great credit is attached here, and which ſeems to be too circumſtantial to be wholly the fiction of a French Editor, for which he would be liable to pay the forfeit of his life. We leave it to our readers, however, to form their own opinions and concluſions."

The article likewiſe ſtates the Engliſh force very correctly—Twelve 74 gun ſhips, one 64, and a 50, beſides frigates.

[The Star has alſo an article to the ſame effect as the above, for which it quotes the authority of a Deux-ponts Gazette. In Paris they affect not to believe this news, but the Editor of the Star juſtly remarks, that the French muſt be as unwilling to afford credit to accounts ſtating their defeat, as we ſhould be to admit the loſs on our ſide.]

In conſequence of the appearance of the French in Ireland, the South Devon, the Dorſet, and Lancaſhire regiments of Militia, are to embark immediately for that kingdom.

The 44th, 43th, and 58th regiments of infantry, now at Portſmouth, are under orders for Gibraltar, and expect very ſpeedily to embark.

We yeſterday evening received, by expreſs, the Paris papers to the 29th inſt.

The Pariſians have at length received intelligence of the arrival of Buonaparte at Alexandria. No official information of this fact has yet been publiſhed, nor are any additional circumſtances known at Paris reſpecting the deſtination of the expedition. An article in Frankfort paper, copied into the L'Echo de la Republique Francoiſe of the 28th inſt, contains an account of ſeven ſhips of the line, ſeven frigates, and a brig, part of Admiral Nelſon's ſquadron, having, from the courſe which the Admiral ſteered, reached Alexandria on the 28th of June, ten days before the ſquadrom of Buonaparte arrived at that port, and not meeting with the French fleet there, put again to ſea. This intelligence is ſtated in a letter from Conſtantinople, and is ſaid to have been brought there by an Imperial veſſel which left Alexandria on the 30th of June, and which was the bearer of official diſpatches on the ſubject. This intelligence, we underſtand, is confirmed by diſpatches which have been received by the Eaſt India Company.—The Imperial veſſel which brought it, ſailed from Alexandria on the 30th of June, and afterwards ſaw the ſame Engliſh ſquadron bearing towards Candia.

We are concerned to find in theſe Journals an official account of the loſs of his Majeſty's frigate, L'Aigle, of 38 guns Capt. Tyler, on the Iſle of Planes in the Mediterranean, as it was on its voyage to join Admiral Nelſon's ſquadron. The veſſel was burnt by order of the Captain, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy, and the crew, of whom it does not appear that any were loſt, were carried, we do not learn in what manner into Tunis.

The proceedings at Raſtadt are certainly drawing near to a criſis. The article of the lateſt date from the Congreſs is that of the 20th inſtant, which contains a note from the French Plenipotentiaries, in which, in reply to a dilatory note from the Deputation of the Empire, they require an immediate, a categoric, and a diſtinct explanation as to all the points in conteſt.

The Ami des Lois ſays, "within theſe few days three frigates have ſailed from Rochfort, with 1500 troops, upon an expedition dear to the Friends of Liberty. Seven more are to be diſpatched from ſeveral points.

The frigates here mentioned, are obviouſly thoſe which were in Killala Bay. In more than one place in theſe Journals, it will be ſeen from the extracts in our ſubſequent columns, that preparations are announced againſt this country and its dependencies, and the ſquadron which has juſt landed its troops in Ireland, is to be followed by ſuch other ſmall detachments as can avoid the vigilance of our fleets.

An order of the Executive Directory gives permiſſion to General Coote and Major England to return home for three months on their parole.

IRISH HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, SEPT. 3.

The houſe in Committee on the Attainder bill, the Earl of Athlone in the chair.

Evidence was heard at the bar to prove the treaſon of Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

Meſſrs. Fletcher and Curran appeared as Counſel for the family of Lord Edward.

Mr. Curran began to ſpeak againſt the principle and policy of bills of attainder in general.

Lord Chancellor declared that he would take the ſenſe of the houſe on this ſubject. To ſuffer Counſel at the bar to diſcuſs the principle of any meaſure of State policy, was, in his mind, to ſurrender the deliberative faculties of that houſe into their hands. Counſel were permitted at the bar to ſhew that their clients would be oppreſſed or injured by the operations of the bill, but it was not their province to controvert the general principle upon which it was founded.

The counſel then replied, that there were but two points upon which they could argue—firſt, the guilt of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, which they could have no evidence to diſprove; and ſecondly, the hardſhip of puniſhing his family, which muſt involve in it the diſcuſſion of the general principle.

Lord Chan. then moved the committee to adjourn; which was done.

His Lordſhip then moved, "that the counſel be acquainted that they may argue the particular caſe of their client, but are not to be allowed to controvert the general principle of the bill."

This motion paſſed *nem. con.*

The Committee being reſumed, the Counſel were acquainted with this reſolution.

[illegible] they could not controvert by evidence the guilt of Lord Edward, and could not argue the particular caſe of his family without involving the general principle they would not proceed.

This bill was then read and agreed to.

On reading the preamble,

Lord Yelverton moved an amendment—after the name of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, to add, "killed in reſiſting the officers of juſtice;" and after the names of Grogan and Harvey, "executed during the rebellion by martial law."

Lord Dillon ſaid there was a greater number of precedents of bills of attainder, not one of which ſpecified the particular circumſtances of the perſons attainted, but merely in general terms, that ſuch perſons had died, or had been ſlain in rebellion, or had been executed by martial law, or otherwiſe. And he profeſſed he had very little inclination to pay any particular reſpect to the memory of a traitor by whoſe crimes ſo many widows and orphans had been made, and ſo many unfortunate perſons reduced to the loweſt miſery.

Lord Yelverton ſaid that no peer in that Houſe felt more ſtrongly than himſelf the atro-

city of the late rebellion, the object of which had been to ſeparate two countries whom God and Nature had joined together, and whoſe mutual ſecurity and mutual happineſs depended each on the other;—a rebellion, whoſe cruelties had diſhonoured the national character, and fixed a ſtain upon the name of Iriſhmen. The Noble Viſcount had produced precedents which ſerved to ſupport the amendment—for all that he deſired was that the fact ſhould be mentioned whether the perſons attained had been executed by martial law, or died during the rebellion. It had been mentioned to him that there was ſome doubt as to whether Lord Edward did not die a natural death. If this were the fact, he wiſhed it might be ſo ſtated. As to the caſe of Grogan and Harvey, no doubt could be entertained that they had been executed by martial law.

The Earl of Enniſkillen ſaid, if it was deſired to inſert the truth reſpecting thoſe perſons in the bill, the whole truth ought to be told, and he would ſuggeſt that the words "*having died Rebels*" ſhould be added, let them have been killed how they might.

Lord Yelverton declared that he did by no means intend to aſſert the innocence of the objects of this bill, or to extenuate the atrocity of the late rebellion—but let that rebellion have been ever ſo atrocious, and thoſe perſons ever ſo guilty, he thought the bill unjuſt in its principles and proviſions. He had no objection to inſert the word "*Rebels*," but he conceived that charge was included in the more comprehenſive crime of high treaſon.

The Lord Chancellor mentioned that Lord Edward Fitzgerald had been arreſted on the 19th of May, and died on the 4th of June following—during the whole of the time he was ſo ill as to render it impoſſible without inſtant danger of his life, to remove him from Newgate, although it was the earneſt deſire of Government to have him removed to Kilmainham, for the ſake of better accommodation and greater ſecurity. The Surgeon, General and Lord Edward's own ſurgeon [Lindſay] concurred in their examination before the Privy Council in declaring the danger of a removal: for ſome days he ſeemed to recover, until having taken a ſudden turn he died very unexpectedly of water on his cheſt, in the morning of the 4th of June. He well remembered it, for a ſhort time before the death took place, he [the Chancellor] was witneſs to one of the moſt painful and melancholy ſcenes he had ever experienced. If it was thought neceſſary therefore to recite the fact, it would be right to do ſo as nearly as poſſible; and he would ſuggeſt an amendment, ſtating, that "Lord Edward Fitzgerald had died before he could be brought to trial and attainted for his treaſons."—This amendment was agreed to.

An amendment was alſo made, ſtating, "Grogan and Harvey to have been executed by martial law." The bill was then agreed to.—Ordered to be reported to morrow.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

The Speaker having taken the Chair.—

Mr. Barrington roſe and ſaid, that as the committal of the loyaliſt Compenſation Bill was the leading order of the day, he believed the preſent order of the day, he believed the preſent was the proper time to move that the Committee on that bill be empowered to receive a clauſe or clauſes, the nature of which he ſhould now explain.

It has already been obſerved by the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny would be neceſſary on the nature of the claims to be brought forward and that upon a compariſon of the ſum of thoſe claims, with the abilities of the country under its preſent circumſtances, the Houſe muſt ultimately decide whether it would go any length at all on the meaſure, from which no doubt, it would be in a very great meaſure diſcouraged, if the ſum of claims ſhould be too enormous. In order, therefore, to give the meaſure juſt and due effect, he thought it would be neceſſary to define ſpecifically in the bill what claſs of claimants were deſerving of national conſideration—and what claſs not—and by an arrangement of this kind much time and trouble would be ſaved to their Commiſſioners appointed by this bill, in the tedious inveſtigati[illegible] and it ultimately neceſſary to reject. The arrangement which he recommended would appear to the Houſe the more indiſpenſably neceſſary, when it ſhould be known that perſons who acted in open rebellion, were preparing at this moment to bring forward their claims of recompence for loſſes ſuſtained by their own immediate acts. He had taken particular pains to enquire into this ſubject, and knew that perſons for inſtance who had reſided in the town of Enniſcorthy, and who actually ſet fire to their own houſes when the Rebels entered the town—and this a great diſtance from the part to which the Rebels had penetrated—and for the deſtruction thus inflicted on their property by their own hands, they were now preparing their claims for recompenſe under the preſent bill. The perſons, therefore, whom only he could think deſerving of the relief propoſed, were firſt thoſe who during the late rebellion had taken an active and loyal part in endeavouring to put down the rebellion, and protect the property of themſelves and their neighbours. Thoſe who form perſonal inability might [illegible] arms, b[illegible] who could know [illegible] what [illegible] of their country, and the protection of property.

The claſſes whom he thought ought to be excluded from any relief, were thoſe who, deſtitute of the ſpirit, the patriotiſm and the loyalty to ſtand by their property, their fellow-ſubjects, and their country, but fled to another kingdom until the ſtorm ſubſided. There was alſo another claſs of the perſons whom it would be for the wiſdom of the Houſe to decide how far they ought in this caſe to come under the conſideration of Parliamentary benevolence. He meant the abſentee proprietors of eſtates in this kingdom, whoſe non-reſidence amongſt the principal cauſes of rebellion. Such men certainly had no claim upon the nation for recompenſe—when they neither thought their property worth their preſence, or proweſs in its defence.

Mr. Barrington read the ſeveral motions which it was his intention to ſubmit to the committee on the forgoing points, and his motion with reſpect to abſentees went only to ſuch as had not contributed to the voluntary ſubſcriptions for national defence previous to a certain day paſt.

The Right Hon the Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, the Hon. Member would find a great part of his objects already anticipated in the bill, and might, if he pleaſed, have the remainder anſwered by moving amendment in the report of the bill. With reſpect to that part of his propoſition which related to abſentees, he would ſubmit to the Honourable Gentleman, whether it was not attempting to adopt by a ſide-wind a principle which the Houſe had already and repeated rejected.

The order of the day for committing the bill was poſtponed till to-morrow—and the Houſe reſolved into Committee on the Wide-ſtreet and Coach-tax bills—the Rt. Hon. Mr. Corry in the Chair.

On reading that clauſe which goes to impoſe on additional ſhilling per ton payable to the Wide-ſtreet Commiſſioners, upon all coals imported into Dublin, for the purpoſe of opening the ſouthern avenue from College-green to Carliſle-bridge.

Mr. Barrington roſe to give the clauſe his moſt decided negative. He conſidered the tax as highly impolitic at this time—becauſe it went to a taxation of a neceſſary of life, and would of courſe bear moſt oppreſſively on the citizens of Dublin, and more eſpecially on the lower orders, who were utterly unable to bear it. It was a tax on the very principal one of thoſe few comforts allotted for the enjoyment of the poor—it was a tax that would heavily operate on manufacturers—it was a tax utterly unpopular with every claſs of the community, high and low—and therefore he would appeal to the good ſenſe of the Right Hon. Gentleman, whether a tax of that deſcription could be prudently brought forward, at a moment like the preſent, when the Houſe was taking every meaſure to conciliate the popular mind, and when the utmoſt exertions of finance in every other direction would be indiſpenſable to the neceſſaries of the State; for independent of the immenſe expence in the military department for national defence, was it recollected to what an enormous expence the Houſe was at this moment about to pledge the nation—for compenſation to the loyaliſts injured by the rebellion.

Sir J. Blaquire alſo warmly oppoſed the tax, which he thought a bad one, beſides that it would produce a great deal more money than was wanted for the purpoſe propoſed.—He complained of the immenſe ſums already laviſhed by the Wide-ſtreet Commiſſioners, upon whims and caparices of their own—while objects of real utility to the public were neglected. The original duty of one ſhilling per ton on coals had been voted, for the purpoſe of widening ſtreets, and what enormous ſums had been laviſhed in purpoſes entirely uſeleſs. The ſtraightening of Abbey-ſtreet, for inſtance, beſides the 7000l. a year to be produced by the preſent tax, would be at leaſt 3000 more than the eſtimate. He ſhould, therefore, be glad to know what the Wide-ſtreet Commiſſioners meant to do with that ſum.

The Right Hon. Mr. Beresford roſe to inform his right hon. friend, that the whims and fancies in which ſuch enormous ſums had been expended by the Board of Wide-ſtreets, were not the whims or fancies of that board, but of Parliament. Under whoſe ſpecific directions they proceeded in every inſtance—And in anſwer to the ſtatement that the tax now propoſed would produce a ſurplus over the eſtimate—he clearly ſhewed that what with the annuity payable to the College and the Biſhop of Raphoe, for the grounds to be purchaſed of them, namely 1700 a year—and the intereſt upon the ſum to be borrowed, the real ſum neceſſary would be 7420l.

The Right Hon. Mr. Speaker ſupported the ſtatement of Mr. Beresford, by ſhewing the original coal tax of one ſhilling per ton, was appropriated for the widening of Dame-ſtreet—and the Board was prohibited from appropriating a ſhilling of it to any other purpoſe. The completion of this buſineſs left them 25,000l. in debt, and for this and other purpoſes they were allowed to borrow on debenture 100,000l. out of which they were required by Parliament to open the avenue between Rutland ſquare and the Barley Fields—the communication between Summer-hill and Mountjoy ſquare—James's-gate and ſome others.—The ſurplus of the tax over and above the ſum borrowed, formed a ſinking fund for buying in part of the debenture every year, and thus ſink the debt—when the [illegible] would ceaſe. He thought it neceſſary to ſet Gentlemen right, by ſhewing that the Wide-ſtreet board had acted ſtrictly by the directions of Parliament—and that every ſhilling granted them was appropriated to particular purpoſes, ſpecified in the bills under which it was granted.

Sir J. Blaquiere renewed his ſtrenuous oppoſition to the tax, which he objected to as local, and thought it would be leſs oppreſſive to repay it at once out of the general fund of the nation—but at all events he would propoſe a much more eligible tax—which inſtead of oppreſſing the induſtrious poor would go to the benefit of morals, by an additional check on vice. It was an impoſition of 3l. additional on ſpirit licenſes, which would produce at leaſt 5000l. in Dublin alone.

Sir H. Cavendiſh ſupported the tax.

Mr. Vandeleur oppoſed the tax principally on the ſame grounds with Mr. Barrington.—He ſaid it would this year, eſpecially when the poor of Dublin were already too much diſtreſſed, it would be particularly oppreſſive on them; as owing to the diſturbances of the country, turf on the bog of Allen, which annually furniſhed a great part of the fuel of the poor, by means of the canal, was not cut—and conſequently coals would bear an higher price than uſual.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Ogle very ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the tax. He ſaid he always underſtood it to be a principle of finance to bear lightly on the neceſſaries of life—and confine taxation as much as poſſible to luxuries—but the preſent tax would in his mind directly run counter to that principle. Fire was the greateſt comfort of the poor man, and that, next to food, with which he could leaſt diſpenſe. It was his inclination and his wiſh to ſupport any meaſure that could tend to the eſtabliſhment of the capital, or its proſperity—but he could not aſſent to the means propoſed by the clauſe.

After ſome further converſation, the queſtion being put, the committee divided, but there not being forty members, the Houſe reſumed, and adjourned to next day.

DUBLIN, SEPTEMBER 5.

FROM THE SLIGO JOURNAL.

Friday, Auguſt 31.

"REBELLION, we have to regret, in common with every honeſt, induſtrious and loyal character, has at length reared its deſtructive head in this (our recent quiet and happy) Province. As yet, however, thanks to an all-protecting Providence, we of this town and neighbourhood, have only experienced its diſtant cry—near enough, however, to warn us of the impending danger, and alarming enough to rouſe the moſt liſtneſs to action, to call forth all our energies and the exerciſe of all our wiſdom: Let us then not deſpair as men without hope; but let all that is loyal and true of heart, unite in the common and ſocial cauſe of ſelf-preſervation: let all take warning from the ravages of rebellion in the deſolated counties of Leinſter, to keep from our doors the inſidious foe; and without inveſtigating how great and glorioufly happy this kingdom might have been, had her people never liſtned to have been ſo deceived, to have been ſo beguiled out of their beſt underſtandings by the blaſted, the accurſed united aſſociation: let us but for a moment reflect upon what we ourſelves were but one fortnight ſince—our markets reſorted to from every quarter—ſafety in our roads—peace and ſecurity within our dwellings—our harveſt holding forth the moſt promiſing, the moſt abundant proſpects. Such and more, but was juſt now the happy, the enviable ſituation of this quarter of the kingdom, of this country in particular; and much, under God, of all this may ſtill be ours, if we have the wiſdom, the virtue, the reſolution of joining heart and hand with our ſoldiery, with our yeomanry, and with each other in the preſervation of peace and good order among ourſelves, in circumventing the enemies of that peace, no matter whom they are—and in giving, unequivocally giving every ſupport to that Government whoſe mild and lenient diſpoſition is become the ſport of villians—of Frenchmen and of Rebels! But a ſcourge, a mighty ſcourge is preparing for them—and ſoon, very ſoon will they have cauſe to lament their baſeneſs, ingratitude and perfidy!—And may all, to whom this ſpontaneous Addreſs ſhall come, take the well meant warning and ſhun the threatened calamity.

"We ſhall now proceed in giving to our readers, whatever has occurred on the intereſting ſubject, from the time the French appeared upon our coaſts, and ſhall be as careful in our ſelection at the preſent order of things and the ſtate of the neighbourhood would admit. The French troops, who have ſo daringly landed on our coaſt are likely to make but a weak and impotent effort at the grand object they had in contemplation—Under a conviction of the certain diſaffection of our people, they have conſigned above one thouſand of their countrymen to unavoidable deſtruction—They have landed in a part of the kingdom badly protected by troops, and our Generals are abſolutely indulging them in their wild career, that their defeat and the certain annihiliation of our unhappy countrymen who have been ſo far miſled as to join their ranks, may be an eternal leſſon hereafter to the giddy and diſaffected.

"Lord Cornwallis arrived in Athlone on Wedneſday night—his force when concentrated will amount to about 22,000 effective men; our regular army have proved loyal to a man, our yeomanry have ſet up, and abſolutely ſworn to the Motto of "*Death* or *Glory*." Under theſe circumſtances what have we to fear from what is in reality no more than one French Regiment and a wild undiſciplined Iriſh mob? The day is at hand when the Iriſh Rebel will lament his want of allegience, and his neglect of that clemency which the Government of this kingdom in the late unhappy deluſion ſo mercifully offered—that mercy which has been hitherto offered, will be naturally withdrawn, and they muſt with the raſh and preſumptuous Frenchmen who have cunningly led them into the ſnare, ſuffer the dreadful puniſhment that awaits them.

"The following inſtance of their depravity and tricks is worth inſertion:

"In the late engagement at Caſtlebar with General Hutchinſon, they forced our deluded countrymen in front of the battle, and abſolutely obliged them to ſuſtain the attack of the King's troops; a dreadful carnage amongſt the Rebels was the conſequence, which they, ſheltered by the body in front, did not loſe above 100 men; this, however, has weakened the peaſantry, and they are now deſerting them.

"Our laſt accounts left them in poſſeſſion of Caſtlebar, from which place they manifeſted a diſpoſition to retreat; that alternative however is effectually deſtroyed by the arrival of an Engliſh ſquadron on the coaſt.

"Three French frigates, the Concordie, Francoiſe and Meduſa, as announced in the Plymouth diſpatch of the 14th inſt. arrived on Wedneſday the 22d, in the Bay of Killala, & took a boat in which two gentlemen were out pleaſuring, and a brig from Sligo, bound to Poolagheny, and with theſe two landed their men, &c. The brig they kept as a ſtore-ſhip, the boat they gave back to one of the gentlemen, the owner, giving his liberty on parole, the other they detained as a priſoner.

"On landing about 400 of their men, they proceeded and made an eaſy conqueſt of Killala, making ſeveral of the firſt people, and a very ſmall detachment of the Prince of Wales' Fencibles quartered there, priſoners.

"On the 23d they attacked the town of Ballina, but were repulſed by Major Karr, at the head of a detachment of the Carabineers; the place not being found tenable, the Carabineers, with the Major, retired unmoleſted to Caſtlebar. The French and Rebel army took poſſeſſion of Ballina alſo.

"Theſe ſudden and eaſy obtained ſucceſſes, enabled theſe new comers, among whom there were ſome who ſpoke Engliſh well, to avail themſelves of the diſpoſitions and credulity of the natives, and with an encreaſed army they puſhed on Monday for Caſtlebar, which they at length carried againſt the ſmall force which had been placed there to defend it, leaving upwards of 600 of theſe wretched natives—thoſe Rebels to their King and the peace of the country—dead upon the ſpot.—We wiſh to leave to the brave and experienced Generals commanding on the occaſion, the merits of ſetting forth the conduct of the officers and men engaged in the defence of Caſtlebar, but we have heard of many correſponding accounts of the ſignal bravery and magnanimity of Lieutenant Ouſly, commanding a detachment of the Prince of Wales's Fencibles, that we muſt not refuſe the impulſe of ſaying thus much of it.—A number of the Attorney's Corps of Cavalry happening to be in this country, attached themſelves to the firſt Fermanagh Troop, commanded by Lord Cole, and with a noble and enthuſiaſtic ſpirit have volunteered againſt the enemy, and other gentlemen have done the like in different Corps."

Two o'Clock, P. M.—"We ſtop the preſs to announce the arrival of a letter from Belfaſt to a gentleman in this town, purporting that two 44 gun ſhips and one frigate, the convoy of a fleet of 32 merchantmen that arrived there on the 26th inſt. having received information of a landing of a party of the French near this place, immediately put to ſea and ſtood round for this Port."

ANOTHER EXPRESS.

"We alſo hear on undoubted authority, that a party of the cutter's crew who landed at our Quay on Wedneſday morning laſt, have ſince entered the Port of Killala, and cut out a brig and ſloop that lay there, which the enemy uſed as ſtore-ſhips, and which contained arms, ammunition and cloathing to a conſiderable amount."

THE CORK HERALD.

This Morning arrived ONE Engliſh Mail.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

FROM THE SUN.

We yeſterday preſented a detail of the public reſpecting the fleets in the Mediterranean, which very much engroſſed the general intention, and made an impreſſion very favourable to the belief that an action has taken place between the hoſtile fleets, the reſult of which has been highly glorious to the Britiſh flag. Feeling it to be our duty to give every poſſible ſatisfaction to the public upon this intereſting topic, we now preſent a literal tranſlation of the article in the French Journal, the ſubſtance and leading features of which we yeſterday communicated.

Extract of a letter from Straſburgh, of the 20th Auguſt.

"Notwithſtanding the ſtrong reaſons which there are to conſider the arrival of Buonaparte in Alexandria as certain, and in ſpite of the intelligence which was received of it at Vienna on the 8th Auguſt, by diſcpatches from Conſtantinople, the enemies of France will circulate with ſucceſs in a great part of Germany and Italy, accounts of a pretended engagement between Admiral Nelſon's ſquadron and the French fleet. We have before our eyes three of thoſe lying Bulletins, one of them dated Leghorn, on the 3d of Auguſt;

one of them at Trieste, on the same day; and a third on the 15th of August. The second of these is remarkable, from the positive terms in which it is told. "The following (it says) is an exact relation of the naval combat between the French and English fleets on the evening of the 5th of July; the English Admiral overtook the French, whose squadron consisted of 17 ships, while Admiral Nelson had no more than 13 ships. The combat took place between the advanced force of the English squadron and the rear force of the French, but without any result.

"On the 5th and 6th the weather was calm, but on 7th Adm. Nelson, favoured by an easterly wind, broke the line of the French, and cut off eight rate teen (one of which was the Admiral's ship, L'Orient, of 120 guns) and after one of the most terrible and bloody engagements, they at last time the power of the English; but the latter lost their Admiral (Nelson) who, nevertheless, six times before he died of his wounds, received Gen. Buonaparte on board his ship, with all his Etat Major Staff. The two Admiral's ships [illegible] to their having been [illegible] during the battle, so much so, that each of them was obliged several times to replace the men which he had lost, by those of other ships which had not suffered so much as the Admiral's ship.

"It will be seen that no circumstance is wanting to the probability of this relation.—The Journalist of Vienna goes still further: he says, that the English, after a naval engagement, took possession of the Island of Cerigo, and were blockading Malta, where a counter-revolution had broken out. He even assigns a reason for the fatal result of the engagement—it was owing, he says, to the number of strangers which was on board the French squadron.

"It is fortunate for the Directory, that they have such well-informed correspondents, and who inform them so exactly of whatever interests them, and of circumstances of which they would be otherwise ignorant. These stories have, besides, other advantages: they amuse the indolent in France, and they produce a few good nights sleep to the enemies of France."

The dates of the letters from Leghorn and Trieste are later than any which we have received from those places, and the circumstances which those letters state, have been already partially announced in letters from other parts of the Continent, brought by the last Hambourg Mail. The article is correct in the statement of the English force, and is very circumstantial. It is not inconsistent with the accounts of Admiral Nelson having arrived at Alexandria, as that event happened on the 28th of June, and the reported engagement is stated to have taken place on the 5th of July. We leave all the circumstances however to the consideration and decision of our readers, unwilling to raise a greater degree of expectation than the nature of the information which we convey may seem to justify.

Extract of a letter from Cawsand Bay, Aug 30.

"This morning arrived here and came to an anchor, the Captain of 74 guns, captain Aylmer, a few minutes only, previous to the execution of *Bartholomew Duff, Laurence Bulkely, Michael Butter, John Dimond, James Mason,* and *William Cotton,* six United Irishmen, and Mutineers of the Cæsar, on board which ship at half past eleven they were hung. Nor I believe, although one persisted in his innocence, did a single one receive or claim the least commiseration from the numerous assemblage of spectators, on shore and in boats, as well as those of the several ships, which were moored and armed on the occasion; the gun boats being at the same time moored around her. A number of soldiers and others occupied the neighbouring hills; on one of which, where a considerable camp is formed, it was expected the men would under arms have been drawn out, to add to the solemnity of the scene. The Captain left Lord Bridport's Fleet on Monday."

At Caermarthen Assizes, John Williams of St. Cleat's, in that County, was, after a trial of seven hours, convicted of the wilful murder of his own father, and has been executed for the same. At the place of execution he appeared penitent, and acknowledged the justness of his sentence; and added that jealousy was the only motive which induced him to commit the horrid crime for which he suffered, saying that the deceased had been criminally connected with his wife!

DUBLIN.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 6.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

DUBLIN CASTLE, *Sept.* 5, 1798,
10 o'clock P. M.

Advices have been received this evening from Head-Quarters of the Lord Lieutenant, near Holymount, which state that the enemy on the approach of his Excellency's army had retreated early yesterday morning from Castlebar towards Foxford—His Excellency was taking every measure to observe their motions, and bring them to action.

No intelligence of any importance has been yet received from the Lord Lieutenant's army—On Tuesday morning his Excellency had advanced close to Castlebar, while his operations were seconded by movements of the army under Gen. Taylor, in the co. Roscommon, and that under Gen. Knox, who fortunately arrived on Sunday evening in Galway bay with a large detachment of English troops which had embarked at Portsmouth for the West Indies, but had with an happy promptitude been countermanded and ordered to the west of Ireland.

A report prevailed in town yesterday, that the militia had risen again in revolt, in the neighbourhood of Blessington, in the county of Wicklow, and had an engagement with the yeomanry in that quarter. Similar reports were afloat respecting the county of Meath—but we trust they had no foundation in fact, and the people will not abuse the mercy that spared, when it might have destroyed them.

From the county of Carlow we have the satisfactory account, that a complete return of tranquillity prevails, and that a fine and plentiful harvest occupies the industry of the people; and in like manner we hear of the county of Wexford, where every sentiment of revolt seems to be extinguished, and where the name of Cornwallis is deified; such, thank Heaven! have been the blessed effects of mercy [illegible].

On [illegible], a man of the name of [illegible] who had been active in the late rebellion, and who had not availed himself of the mercy of Government, was taken up by the Attorney's Cavalry, and lodged with the Exchange guard.

On Tuesday evening, in consequence of orders issued by General Craig, the several yeomanry corps of this city paraded at 6 o'clock furnished with a large provision of ball cartridge; the posts at the different Canal bridges were strengthened, and the infantry guards doubled: after which the remainder of the infantry were dismissed, with directions to parade at six o'clock on the morning following. Strong parties of cavalry continued during the night and morning to patrole the out lets of the city and the roads leading from the different parts of the country; and the infantry having re-assembled at six o'clock yesterday morning, remained under arms for a few hours, when no ground of alarm appearing, they were dismissed with an intimation to hold themselves in readiness.

We learn that these precautions were adopted in consequence of several concurrant informations received from different parts of the country of an intended attack upon this city by the desperate remnant of the Rebel party. If we can suppose that there were any of those wretches sufficiently mad to design, and numerous to undertake such a project, we may congratulate ourselves once more in having been protected even from an attempt by the prudence of our Government and the zeal of our Yeomanry.

The Connaught Circuit, which was to have commenced at Roscommon the 15th, and the Munster Circuit, which was appointed for the 30th ult. at Ennis, have, we understand, been adjourned for an uncertain time, on account of the present state of the country. *D. J.*

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE
DISTRIBUTION of the BRITISH NAVAL FORCE,

TO THE FIRST INST.

Exclusive of the Hired Armed vessels, which are chiefly employed in protecting the coasting of Great Britain.

	Line.	50s.	Frig	Sps.	Tot.
In port and fitting	28	6	45	135	208
Guard ships, hospital ship & prison ships at the several ports.	28	3	4	0	35
In the English and Irish Channels.	22	1	41	63	127
In the Downs & N. Seas	13	5	16	35	69
At the West India islands and on the passage	3	1	25	31	60
At Jamaica	7	1	9	13	30
In America and at Newfoundland.	4	1	17	0	22
Cape of G. H. East Indies, and on the passage	9	4	14	14	41
Coast of Africa	0	0	2	1	3
Gibraltar and Mediterranean	33	1	15	11	60
Total in commission	141	23	182	309	655
Receiving ship	9	1	5	0	15
Serviceable and repairing for service	2	0	2	1	5
In ordinary	21	1	25	35	82
Building	15	2	10	2	29
Total	188	27	224	347	786

CORK.

The following Extract of a Letter, dated Dublin, Sept. 6th, was received this Morning by a Gentleman in Cork.

"An account has been received this day, that the Rebels and French retreated so precipitately, that they left behind them 15 barrels of Gun powder and 300 Firelocks; they point towards Sligo, but from the position of our troops, it is imagined they must be cut off—The Rebels are deserting them; Col. Crawford is detached with a light corps in their rear."

We have the best authority in stating, that, early on Thursday morning OLIVER BOND expired in Newgate. He had been actively employed the night before playing rackets in the court of the prison, and on examination, the Surgeons pronounced, that he died of an apoplexy. "*Thus ends his strange eventful history.*"

We are happy to hear that several bodies of rebels, which had the temerity to assemble in the counties of Longford, Westmeath and Wexford, have been all completely routed by our gallant Yeomanry.

MR. GRATTAN.

This Gentleman whom the warm sentiments of Irish Generosity raised to opulence and honour, has well repaid the benevolence of Public Partiality—His name now stands enrolled among those of *Bond's O'Connor's and O'Quigley's*!!! The Report of the Secret Committee of the House of Lords, contains a melancholy document of the disgrace and peril to which a wild and monstrous ambition can prevent the highest endowments of intellect.

The following is an Extract from the Examination of John Hughes before the Secret Committee of the House of Lords.

Nelson took witness in Mr. Sweetman's carriage to Mr. *Grattan's*, when they got there *Nelson* told him he had something to say to Mr. *Grattan* in private, and desired him to take a walk in the demense, *Nelson* however first introduced witness to Mr. *Grattan*, and Mr. G. ordered his servant to attend to shew him the grounds, witness returned in about half an hour and went into Mr. Grattan's library, Nelson and G. were there together, Grattan asked a variety of questions touching the state of the county, of the North, how many families had been driven out, and how many houses burned by the *Government* or the *Orangemen*? Grattan said he supposed he was an *United Irishman*—Witness said he was—Grattan asked how many U. I. were in the province?—He said about 126,000—G. asked how many Orange men there were?—He said about 12,000—Witness afterwards asked Nelson what had passed between G. and him, Nelson said he had gone down to G. to ask him whether he would come forward, and that he had SWORN him—and that G. promised to meet him in Dublin before next Tuesday.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS,

(CONTINUED)

FROM OUR PAPER OF WEDNESDAY.

Our letters from America come down to the 5th of June, from Charlestown, and to the 23d from New York. The public spirit of the United Provinces seems to be rouzed; the conduct of the French is generally spoken of in terms of reprobation; and addresses flow in from all parts, expressive of the determination of the people to defend their rights and independence against the unjust and tyrannical proceedings of France. At an assembly of "the young men of Charlestown," held on the 15th of June, one of the most argumentative and energetic speeches we ever read, was delivered by a Mr. G. Turnbull, in support of an amendment which he proposed to the address to the President, expressing "*the marked indignation*" of the meeting, at "the conduct of the French Republic, towards those distinguished citizens who had been sent to them for the purpose of accommodating the differences now subsisting between them." In this speech, he went over the ground of the dispute between Great Britain and America, which is now happily settled, and that between France and that country, which still subsists; and he shewed, in the most clear and forcible manner, that no kind of compensation could drawn between the motives that influenced the conduct of England, and the pretext alledged to by the Republic of France. The latter was a favoured nation in America; the former was not. The former had solid grounds of complaint against America; the latter had none. The former made ready reparation for real injuries; the latter added insult to injury. We lament exceedingly, that our limits prevent us from giving, at present, the whole of this excellent speech; which reflects infinite credit both on the feelings and the talents of the youthful orator.

By the dispatches received by the president of the United States from Mr. Gerry, the American Envoy, at Paris, it appears that Citizen Talleyrand had made a fresh attempt to extort a loan from America. The miserable efforts of this apostate minister, (and of his venal agents at Hamburgh, and in England,) to extricate himself from the disgrace which has attached to him, since the publication of his correspondence, have only had the effect of rendering him more odious and contemptible. M. Gerry's answer was short but decisive, and that gentleman is probably, ere this, on his return to America, where his colleague Mr. Marshall had already arrived.

TO BE CONTINUED.

IMPORTS SINCE 30th AUGUST.

15 hhds. tobacco, 1 piece ebony, 1 elephants tooth, 20 barrells 13 kegs red lead, 3000 bricks, 2000 pipe staves, 120 bundles 65,000 wood hoops, 663 bars unwrought and 2 hhds. wrt. iron, 301 chests tea, 40 bags sugar, 21 sides glass, 4 bales 2 parcels 6 cases 14 boxes haberdashery ware, 1 cask white lead, 40 bags hops, 30 bags shumack, 2 hhds. fustic, 2 cases musical instruments, 1 keg flour mustard, 3 loads oak timber, 2 boxes cutlery ware, 1 case millinery ware, 4 boxes stationary ware, 2 cases hosiery, 27 crocks grapes, a parcel salt in bulk.

EXPORTS.

1169 casks 5020 firkins 369 kegs butter, 4 casks ox guts, 25 tons bones, 82 barrells 10 tierces 52 half barls 2 kits beef, 340 barrells 62 half do. pork, 2 bales 4 cases linen, 27 casks camblets, 488 boxes soap 269 do. candles, 2 kegs tripes, 1 half bar. 10 firkins tongues, 1 box boots and shoes, 4 barrels lard, 2 hhds 17 firkins 50 kegs tallow, 36 bundles 6 hides skins, 7000 ox horns, 20 bundles dry 123 bundles salted skins.

PORT NEWS.

Cove, September 5, Wind S. W. Arrived, Johanna, Dubhens, Malaga wine, and dry fruit, under quarantine; Beresford Revenue Cruiser, 16 guns, Whelan, Bantry; Ranger, Walker, do. ballast. Sailee, Martha, Stone, Liverpool, butter and skins: Lady Fitzgerald, Copplestone, Bristol, provisions; Star, Davis, Dublin, cotton and oil.

County of Cork. } SUCH Magistrates as have taken Informations and Recognizances returnable to the ensuing Assizes, (which are to Commence on Saturday, the 15th instant), are requested FORTHWITH to return them to the Crown-Office.

JAS. CHATTERTON,
Cork, 7, Sept. 1798. C. Crown.

CITY PRESENTMENTS.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that the Office will be opened to-morrow, for the reception of Affidavits, &c. &c. agreable to Act of Parliament, those for procuring Presentments must be lodged six clear days before the first day, and pursuant to an order of the Grand-Jury, those accounting for money expended on or before the Second day of the Assizes.

City Grand-Jury, Secretary's Office,
St. Patrick-Street,
Cork, 3d Sept. 1798,
EDMOND ROCHE KISELAGH, Sec'ry.

N. B. Hours of Attendance from 11 o'clock in the forenoon, until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

☞ A meeting of the Trustees of the Turnpike road, leading from Cork to the foot of Kilworth mountain, will be held at Fermoy, on Monday 17th inst. to let the Tolls. Contract for repairs, and transact other business relative to said road.

3d Sept 1798. HENRY BOWLES, Treasurer.

County of CORK. } ☞ The Secretary to the Grand Jury of the County of Cork, gives notice, that the Office is now open to receive Affidavits and Presentments, and will continue so each day, from Ten o'Clock in the Morning, until Three in the Afternoon. September 5.

County of Cork. } AUTUMN SESSIONS, 1798.

Division of Middleton, Comprising Baronies of Barrymore, Condons and Clongibbons, Duhallow, Fermoy, Imokilly, Kinnantalloon, and Orrery & Kilmore. } At Middleton, Monday first October. Chief and Sub-Constables of Imokilly to attend—all Civil Bills to be entered, on or before the second day of the Sessions, and no Plaintiff will be allowed to prove the service of his own Process.

Division of Cork, Comprising Baronies of Beer and Bantry, Barretts, Courceys, Carbery, Ibane and Barryroe, Kerricurrihy, Kinnalea, Kinnalmeaky, and Muskery, and The City and Liberties of Cork. } At Bandon, Monday, 8th October. Chief and Sub-Constables of Kinnalmeaky to attend, Service and Entry of Civil Bills as above.

JAS. CHATTERTON, jun. C. P.

King's Old Castle, 3d Sept. 1798. } Attending Justices will be appointed at the Assizes.

Isaac Morgan,

HAS FOR SALE.

HEMP,
IRON,
DEALS,
SUGARS,
ISINGLASS,
HOPS,
MADDER, and
CLARET.

☞ He daily expects a large assortment of *Teas* and fine *Scale Sugars*; with all which articles he means to be constantly supplied.

August 25.

BALLYGRIFFIN,

THE Seat of the late JAMES LOMBARD, Esq. beautifully situated, four Miles below MALLOW, on the BLACKWATER, TO BE LET, OR SOLD, with or without the FURNITURE of the House. The House and Offices are in excellent Order; the Land in good Heart, and well cropped with HAY and CORN, which the taker may have at a Valuation. Every information will be given at LOMBARD'S TOWN, near MALLOW, and PATRICK HALLAHAN, the Stewart, at BALLYGRIFFIN, will shew the Premises. August 4.

TO BE LET,

AND immediate possession given, for three young Lives, the House and Concerns of Monteen, near Bandon, now occupied by Abel Harris, with Sixty-eight Acres of ground, also, three hundred and thirty-two Acres of the Lands near Brown's-Town, situate within four miles of Kingsale, Innishannon and Bandon—proposals will be received by WILLIAM DAUNT, Paul-street, Cork. August 17.

CLARKE'S MARSH

PORTER BREWERY.

FOWKE, GIBBINGS, AND CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are at present provided with a considerable Stock of

PORTER, much approved of.

They can with confidence repeat their assurence to those who are pleased to favour them with their Commands, that a regular and ample supply during the Summer may be depended on. JUNE 16.

CLUTTERBUCK SULLIVAN & CO.

BEG Leave to inform their Friends, they are now landing out of the ANNE from OPORTO, a choice parcel of WINE, in Pipes and Hhds—they have also on sale, several hundred dozen of very OLD PORT, in bottle, MADERIA and CLARET; a few baskets of CHAMPAIGNE and TENT; ARRACK, 20 years old in bottle; WHITE WINE; PICKLING VINEGAR; very Old real Leinster Spirits of WHISKEY. They are in daily expectation of the arrival of a fresh parcel of Teas from the present Sales; also Scale and Refined SUGARS, &c. &c. &c. June 30.

ON SALE,

AT R. BURKE'S SAND-QUAY,

CHOICE RED PORT, in Hhds, just arrived 1st, 2d and 3d East India Sugar in Bags:
Pernambucco Cotton, in Pockets;
Kent and Brewers Hops, in Pockets;
New Swedish Herrings;
Ditto, repacked for exportation;
Russian Matts;
A few Barrels of kiln-dried and screened Oats.
A fresh supply of new Teas, Jamaica and East India Sugars daily expected.
Terms made pleasing. JULY 14.

IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

COPY OF THE

REPORT

FROM THE

SECRET COMMITTEE.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

MR. SPEAKER,

The Committee of Secrecy appointed to take into consideration the papers presented to the House on the 17th day of July last by the Right Hon. Lord Visc. Castlereagh, have directed me to report:

in different parts of the Kingdom, amounting in the whole to 129,000 of different descriptions, as from the fact, that wherever the insurrection broke out the mass of the people were universally armed with muskets and pikes.

While they were thus maturing their danger, and secretly acquiring the strength and consistency of a revolutionary army, they omitted no artifice by which they could hope either to weaken or embarrass the Government of the country. So early as the year 1792, the seduction of the soldiery made a part of their system. They imagined that the season was now arrived for its accomplishment, and no means which wicked subtlety could suggest were left unemployed. Printed papers were industriously circulated amongst the privates and non-commissioned officers, urging them to insubordination and revolt, and holding out the most tempting offers of preferment to such as should desert their colours. The atrocious crimes to which they were incited will best appear by reference to the proceedings of the general courts martial hereunto annexed, before which the culprits were tryed prior to the breaking out of the rebellion, and to the trial of Henry and John Sheares before a special commission lately held.

Their attempts to frustrate the administration of justice have already been mentioned. It will be proper to state some particulars. From several authentic reports of their own proceedings, it appears that several sums of money were subscribed for the purpose of defending such of their associates as should be brought to trial. That they had intierant committees who went circuit as regularly as judges—that a bar of lawyers were retained to undertake the cause of all persons in the gross committed for State offences. Entries of money appear in all their proceedings as paid to procure as well as to buy off witnesses. In many cases to goalers for being guilty of breaches of trust and even to under sheriff's for returning partial pannels—handbills to intimidate jurors were circulated, and every species of indecent management practised in the courts, to exclude from the jury-box persons unconnected with their party.

In the hope of diminishing the resources of the State, instructions were given to the people to abstain from the consumption of excisable articles, which are productive to the revenue, and every endeavour made to depreciate the value of Government securities in the estimation of the public, to stop the raising of the supplies for the year by the sale of the quit-rents, and to prevent the circulation of the Bank paper.

Before your Committee proceeded to state the traiterous correspondence carried on by the leading members of the conspiracy with the enemy, they think it necessary to advert to a new organization of the Society, which took place in August 1797, the reasons for which change will best appear by an inspection of a printed paper circulated as an instruction to the body—and your Committee beg leave to refer to the examination upon oath before the Secret Committee of the House of Lords of Dr. M'Nevin who states himself to be a member of their Executive Directory, for the detailed application of this new system for military purposes.

The evidence of the same person, together with that of two other members of the Executive, namely, Mr. Emmett, and Mr. A. O'Connor, delivered upon oath before the said Secret Committee of the Lords, and who as well as the said Dr. M'Nevin have been examined since before your Committee, has completely developed the connexion of the party with the French Directory. From their testimony it appears, that so early as the year 1796, the party despairing of carrying their plans into execution through the medium of a Democratic Reform, avowedly directed their efforts to revolution, and having received an intimation from one of their society, and whom your Committee have very good reason to know to be Mr. Theobald Wolfe Tone, already mentioned, (a fugitive from this country on account of his treasonable conduct) then at Paris, that the state of the country had been represented to the Government of France in such a light as to induce them to resolve on sending a force to Ireland for the purpose of enabling it to separate itself from Great Britain, an extraordinary meeting of the Executive of the Union was convened to take the proposal into consideration.

This meeting was held in the summer of 1796, and the result of their deliberations was to accept of the assistance thus held out to them by the French Directory.

In consequence of this determination an agent was dispatched to the Directory to acquaint them with it. He was instructed to state the dispositions of the people, and the arrangements of the Union for their reception and received fresh assurances from the French Government that the armament should be sent as speedily as it could be prepared. The agent above alluded to appears to your Committee from various channels of information to have been the late Lord E. Fitzgerald, who accompanied by the said Mr. A. O'Connor proceeded by Hamburgh to Switzerland and had an interview near the French frontier with Gen. Hoche, who afterwards had the command of the expedition against Ireland on which occasion every thing was settled between the two parties with a view to the descent. The reason the persons employed on this mission did not pass into France was, lest the Irish Government should gain intelligence of the fact, and cause them to be apprehended on their return.

About October 1796, an accredited messenger from the French Republic arrived, who said he came to be informed of the state of the country, and to communicate to the leaders of the United Irishmen the intention of the French to invade Ireland speedily with 15,000 men, and a great quantity of arms and amunition, which attempt so announced was accordingly made in the month of Dec. following, when the French fleet with a large body of troops on board arrived in Bantry Bay.

Your Committee do not think it necessary to advert to the early and frequent communications of a treasonable nature that took place between the disaffected who had fled from this country to France, and the leaders of the party here, it is sufficient to set forth the leading attempts of the Union to prevail on the French Directory to send a force to their assistance. It is necessary however to observe, that although previous to the summer of 1796, no formal and authorised communication appears to have taken place between the Irish Executive and the French Government, yet the trial of Dr. Jackson, convicted of high treason in the year 1793, proves that even then the enemy had agents in this kingdom who were addressed to the most active Members of the Irish Union for information and assistance, and the treasonable statement respecting the interior situation of Ireland then drawn up to be transmitted to France, appeared on the trial to have been the joint production of T. W. Tone, heretofore mentioned as the framer of the original constitution of U. I. altered by A. H. Rowan, Esq. who frequently appeared in their publications as the chairman of the society, to which treason Lewins, whom your Committee from various channels of information are enabled to state to be now their resident agent at Paris, appears to have been privy.

From the period of the failure of this expedition, the disaffected either actually did expect, or with a view of keeping up the spirits of their party, pretended to expect the immediate return of the enemy, and insurances to this effect were industriously circulated in all their societies. However, in the spring of 1797, the Executive of the Union thinking the French dilatory in their preparations, did then dispatch Mr. Lewins above mentioned, as a confidental person to press for assistance. This agent left London in March, and proceeded to Hamburgh, but did not reach Paris until the end of May, or beginning of June, from which time he has continued to be the accredited Minister from the Irish Union to the French Directory.

It appears to your Committee that in the summer of 1797, the Executive of the Union apprehensive lest a premature insurrection of the North before the promised succours from France could arrive, might disappoint their prospects, thought it necessary to send a second agent to Paris, to urge with increased earnestness that the promised assistance should be immediately sent; accordingly a most confidential member of their body, whom your Committee have grounds to state to have been Dr. M'Nevin, who had hitherto acted as Secretary to the Executive, was dispatched on this mission. He left Dublin in the end of June, and presented himself with the necessary letters of credence to the French Minister at Hamburgh. Meeting with some difficulty in obtaining a passport to proceed to Paris, he delivered to the Minister of the Republic a memoir to be forwarded to the Directory, the substance of which appears in Dr. M'Nevin's examination as taken on oath before the Secret Committee of the Lords. It is unnecessary to make any observation upon this most curious statement——it is in itself a complete picture of the desperate purposes of the party, and the House will observe that the statement of their own resources is studiously exaggerated in proportion to the anxiety felt by them, that the succours might be sent before the vigorous measures adopted by Government in the North should disconcert their projects.

This agent was authorised to give France assurances of being repaid the full expences of any future armament she might send to Ireland, as well as of the last which had miscarried, the same to be raised by the confiscation of the lands of the church, of the property of those who should oppose the measures of the party. He was also particularly charged to negociate, if possible, a loan on the above security to the amount of half a million, or at least 300,000l. for the immediate purposes of the Union, and directions were given that in case France could not be prevailed on to advance so large a sum, he should address himself to the Court of Spain for that purpose.

It appears to your Committee that the Executive Union, though desirous of obtaining assistance in men, arms, and money, yet were averse to a greater force being sent than might enable them to subvert the Government, and retain the power of the country in their own hands; but that the French shewed a decided disinclination at all times to send any force to Ireland, except such as from its magnitude might not only give them the hopes of conquering the kingdom, but of retaining it afterwards as a French conquest, and of subjecting it to all the plunder and oppression which other countries, subdued or deceived by that nation, have experienced. A remarkable illustration of which sentiment in the Directory of France, occurs in the substance of a letter said to be received from Lewins, the Irish agent at Paris, and shewn by Ld. E. Fitzgerald to John Cormick, a Colonel in the Rebel army, who fled from justice on the breaking out of the Rebellion, and whose voluntary confession upon his apprehension in Guernsey, before Sir Henry Dalrymple, is given in the Appendix. This letter, although written apparently on money business, which is the cloak generally made use of by the party to hide their real views, is perfectly intelligible, when connected with, and explained by the memoir presented by Dr. M'Nevin, the Irish agent to the French Directory. The letter states that the trustees that is, the Directory, would not advance the 500ol. that is, the smaller number of troops asked for in M'Nevin's memoir, saying they would make no payment short of the entire sum, that is, the larger force, which they always declared their intention of sending, and that this payment could not be made in less than four months from that time.

The demands of the party by their first agent, went to a force not exceeding 10,000 men, with 40,00 stand of arms, and a proportionate supply of artillery, ammunition, engineers, experienced officers, &c.

A still larger supply of arms was solicited by the second messenger, on account, as he stated it, of the growing number of their adherents, and of the disarming of the North, in which province above 10,000 stand of arms, and as many pikes, had been surrendered to the King's troops.

I appears that an attempt was made about the same time to procure the assistance of the Irish officers, then in foreign service, as might be prevailed upon, by receiving high rank, to engage in the service of the Union, and that a negociation was actually set on foot for this purpose, but it has been stated that from the over-caution of the agent who was employed in conducting this transaction, nothing in consequence of it was effected.

A second memoir was presented by this confidetial agent upon his arrival at Paris, in which he urged such arguments, as he conceived most likely to induce the directory not to postpone the invasion. He endeavoured to demonstrate, that so favourable a disposition as then existed in the Irish mind, was in no future contingency to be expected; and he artfully represented, that the delusions held out by reform might cease from delay and thus render more difficult to France, and the true Republicans of this country, their endeavous to separate the two kingdoms, and to establish a Republic in Ireland.

Previous to this mission from Ireland, a confidential person was sent over by the French Directory to collect information respecting the state of Ireland, failing to obtain passports in London, to pass into Ireland, he wrote over to request that one of the party might meet him in London. A person was accordingly sent over, whom your Committee know from various channels of information, to have been the late Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and who, it is to be presumed, did not fail to furnish the French agent with necessary intelligence.

The Directory gave the Irish agents set to Paris, the strongest assurances of support, and did accordingly during the summer, make preparations of an extensive nature, both at the Texel and at Brest, for the invasion of Ireland—and in autumn, intelligence was received by the Executive of the Union, that the troops were actually embarked in the Texel, and only waited for a wind.

In consequence of this communication great exertions were made by the party, and in the beginning of October, when the Dutch fleet was upon the point of sailing, the approach of the enemy (as will appear by reference to the provincial reports from Ulster of that date) was announced to the societies as at hand.

The troops had been actually on board commanded by General Daendells, but were suddenly disembarked. The Dutch fleet, contrary to the opinion of their own Admiral, as is generally believed, was, at the instance of the French Government, obliged to put to sea, which led to the ever memorable victory of the 11th of October, 1797.

It appears to your Committee, that early in the present year farther advices were received by the Irish Executive from France, stating, that succours might be expected to be sent to Ireland in April—but notwithstanding the temptation held out by the Rebellion, which commenced on the 23d of May following, the French Government have not yet thought it prudent to fulfil their promise.

The Committee trust they have laid sufficient grounds before the house, to satisfy them of the long entertained and fixed purpose of the United Irishmen, to introduce the enemy into this kingdom, and thro' their assistance to seize upon their Government and property of the country—and that in their negociations with the French Directory, they have had no other reserve but what their own treasonable ambition pointed out. The particulars of the statement resting for the most part under the admission of the parties themselves—there can be no possible room to doubt the truth of what has been submitted.

Your Committee think it material to observe, that notwithstanding the wildness of the hope that they could ever succeed in overturning the Government without powerful aid from abroad, yet on more than one occasion, the eagerness of the more violent partizans so far prevailed over their reason, as to induce them to meditate an insurrection.—To this they were excited by the apprehension that the zeal of their followers would subdue it if they were not called into action, as well as by a dread that a resort to stronger measures on the part of Government, might at length deprive them of the means of exertion. It had been their invariable policy to announce an effort as at hand, merely to keep up the spirits of the people, when no attempt of the kind was really in contemplation—however in the spring of 1797, a plan was seriously discussed among the leaders, then assembled in Dublin, for commencing a general rising without waiting for foreign assistance, but as this scene did not meet with the approbation of the Dublin part of the Committee, it was laid aside—and it appears that at this period a coolness took place between the Ulster and Leinster deligates, consequence of which the progress of the conspiracy seems to have been for a time much impeded.

The northerns then in Dublin disgusted with the cowardice (as they termed it) of the Leinster delegates, proceeded to act without their approbation, to seize upon the Castle, ordnance stores, magazine, &c. and to thrust to the mob of Dublin for assistance——but from some additional military precautions at that time adopted by the garrison, this plan was abandoned.

Shortly after the proclamation of the 17th of May, 1797, above stated, notwithstanding the strong opinion entertained by the Leinster Executive, of the impolicy of such an attempt, the more so, as assurances had been recently received of the preparations going forward at Brest and in the Texel, for the invasion of Ireland—yet an active effort was made to produce a general insurrection throughout Ulster, the orders for which were given out the latter end of May, in conformity to a plan previously prepared. A slight movement did take place, as before stated; however the main design of the party was frustrated by the active military measures then taken by Lieut. General Lake, and many of their principal leaders were obliged to fly, several of whom passed into France, having received letters to Reinhart, French Minister at Hamburgh, from persons then resident in this country, in consequence of which introduction, the necessary passports were granted, to enable them to proceed to Paris, where they arrived early in August, and had frequent communications with the French Directory on Irish affairs.

Your Committee did not find that the disaffected entertained at any other periods than those alluded to, until the middle of March, 1798, any serious intention of hazarding any effort independant of foreign assistance. Indeed the opinion of the most cautious of their body was always adverse to a premature exertion. Their policy was to risque nothing so long as the party was gaining any strength: Their principle was to extend their organization, to add to their stock of arms, and to wait for events; and it appears from a variety of evidence laid before your Committee, that the rebellion would not have broken out so soon as it did, had it not been for the well-timed measures adopted by Government, subsequent to the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council, bearing date the 30th of March, 1798, as it is notorious that in many counties the effect of those measures was such in dissolving the Union, and in obliging the people to surrender their arms, that it became evident to the generality of their leaders they had no other alternative but to rise at once, or abandon their purpose.

TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.

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THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CORK

The Cork Herald:

OR, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.—N°. 62.] WEDNESDAY—SEPTEMBER 12, 1798. [PRICE, 4d.

Since our laſt arrived FOUR Engliſh Mails.

AMERICA.

STATE PAPER.

John Adams Preſident of the United States of America, to all whom it may concern.

The Citizen Joſeph Philippe Letombe, having heretofore produced to the Preſident of the United States, his commiſſion as Conſul General of the French Republic within the United States of America, and another Commiſſioner as Conſul of the French Republic at Philadelphia—and in like manner, the Citizen Rozier having produced his commiſſion as Vice Conſul of the French at New York, and Citizen Arcambal having produced his commiſſion as Vice Conſul of the French at Newport, and Citizen Theodore Mozard, having produced his commiſſion as Conſul of the French Republic within the States of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſets, and Rhode Iſland; and the Preſident of the United States having thereupon granted an Exequator to each of the French Citizens above named, recognizing them in their reſpective conſular offices above mentioned, and declaring them reſpectively free to exerciſe and enjoy ſuch functions, powers, and privilidges as are allowed to a Conſul General, Conſuls and Vice Conſuls of the French Republic by their treaties, conventions, & laws, in that caſe made and provided; and the Congreſs of the United States, by their act paſſed the 7th day of July, 1798, having declared, "That the United States are of right freed and exculpated from the ſtipulations of the treaties and of the conſular convention heretofore concluded between the United States and France; and that the ſame ſhall not henceforth be regarded as legally obligatory on the on the Government or Citizens of the United States and France, and the dependancies thereof," which commercial intercourſe was the direct and chief object of the conſular eſtabliſhments:—and whereas actual hoſtilities has long been practiſed on the commerce of the United States by the cruizers of the French Republic, under the orders of its Executive Directory to revoke or relax; and hence it has become improper any longer to allow the Conſul General, Conſuls, and Vice-Conſuls of the French Republic above-mentioned, or any of its conſular perſons or agents heretofore admitted in theſe United States any longer to exerciſe their conſular functions: Theſe are therefore to declare, that I no longer recognize the ſaid Citizen Letombe as Conſul General or Conſul, nor the ſaid Citizens Rozier and Arcambal, as Vice Conſuls, nor the ſaid Citizen Mozard as Conſul of the French Republic, in any part of theſe United States, to exerciſe their functions as ſuch——and I do hereby wholly revoke the Exequators heretofore given them reſpectively, and do declare them abſolutely null and void from this day forward.—In teſtimony whereof I have cauſed theſe letters to be made patent, and the ſeal of the United States of America to be hereto affixed.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, this 13th day of July, 1789, and of the Independence of the ſaid States the 23d.

(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.

By the Preſident.

T. PICKERING, *Sec. of State,*

JULY 24.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives has been chiefly employed in regulating the pecuniary concerns of the Union, and in making ſome alteration in the army and navy eſtabliſhments—the pay of each private is advanced from four to ſix dollars per month; that of corporals and muſicians to eight. There appears to be no alteration in the ſtrength of the parties—for on the 16th of July, the Houſe in a committee of the whole, negatived by 36 againſt 34, the bill for encouraging the capture of French armed veſſels, by armed veſſels belonging to the United States. The bill propoſed to give a bounty on all guns carrying ſhot of two pounds weight and upwards.—On the ſame day Congreſs cloſed the ſeſſion, during which there have been paſſed 84 public and private acts.

Amongſt the people, political animoſities are increaſing. The French party is acquiring more confidence; in Morris county, an addreſs, diſproving the hoſtile conduct of the Government towards France, was ſigned by 154 perſons, four of whom are Captains, and two Lieutenants.—In the town of Newburg, a *liberty pole* has been erected, on which was inſcribed, "1776 Liberty—Juſtice—The Conſtitution inviolate—No Britiſh Alliance—No Sedition Bill." Similar ones have been erected at Blooming-Grove, Montgomery, Fiſh-Hill, &c.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Order of the 22d of Auguſt, 1798.

The Executive Directory, in purſuance of the accounts which have been received by them by the Miniſter of Marine and Colonies, reſpecting the ſtate of health of Major General Coote and Major England, both of them priſoners of war, and who ſtand in need of their native air to recover their health, order,

1ſt. Major General Coote and Major England, taken priſoner of war, ſhall have permiſſion to return on their parole to England, and to remain there for three months, for the purpoſe of re-eſtabliſhing their health.

2d. At the expiration of this time, the ſaid officers, Coote and England, ſhall be bound to return to France, amd to return as priſoners.

3d. The preſent order is not to be conſidered even as a proviſional exchange of priſoners.

4th. The Miniſter of Marine and Colonies is commiſſioned to ſee to the execution of the preſent order, which is not, however, to be printed.

PARIS, AUGUST 20.

The law of the 17th Thermidor, on the celebration of the Decadis and National Feſtivals, was proclaimed at Paris on the 16th inſt. and carried into full effect on the following day by all ſhops being ſhut up.

Baraguey, d'Hilliers has juſt been diſmiſſed the ſervice on account of his conduct on board of the Senſible. As ſoon as he was informed of this deciſion, it is ſaid that he called for a trial.

If the war is to recommence in Italy, it is moſt probably all over with the Court of Naples, which ſeems to be ſtruck with folly and confuſion—the fatal forerunner of the fall of Kings.

The Directory have compriſed Malta and its dependencies under the command of the army of Italy. Mechin is on the eve of ſet[illegible] out for that Iſland, in the capacity of [illegible]

Since we have taken poſſeſſion of this new conqueſt, Ruſſia is more eager than ever to redouble her activity and intrigues at Conſtantinople, in order to alarm the Porte with reſpect to our deſigns in the Archipelago, and to form a cloſer alliance with the Turk. The Ruſſian Court entertains ſanguine hopes of ſucceſs, from the alarms with which, in concert with the Engliſh Ambaſſador, it is now ſurrounding the Divan.

Letters from Le Rochelle confirm the news, that an expedition of two frigates and ſome corvettes, have failed with 1500 men, and a conſiderable quantity of warlike ſtores, for the coaſt of Ireland.

The Divan ſeems at preſent to be convinced that Buonaparte's expedition is deſtined to attack Greece. The Porte, however, remains fixed in perfect apathy, becauſe the interpreters of the law induce the belief that, if Greece is to be detached from its dominions, it muſt be the will of fate; and in this caſe, human wiſdom is impotent to reſiſt it.

AUGUST 21.

Rewbell has arrived at Plombieres, and his health ſeems to be mended by the journey.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

The Copy-right of the *Daily Advertiſer* was on Saturday purchaſed at Garraway's by Mr. Stewart, proprietor of the Oracle; and we have no doubt that, under his mana ement, it will recover its former importance with the Public.

Sunday night, the North Glouceſter regiment of militia were drawn up in the Barrack yard, Portſea, when upwards of three-fourths turned out volunteers to ſerve in Ireland. At four o'clock yeſterday afternoon, they ſet out for Briſtol, where they are to embark, and expreſſes were forwarded to provide relays, ſo that by this night they will reach that city.

The 69th regiment, from Hilſea Barracks, yeſterday morning took the duty of the garriſon, in the room of the North Glouceſter.

Lord Bantry has been lately wounded in a duel with a brother of Mr. Arthur O'Connor. The brother is conſidered as a loyal ſubject, and belongs to a Corps of Yeomanry.

A Mr. Tyndall, of Briſtol, is the fortunate poſſeſſor of an Iriſh Lottery Ticket, drawn a prize of 10,000l.

Saturday morning Major Potts, the particular friend of the late Mr. John Palmer and Mr. Aicken, was found dead in his bed at Liverpool. On the preceeding day he was in perfect health, and in the evening behind the ſcenes of the Theatre.

On Thurſday laſt, the Glouceſter Gentlemen dined, according to annual cuſtom, at the White Lion, Briſtol, when a ſum of 177l. was collected for the humane purpoſe of apprenticing poor boys, and relieving poor women in childbed.

Laſt week a private of the Northampton Militia received 500 laſhes for uttering ſeditious expreſſions.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5.

At the Court at St. James's, the 29th Auguſt, 1798 Preſent the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council:

Whereas, by the unjuſt aggreſſion of perſons exerciſing the powers of Government in France, now in hoſtility with his Majeſty, many parts of Italy have been forcibly taken poſſeſſion of, and the ancient governments thereof ſubverted, and new governments erected under the influence of their Councils, for the purpoſe of aiding more effectually their deſigns againſt the common intereſts of Europe, and ſpecially for the proſecution of their hoſtile intentions againſt the commerce, navigation, and property of his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects: And whereas divers acts, injurious to the juſt rights of his Majeſty and to the intereſts of theſe kingdoms, have in conſequence been committed; his Majeſty is pleaſed to declare (by and with the advice of his Privy Council), that ſuch parts of the coaſts of the Mediterranean as are occupied by the arms of the ſaid perſons exerciſing the powers of Government in France, or are ſubject to the government of perſons acting notoriouſly under their influence and direction, and eſpecially the coaſts and ports of Genoa, and thoſe of the territory of the Pope, ſhall be conſidered as in a ſtate of hoſtility with his Majeſty; and all his Majeſty's ſubjects and others are required to treat and conſider the inhabitants and ſubjects thereof as his Majeſty's enemies.

W. FAWKENER.

The Naval Expedition failed unexpectedly from the Nore about eleven o'clock, A. M. on Saturday laſt: it conſiſted of two line of battle ſhips, four frigates, eight bumb-veſſels and fire ſhips, and a conſiderable body of troops, cutters and tranſports, amounting in the whole to fifty-two ſail. The wind was fair at W. S. W. the whole of that day, and continued ſo all the next, and to Monday evening, within which time there is reaſon to hope that the fleet reached its place of deſtination, if it proves to have been, as it is conjectured, the coaſt of Holland. Government are in hourly expectation of important advices reſpecting the event of this expedition, which has been planned with the utmoſt laudable privacy.

The Dutch have fourteen ſail of the line in the Texel; three or four of theſe, however, are Eaſt Indiamen, very indifferently equipped, and very badly manned.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 6,

It is confidently reported this morning that the Breſt fleet had put to ſea.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

HULL, SEPTEMBER 3.

By order of Government, a ſtoppage is put to the ſailing of all veſſels or boats, either Britiſh or foreign, from this port, or its dependencies, for the term of three days from this date.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 3.

This morning arrived a very beautiful French ſhip privateer, called le Mercure, of 20 ſix and twelve pounders, and 40 men, captured on the 31ſt ult. by the Phæton, of 38 guns, Capt. Stopford, and the Anſon, of 38 guns, Capt. Durham, after a chace of 12 hours. She ſailed from Bourdeaux, and had been out of port only five hours, when firſt diſcovered; during the chace 12 of her guns were thrown overboard, in order to facilitate her eſcape. She is quite new, of very large dimenſions, and exceedingly well equipped, and was now bound on her ſecond cruize: during her firſt cruize ſhe captured three prizes, but none of them reached France, the whole being retaken by the Britiſh cruiſers.

SEPTEMBER 4.

This morning arrived in Cawſand Bay, his Majeſty's ſhip the Magnanime, of 44 guns, Captain De Courcey; and the Naid, of 36 guns, Capt. Pirrepont, from a cruiſe, and brought in with them a large French frigate, called the Decade, of 44 guns, and 336 men, which they captured off Cape Finiſterre: the Magnanime chaſed her 36 hours, and then the Naiad fell in with them and joined the chace, by which ſhe was ſo completely hemmed in, as to render her eſcape impoſſible: the Decade had been to Cayenne with about 300 baniſhed prieſts, and two Members of the late Convention, whom ſhe left there, and was now on her return to Breſt: ſhe made no reſiſtance but with her ſtern chaſers: it is ſaid that ſhe has much valuable property on board, which ſhe took in at Cayenne.

Came in the Colombe French brig privateer, of 12 braſs 6 pounders and 60 men, captured by the above frigates off Cape Finiſtere: was from Corunna, and bound to the Weſt Indies.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

GLASGOW, SEPT. 2.

A number of young folks, to the number of eight or nine, if not ten, went down yeſterday the length of Helenſburgh on a party of pleaſure, in a boat belonging to Meſſrs. Truemans, rope ſpinner here, having one of the rope-ſpinners on board to help to work the boat, and with the intention of returning to day. In coming up the river, however, the boat unfortunately upſet; and ſhocking to relate, one perſon only was ſaved by catching hold of a piece of floating timber. The fate of theſe ſufferers is here univerſally lamented.

IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY—SEPTEMBER 5.

The Committee of Priveleges ſat purſuant to order.

Examined the Maſter and Mate of a veſſel, belonging to Wexford, touching their refuſal to carry certain bales of goods to that town, in violation of their agreement with the proprietor of ſaid goods, becauſe he had given evidence before that Houſe in ſupport of the Attainder bill againſt C. Grogan—Committee ordered to report to morrow.

The Houſe again reſolved into committee on the Wide Street and Coal Tax bill, Mr. Corry in the chair.

Mr. Barrington renewed his ſtrenuous oppoſition to the tax of an additional ſhilling per ton on coals, principally on the grounds of his arguments of yeſterday—that it was unpopular, oppreſſive to the poor, impolitic at ſuch a criſis as this, and would open a door for exaction to five times the amount of the tax on the part of the local dealers towards the conſumer. He had the beſt authority for declaring the determination of Lord Lonſdale, whoſe eſtates ſupplied our market, that he would lay an additional charge on the article (if any tax was added) equal to triple that tax—and he emphatically called on the Wide Street commiſſioners to declare what was the urgency which at this peculiar moment called for the precipation of this meaſure?

Rt. Hon. J. Beresford replied, with reſpect to what had been ſaid of Lord Lonſdale, it would be extraordinary indeed if he ſhould conceive his intereſt hurt by the Citizens of Dublin paying a tax on coals for their own conſumption, to anſwer purpoſes for their own convenience. It was a doctrine not leſs extraordinary, that he ſhould ſuppoſe his intereſts injured by a riſe of four or five ſhillings per ton on the commodity, which according to the Hon. Gent. the captains of ſhips would receive for their cargoes; and it was an argument ſtill more odd, that Lord Lonſdale, feeling his intereſt injured by a tax of 1s. per ton upon coals, which, according to the Hon. Gent. would go ſo much to narrow the conſumption of that article, ſhould think of remedying the evil by adding 3s. more to the price. With reſpect to the motive for preſſing the meaſure now, if the Hon. Member had attended his duty yeſterday evening, after his ſpeech againſt the bill, he might have heard it explained—the reaſon was a wiſh on the part of the Commiſſioners to ſave for the public 40 or 50,000l. The bargain had been made with the College of Dublin and the Biſhop of Raphoe for the ground neceſſary to open the communication South of Carliſle bridge; if that bargain was ratified immediately by the Commiſſioners, they were to come immediately into poſſeſſion, if not, as the 13 years leaſes of the grounds uſually given were now expired, they would be renewed to the preſent tenants at Michaelmas, and conſequently the Commiſſioners if they were not enabled to conclude the bargain before that day, would afterwards have to purchaſe thirteen years intereſt from the tenants.

Sir J. Maguire repeated his ſtrong oppoſition to the bill, and moved "to expunge the additional ſhilling," which motion was loſt by 39 to 13.—Sir John afterwards moved a clauſe "for confining the application of the fund raiſed to the more purpoſes of opening the communication ſouth of the bridge."

This was objected to by Mr. Beresford, who ſaid it would go to fruſtrate a principal object of the bill, which was, to pay the intereſt of the debt due by the Commiſſioners for opening the communication with Carliſle bridge, and alſo the ſinking fund for paying off that debt, as the original 70000l. raiſed by the duty of 1s. per ton upon coals, was already appropriated for a ſimilar purpoſe, as to the debt incurred by widening Dame ſtreet, and opening ſome principal avenues on the North ſide of the town.

This motion was negatived without a diviſion—and the bill being through was ordered to be engroſſed.

After ſome further routine buſineſs, the Houſe adjourned.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 6.

The Committee of Priviledges ſat purſuant to adjournment from yeſterday—examined two witneſſes on the ſame ſubject, and adjourned to three to-morrow.

Mr. Speaker having taken the chair,

A meſſage from the Lords, by two Maſters in Chancery, returning ſeveral bills, ſent up by this Houſe.—Agreed to by their Lordſhips without any amendment.

Chan. of Ex. roſe, and obſerved that the extraordinary public expences of the country, ſo obvious to every man at this criſis, made it almoſt unneceſſary to ſay that further ſupplies would be wanting. There was a loan ſome time ſince voted of 500,000l. which was abſolutely neceſſary to the public ſervice; a matter which would not be very wonderful, when it was known that the calling forth of the Yeomanry of the country alone, now ſtood the Government in an expence of 150,000l. per month; the intereſt of this ſum muſt be provided for, and taxes, however unwillingly, muſt be reſorted to. The taxes he meant to propoſe would be on a regulation of licenſes for ſale of ſpiritous liquors. It had been found by experience that the taxes already laid on thoſe licenſes, at the ſuggeſtion of gentlemen anxious to leſſen the ſale of ſpiritous liquors and guard the morals of the country, had not decreaſed the number of thoſe licenſes—on the contrary, they had much increaſed, and therefore he thought that, without injury to the revenue, though with advantage to the public morals, the licenſe tax might bear a conſiderable increaſe. In England it ſtands at 50l. and here, therefore, he thought, that the proportion of 30l. inſtead of 20l. which it now pays in Dublin Cork, Waterford, and Limerick, would not be unreaſonable; and alſo a proportionate increaſe on the leſſer ſums of duty paid in ſuburbs or remoter ſituations. He concluded by moving, that the Houſe do forthwith reſolve itſelf into a committee of Ways and Means.

The Houſe reſolved accordingly, and the Chan. of Exchequer proceeded to move a tax of 30l. on all ſpirit licenſes in the city of Dublin and within the circular-road, and not more than two miles from Dublin; a tax of 15l. on all licenſes in the cities of Cork, Waterford, and Limerick, and their precincts; and in every other caſe a tax of 15l. where 10l. is now paid, and a tax of 6l. where 4l. is paid.

Sir J. Blaquiere highly approved the tax, and thought it might be extended without injury to the revenue or the country, but with moſt material advantage to the popular morals, by raiſing the higheſt licenſe to 50l. as in England—where the happy effect of the high price and limited ſale of ſpiritous liquors are eminently conſpicuous in the manners, the morals, and the induſtry of the working claſſes of the community.

The motion for the foregoing arrangement of taxes, which we have ſtated as accurately as we could collect, was agreed to.

Mr. Speaker roſe to ſtate a matter to the Houſe, materially intereſting to the minds, and conſequently to the happineſs of the community. It was on the ſubject of iſſuing licenſes for the ſelling of malt liquors, ſuch as beer and ale only.

A well known fact, in which the peace and ſafety of this country was materially affected, was—that all the meetings and ſwearings of United Iriſhmen throughout the kingdom, had been carried on in low ale houſes diſperſed through the country. The proprietors of thoſe houſes, in order to bring cuſtomers to their houſes, were themſelves United Iriſhmen, and had procured qualifications for the adminiſtering the United Iriſhmen's oath, and in fact, the moſt active agents in the promotion of treaſon and rebellion——and tho' much the greater number of thoſe men took out licenſes for ſelling ale only, they all to a man ſold whiſkey. Now there was a moſt deſirable regulation, which might, he thought, be effected under the bill, for carrying into operation the purpoſes of this committee, and it was—firſt by changing the full tax for ſpirit licenſe, in all caſes, by including the privilege of ſelling beer and ale, and next by limiting the number of perſons to be ſo licenſed in the ſeveral diſtricts, pariſhes, and baronies throughout the kingdom. This was the regulation in England, and the magiſtrates by a proper caution exerted in ſelecting reputable perſons only to be licenſed, would thus encourage honeſt men, who would feel they had characters to preſerve, to follow the buſineſs—the profits of which being divided amongſt a much fewer number, would thus render it the intereſt of ſuch men, for their own ſakes, to purſue their buſineſs in ſuch a manner as not to riſk the diſcountenance of the magiſtrates, or the loſs of licenſe by poiſoning the morals or the health of the lower orders, or encouraging exceſſes to low tippling.

Mr. Vandeleur expreſſed the higheſt approbation of the taxes propoſed, and the fulleſt confidence in the ſentiments juſt expreſſed by Mr. Speaker. Being himſelf almoſt the only acting magiſtrate in the diſtrict where he reſided, he could ſtate from his own knowlege, evidence of the truth of what Mr. Speaker had mentioned of the meetings held at low ale, or rather whiſkey houſes, and other riotous and diſorderly conduct, deſtructive to the peace of the country—and that the number of thoſe nuiſances conſtantly increaſed through the negligence of thoſe magiſtrates, in not preventing improper perſons to procure their licenſes. Thus a fellow who had rendered himſelf obnoxious, by his notorious miſconduct, to the magiſtrates of his vicinity, went through the county hawking a certificate, in order to procure, under falſe pretences, the ſignatures of two other magiſtrates in order to procure his licence from the collector, and, if he did not then ſucceeed, which he too often did, thro' the lenity or incaution of the Magiſtrates—the collector gave him his licenſe, either upon a falſe certificate, or without any certificate at all; the conſequence was, that all the evils ſought to be guarded againſt by the licenſe regulation bill, was in as full vigour in the country as ever.

There was another evil ſtill more glaring, and which was the fountain or ſcource from which theſe low conventicles of drunkenneſs, riot and rebellion drew the principal ſupply of the means of miſchief—he meant the clandeſtine ſtills which every where abounded through the country, and from which alone the clandeſtine ſellers of whiſkey were ſupplied. Such was the audacity in which thoſe ſtills were wrought, that the owners of them almoſt ſet the Magiſtrates at defiance, and the Revenue ſurveyors refuſed to interfere for their ſuppreſſion, ſaying it was not their buſineſs, unleſs the Magiſtrate would lay before them an information. But even when the Magiſtrate ſucceeded in procuring the ſuppreſſion of a dozen of theſe ſtills in a diſtrict, as many more were immediately ſet up in their places. Thus the revenue were groſsly defrauded, the health and morals of the lower orders poiſoned, and the peace of the country deſtroyed. He would therefore propoſe to be included in the regulations on this ſubject, whenever a bill ſhould come before the Houſe, to impoſe a penalty of perſonal impriſonment, for not leſs than three months, on any perſon convicted of keeping a clandeſtine ſtill, and the like upon any officer of Revenue, who duly appriſed by the Magiſtrate of the diſtrict, ſhould refuſe or neglect to ſuppreſs the ſame.

Right Hon. Mr. Beresford ſaid, that he feared there was too much of truth in what had been juſt ſaid by the Right Hon. Gent.—For the fact really was, and he had complained of it to the Houſe repeatedly, that the Magiſtrates were groſsly remiſs on their duty, with regard to the certificates for procuring licenceſs; and, however extraordinary it was, nevertheleſs true, that except in the diſtrict of Dublin and the county of Louth, which laſt, had experienced in many inſtances beſides this, the happy effects ef the ſuperintendant vigilance ſo conſtantly exerted by a Right Hon. Gent. then in his eye—[Mr. Speaker]—there were not [illegible] moment in the kingdom. The Hon. member, however, was miſtaken in another part of his ſtatement, with reſpect to licenſes granted by the collectors—They in fact iſſued no licenſes at all—they only wrote on the back of the certificate the ſum received—and very often after paying this ſum, they never receive the licenſe at all. He had however no doubt that colluſions might and did exiſt between the officers of revenue and the clandeſtine diſtillers and retailers, which it was impoſſible for the vigilance of the Revenue Commiſſioners to reach; however, the time to introduce regulations on this head would be when the bill ſhould come before the Houſe.

Mr. Speaker again roſe, and ſtated the mode which had been practiſed by the Magiſtrates in this country with regard to the iſſuing of licenſes. At the general meeting in July, the times were appointed for the ſpecial meeting in baronial diſtricts for the purpoſe of granting certificates to the perſons claiming licenſes: there the Magiſtrates of the diſtricts were altogether, and the claimants, as being reſidents were generally known to them, conſequently improper perſons had little or no opportunity of eluding their vigilance, or obtaining certificates for licenſe; and a caution was impreſſed upon every man ſo certified, that the moment any proof of improper conduct on his part ſhould reach the Magiſtrates, his licenſe ſhould be inſtantly withdrawn; the conſequences were ſuch as might naturally be expected—and the number being limited according to the ſenſe of the Magiſtrates, as to what the public convenience required. If any man beyond that number applied, and was reproved, he had his appeal to the general quarter ceſſion.

But there was another regulation beſides the limitation of numbers on the Engliſh principle, which he would ſuggeſt as neceſſary to adopt. The great miſchief aroſe from the clandeſtine ſellers of whiſkey, as well to revenue and to morals as the fair trader—and the licenſed man, from his ſenſe of that odium which public opinion had generally annexed to the idea of a voluntary informer, preferred ſuſtaining injury to his own intereſt, rather than ſeek redreſs in that way—therefore it would be neceſſary to take the fair trader out of that predicament, and by making it a part of his duty under a penal obligation to aid the magiſtrates in ſuppreſſing ſuch clandeſtine houſes, remove the odium attached to voluntary information. In ordar to this purpoſe, the magiſtrates ſhould be enabled to hold the licenſe publican as anſwerable to them for aiding to ſuppreſs all ſuch houſes as came within his knowledge, under the penalty of forfeiting his own licenſe on the firſt omiſſion that could be proved againſt him.

This ſuggeſtion met the warmeſt approbation from Mr. Vandeleur, the Hon. Mr. Anneſley, the Right Hon. Mr. Beresford, and

The Chancellor of Ex. who obſerved, that nothing could be more reprehenſible than the remiſſneſs of magiſtrates in carrying into effect the regulations of a law, having for its object the morals, peace, and induſtry of the country, and which, without their ſtrenuous aid, muſt ever remain a dead letter on the ſtatute book. He knew it to be a fact, and it was the caſe in the county where he lived, that ſince the preſent ſpirit of diſturbance began to prevail in the country where he lived, every town, village & hamlet, were filled with ale & whiſkey-houſes, moſt of which were ſupplied by clandeſtine diſtilleries, to the manifeſt injury of the revenue and the fair trader. A falſe notion had gone forward, that by not actively ſuppreſſing thoſe clandeſtine diſtilleries, the agriculture of the country was advantaged—no idea could be more erroneous. If gentlemen in their ſeveral diſtricts would only lend their aid in ſecuring the collection of the revenues on malt and ſpirits, there would be no need at this day for reſorting to new taxes—a meaſure always extremely diſagreeable to the Government.

Mr. Corry, after expreſſing his ſatisfaction that the taxes propoſed by his Right Hon. Friend, had met the approbation of the Committee, coincided in the complaints which had been made of clandaſtine diſtilleries, to the great injury of the fair diſtillers, who had cheerfully ſubmitted of every regulation of duties on their diſtilleries, which Parliament thought fit to impoſe; who had bound themſelves even to pay duties for the utmoſt quantity of liquor they could be ſuppoſed to diſtil in the fair and ordinary way, whether they worked or not, and they had therefore the ſtrongeſt claim to protection in the profits of their trade from their encroachments of the clandeſtine diſtiller. He therefore moved, that the committee on the ſpirit licenſe bill be empowered to receive a clauſe for impoſing the penalty of 20l. to be levied on every townland where any clandeſtine ſtill ſhould be detected, over and above the uſual penalties already eſtabliſhed.

This motion, after ſome converſation by Mr. Speaker and Mr. Beresford, was agreed to.

Ordered that the ſpirit licenſe bill be committed for to-morrow.

Sir J. Blaquire complained moſt grievouſly of what he was pleaſed to call unwarrantable and unjuſt proceedings of adminiſtration, by their interference in the buſineſs of collecting the revenues of three corporations, to one of which, the Paving board he had the honour to belong, and hoped he ſhould have time to be heard by council againſt the bill.

The Chan. of Ex. conceived it his duty to interfere where it appeared the public revenue was not duly collected! the conſequence of [illegible] of Parliament to ſupply the defalcation of defaulting officers.

Sir J. Blaquire ſaid, whatever default the watch corporation, or the work-houſe corporation had been guilty of in this reſpect, the board he had the honour to belong to had collected their revenues to the laſt farthing, and therefore he did not ſee with what colour of juſtice it was that *he ſhould be crucified between the two thieves.*

Mr. Speaker reminded the Hon. Baronet there was no petition before the houſe to be heard by counſel.

Sir John ſaid he ſhould prepare one againſt to morrow.

The Chan. of Ex. obſerved, that applications had been uſually made to Parliament for bounties in ſupport of great public works of national utility, which he had felt it his duty under the circumſtances of the country, to reſiſt this ſeſſion—however, though it was now late in the ſeſſion, there was one object of great national utility which certainly had ſome claims on the bounty of Parliament, and a bill for the promotion of which had been brought forward laſt year, but reſiſted and rejected, becauſe miſunderſtood. The works to which he alluded were the canals, now become more neceſſary than ever, for the ſupply of corn and flour to the matropolis, ſince the bounty on inland carriage had been diſcontinued, and which, in a recent inſtance, had proved highly uſeful in the conveyance of troops and military ſtores, to the interior part of the kingdom, an utility which he was ſorry to ſee called into practice. However, for the purpoſe of ſome aid to thoſe works, he ſhould move for the committee of ſupply to ſit to-morrow—Ordered accordingly—Adjourned.

FRIDAY—SEPT. 7.

Mr. Johnſton reported from the Committee of Supply.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a committee of Supply, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Corry in the chair.

Chan. of Ex. moved a grant of 200,000l. to the Grand Canal Company, for the purpoſe of perfecting its navigation to the river Shannon, and to be provided by an iſſue of Treaſury bills, bearing 6 per cent per annum.——alſo a grant of 25,000l. to the Royal Canal to enable its extenſion to Mullinger, is to be likewiſe provided by an iſſue of treaſury bills, bearing 5 per cent. per annum.—Ordered.

Mr. Johnſton moved that the Committee on the Spirit licenſe bill, be empowered to receive a clauſe limiting the number of licenſes—Ordered.

The Loyaliſt Compenſation bill having been committed, Mr. Corry in the chair,

His Grace the Archbiſhop of Caſhel	Rt. Hon. Lord Caſtlereagh
	Chan. of the Exchequer
Lord Kilwarden	Rt. Hon. D. Latouche
Biſhop of Raphoe	Mr. Juſtice Downes
Biſhop of Kilmore	AND
Biſhop of Killaloe	Mr. Juſtice Chamberlaine.

Mr. Barrington ſuggeſted the propriety, as there was three Judges of the Court of King's Bench mentioned, to add the name of the fourth, Mr. Juſtice Day, and moved to that effect.

Chan. of Ex. ſaid, that he felt every reſpect for the learned Judge who had been mentioned, but that there would be no end to motions of this kind, if the name of every perſon whom gentlemen in that Houſe conceived eligible, was to be added. There were ſeveral gentlemen of the ſilk gown whoſe merits would challenge the diſtinction, nor was it an inſenſibility to thoſe merits that had cauſed them not to be included in the committee.

The motion was withdrawn, and that of the Chan. of Ex. paſſed.

On reading another clauſe, Mr. Barrington called the attention of the committee to the deſcription of perſons who ſhould be the peculiar objects of compenſation, and alſo thoſe who ought to be excluded from deriving any advantage from the bill, particularly abſentees who contributed nothing to the national defence, but on the contrary, who contributed to the rebellion, by not exerciſing their influence at home. He concluded by moving a probiſion, excluding from the benefits of the bill, abſentees who had not, on or before the 21ſt of June, 1797, ſubſcribed to the voluntary loan.

Chan. of Ex. ſaid, that drawing ſuch a line would promote embarraſſment, and in many caſes produce injuſtice, inſtead of anſwering the purpoſe for which it was moved. He inſtanced in proof the Biſhop of Ferns, and numerous Clergymen, whoſe profeſſion precluded them from fighting—nor did he think it prudent at ſuch a time as this, or indeed at any time, to declare war againſt the deſcription of perſons called Abſentees, by ſuch a thing appearing on the Statute Book of Ireland.—He called to the recollection of the learned and hon. member the material ſervices rendered in the preſent criſis to this country by abſentees reſiding in G. Britain, in the circumſtance of their contributing to the pay of 20,000 Britiſh troops, who were defending Ireland; and he adverted pointedly to the naval aſſiſtance which we received. As far as the progreſs of the bill yet went its purpoſe was merely to collect materials, which were afterwards to ſerve as a guide and inſtruction to Parliaments in the extent of the compenſation, and was by no means binding on its future deciſions, or the diſtinctions which might be found neceſſary to make.

Mr. Barrington confeſſed himſelf fully ſatisfied by what fell from his Right Hon. Friend, and withdrew the motion. He however ſaid, ſaid, that there was another motion which he wiſhed to make, but which [illegible] would not preſs on the Committe, it was, that perſons that were able to bear arms, and had deſerted the country between the 23d of May and the 1ſt of Auguſt, except through inevitable neceſſity, ſhould be exccluded the benefit of the bill; but this he withdrew alſo on the repreſentation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but he ſubmitted that the circumſtance might be made to appear on the face of the affidavit neceſſarily accompanying the claim of the ſufferers, and they be made to ſtate on oath whether they had fled the country in the intermediate time between the 23d of May and the 1ſt of Auguſt.

The Chan. of Ex. ſaid, that if a general admiſſion of ſuch a fact would go to invalidate the claim, it would be attended by unjuſt conſequences, as many perſons, ſuch as traders, for inſtance, were obliged to leave the kingdom within the different periods mentioned, the objection would apply in many other caſes alſo.

Lord Caſtlereigh obſerved, that even if the meaſure were adopted, it would ſtill be no direction to the committee, or to Parliament, how to act, for to diſpenſe compenſation juſtly, and on the principle which this ſuggeſtion of the hon. and learned gentleman had in view, it would be abſolutely neceſſary to have a tedious inveſtigation of every claim, and a ſpecies of trial on the conduct of every claimant, who might admit by his affidavit, the fact of his having left the country, his Lordſhip therefore conceived it would much more effectually anſwer the purpoſe of the hon. gent. and better promote the general objects of the bill, to rely on the diſcretion of the committee.

The Houſe being reſumed, the Spirit Licenſe bill was ordered to be committed for tomorrow.

The Wide Street bill was then committed and a converſation enſued relative to a clauſe, prohibiting any perſon from printing, engraving, or publiſhing a map of the improvements laid down and intended by the commiſſioners, without the copy-right being firſt had from them—the clauſe was adopted, and the reſt of the bill gone through, the Houſe reſumed, and adjourned until to-morrow.

Extract of a Letter from Kilcullen-Bridge, Sept. 5.

"Information having been received by Lieut. General Dundas that a party of Holt's robbers headed by a fellow named Doyle, were plundering and carrying off the cattle from the lands in the neighbourhood of Ballymore-Euſtace, a detachment of the Prince of Wales's Light Dragoons, and Capt. Latouch's corps were ordered, under the command of Lieut. Col. Orde, to ſcour that part of the country; the detachment retook the cattle, and came up with about eighty of the Rebels mounted, at the hill of Ballynahound, where they were preparing to bury ſome of their men who had been killed in the morning—On the appearance of the detachment they immediately fled acroſs the bog and took to the mountains."

THE CORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, SEPTEMBER 10.

Dublin Caſtle, 10th September, 1798.

Diſpatches, of which the following is an extract, have been received this morning from the head-quarters of the Lord-Lieutenant, near St. Johnſtown, dated September the 8th, 1798:

"The Lord Lieutenant having very early in the morning of the 7th inſtant, received accounts from Lieutenant-General Lake, that the French returned from Drumahair to Drumkerin, and that he had reaſon to believe that it was their intention to go to Boyle or Carrick-on-Shannon, his Excellency, in conſequence thereof, haſtened the march of his column, ſo as to arrive at Carrick before the enemy, and directed Major-General Moore, who was at Tubburcurry, to be prepared in the event of the enemy's movement at Boyle.

"On his Excellency's arrival at Carrick, he found the enemy had paſſed the Shannon at Ballintra, where they attempted to deſtroy the bridge, but Lieutenant-General Lake followed them ſo cloſely, that they were not able to effect it.

"The enemy halted for the night at Cloone, on which his Excellency moved from Carrick, at ten o'clock of the ſame night to Mohill, and directed Lieutenant-General Lake to proceed at the ſame time to Cloone, which is about three miles from Mohil, by which movement his Excellency was enabled either to join with Lieutenant-General Lake in the attack of the enemy, if they ſhould remain at Cloone, or to intercept their retreat, if they ſhould retire on the approach of the army.

"On his Excellency's arrival at Mohill, ſoon after day-break, he found the enemy had begun to move towards Granard; his Excellency therefore proceeded with all expedition to St. Johnſtown, through which, on account of a broken bridge, the enemy were obliged to paſs in their way to Granard, and directed Lieutenant-General Lake to attack the enemy's rear, and impede their march as much as poſſible, without bringing the whole of the corps into action.—Lieutenant-General Lake performed this ſervice with his uſual attention and ability.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant General Lake to Captain Taylor, Private Secretary to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, dated Camp, near Ballinamuck, Sept. 8, 1798.

"SIR,

"I have the honor to inform you, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that finding upon my arrival at Ballaghay, that the French army had paſſed that place from Caſtlebar, I immediately followed them to watch their motions. Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford, who commanded my advanced corps, compoſed of detachments of Hompeſch's and the firſt fencible cavalry, hung ſo cloſe upon their rear, that they could not eſcape from me, although they drove the country, and carried with them all the horſes.

"After four days and nights moſt ſevere marching, my column, conſiſting of the carabineers, detachments of the 23d light dragoons, the firſt fencible light dragoons, under the command of Colonel Sir Thomas Chapman, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, Earl of Roden, and Captain Kerr, the third battalion of light infantry, the Armagh, and part of the Kerry Militia, the Reay, the Northampton, and Prince of Wales's fencible regiments of infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Innes, of the 54th regiment, Lord Viſcount Goſford, Earl of Glandore, Major Roſs, Lieutenant-Colonel Bulkeley, and Lieut. Col. Macartney, arrived at Cloone about 7 o'clock this morning, where having received directions to follow the enemy on the ſame line, whilſt his Excellency moved by the lower road to intercept them, I advanced, having previouſly detached the Monaghan light company, mounted behind dragoons, to harraſs their rear.

"Lieutenant Colonel Crawford, on coming up to the French rear guard, ſummoned them to ſurrender; but as they did not attend to his ſummons, he attacked them, upon which upwards of 200 French infantry threw down their arms, under the idea that the reſt of the corps would do the ſame thing.—Captain Packenham, Lieutenant General of Ordnance, and Major General Craddock, rode up to them. The enemy, however, inſtantly commenced a fire of cannon and muſketry, which wounded Gen. Craddock; upon which I ordered up the third battalion of light infantry, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Innes, and commenced the attack upon the enemy's poſition. The action laſted upwards of half an hour, when the remainder of the column making its appearance, the French ſurrendered at diſcretion. The Rebels, who fled in all directions, ſuffered ſeverely.

"The conduct of the Cavalry was highly conſpicuous. The third light battalion, and part of the Armagh militia (the only infantry that were engaged) behaved moſt gallantly, and deſerve my warmeſt praiſe. Lieutenant Colonel Inne's ſpirit and judgment contributed much to our ſucceſs.

"To Brigadier-General Taylor, I have to return my moſt ſincere thanks for his great exertions and aſſiſtance, particularly on that day: alſo to Lord Roden, Sir Thos. Chapman, Major Kerr, and Captain Ferguſon, whoſe example contributed much to animate the troops. I ought not to omit mentioning Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, Major Packenham, and Captain Kerr, whoſe conduct was equally meritorious; and I feel infinitely thankful to all the commanding officers of corps, who, during ſo fatiguing a march, encouraged their men to bear it with unremitting perſeverence.

"To Capt. Packenham, Lieut-Col. Clinton (who was ſent to me with orders from Lord Cornwallis) and Major Gen. Craddock, who joined me in the morning, I am highly obliged for their ſpirited ſupport: the latter, though early wounded, did not retire from the field during the action.

"With gratitude I acknowledge the zeal and activity diſplayed on all occaſions by Lieutenant-Col. Meade, Major Hardy, Aſſiſtant Quarter-Maſter Gen. Captains Taylor and Euſtace of the Engineers, Capt. Nicholſon and my other Aides de Camp.

"I cannot conclude my letter without expreſſing how much our ſucceſs is to be attributed to the ſpirit and activity of Lieut. Col. Crawford, and I beg leave to recommend him as a moſt deſerving officer. I have the honor to be, &c. G. LAKE."

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, near St. Johnſtown, September 9, 1798.

Lord Cornwallis cannot too much applaud the Zeal and Spirit which has been manifeſted by the Army, from the commencement of the operations againſt the invading enemy, until the ſurrender of the *French* Forces.

The perſeverance with which the Soldiers ſupported the extraordinary marches which were neceſſary to ſtop the progreſs of the very active enemy, does them the greateſt credit; and Lord Cornwallis heartily congratulates them on the happy iſſue of their meritorous Exertions.

The Corps of Yeomanry, in the whole country through which the army has paſſed, have rendered the greateſt ſervices; and are peculiarly entitled to the acknowledgements of the Lord Lieutenant, from their not having tarniſhed that courage and loyalty which they diſplayed in the cauſe of their King and country, by any acts of wanton cruelty towards their deluded Fellow-ſubjects.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, of the Kings forces at the battle of Ballinamuck, September 8. 1798.

Officers, killed none, wounded 1; Privates, killed 3, wounded 12, miſſing 3; Horſes, killed 11, wounded 1, miſſing 8; Officer wounded, Lieutenant Stephens of the caribineers.

[illegible] and Ammunition taken.

3 Light French 4 pounders; 2 ditto ammunition waggons, nearly full of made up ammunition; 1 ditto tumbril; 700 ſtand of arms, with belts and pouches, with a great number of pikes.

Return of the French army taken priſoners at the battle of Ballinamuck, Sept. 8, 1798.

General and other officers 96; non commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers 746; Horſes, about 100.

N. B. Ninety-ſix rebels taken, three of them called general officers, by the names of *Roach, Blake* and *Teeling*. The enemy in their retreat before the troops under my command were compelled to abandon 9 pieces of cannon, which they had taken in the former actions with his Majeſty's forces.

Names of the principal Officers of the French forces taken at the battle of Ballinamuck, Sept. 8,

Humbert, General en chef; Sarazin, General de Diviſion; Fontaine, General de Brigade; Laſerure, chef de Brigade attache a l'Etat Major; Dufour, ditto, ditto, ditto; Autty, chef de Battalion; Demanche, ditto; Touſſaint, ditto; Babin, ditto; Silbermon, ditto; Menou, commiſſaire ordonnateur; Brillier, commiſſaire des guerre; Thibault, payer; Puton, aide de camp; Framair, ditto; Moreau, capetaine waguemeſter general; Ardouin, chef de brigade; Serve, chef de battalion; Hais, ditto; Mauchaud, ditto; Brand and Maſſonnet, officers de ſante.

RECAPITULATION.

Sous Officers 96; Grenadiers 78; Fuſiliers 440; Caribiniers 33; Chaſſeurs 69; Cannoniers 41; total 746, officers 96, 842.

Certifie par le chief de Brigade, P. ARDOUIN.

We have the pleaſure of ſtating on the moſt unqueſtionable authority, that the north-weſtern coaſt of Ireland is at this moment protected by a force conſiſting of three ſhips of the line, ſeven frigates, and ſeveral other veſſels of inferior force, whoſe orders are to cruiſe between Lough Swilley and the north weſtern extremity of Connaught.

A letter from Liſbon ſays, that four Portugueſe ſhips of the line, one of 110 guns, and three of 74, with two frigates of 36, and two cutters, are to ſail for the Mediterranean, in order to join the ſquadron of Admiral Nelſon. The Commander of this ſquadron has orders, it is ſaid, from Admiral Lord St. Vincent, to be delivered to Admiral Nelſon, enjoining him, that as ſoon as he ſhall be joined by the Portugueſe, he ſhall immediately form the blockade of the port of Toulon, to prevent the ſailing of the ſecond fleet.

We have the pleaſure to announce, that letters have been received from England, mentioning the capture, in the bay of Biſcay of one 74, two frigates of forty guns, and three privateers, by a ſmall Britiſh ſquadron. They had ſailed from France a ſhort time ſince to carry on a piratical warfare againſt the trade and induſtry of our Tranſ-Atlantic allies.

CORK.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated Sept. 12.

"Two regiments of Engliſh Militia diſembarked here, 2000 ſtrong. The following curious fact remains to be accounted for—Lord *Fitzwilliam* landed at the Pigeon-houſe from England, and on hearing of the defeat of the French and Rebels, embarked *in the courſe of the ſame hour* in a Packet going for Holyhead, without even viſiting the city. Lord Cornwallis is expected to return to the Caſtle this day. I am told that 2000 Rebels were cut to pieces in the late battle. 300 French priſoners are to be here, by the Canal boats, this evening. The plan of the Rebels has tranſpired—they, and their vanquiſhed allies, the French, were to have made a flying march, and to have reached Dublin this night. The diſtance from this city to where they were defeated is but about ſeventy miles."

On Thurſday night, the 6th inſt. as Daniel Hearlihy, David Heagarty, and Patrick Sullivan Blewman, who have been charged with divers felonies, were drinking with ſome of the Kenmare Yeomen, in the town of Kenmare, about two or three o'clock of that night, they fired ſeveral ſhots in the ſtreet, which alarming the officer who commanded there, he went out with a piſtol in his hand, and having ordered them to be ſent into the barrack for the night, they refuſed to go, when one of them, David Heagarthy turning off, and attempting to go away, was fired after and ſhot through the neck, of which he inſtantly died; the other Daniel Hearlihy made his eſcape, and Patrick Sullivan Blewman, has been this day ſent to the goal of Tralee.

N. B. The above named were ſome of the principal evidences, who were lately carried to Limerick, to proſecute Horatio Townſend Orpen, and S. Orpen Eſqrs. for high treaſon.

MUNSTER CIRCUIT.

SUMMER ASSIZES, 1798.

The Aſſizes of the co. of Cork not altered, to commence at Cork, on Saturday, the 15 th of Sept.—City of Cork ſame day.

Co. Kerry, at Tralee, Wedneſday 26.
Co. Limerick, at do. Monday, Oct. 1.
City Limerick, at do. ſame day.
Co. Clare, at Ennis, Friday, Oct. 5.
Hon. Baron George, Hon. Judge Day, } Juſtices.
W. Coſgrave, M. Franks. } Regiſters.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS,

(CONTINUED)

FROM OUR PAPER OF SATURDAY.

Talleyrand's addreſs, in which he impudently and falſely imputed the rupture of the negociation to *the known opinions* of Mr. Marſhall and General Pinckney, who are certainly guilty of the crime—an enormous crime in the eyes of the French Republic—of aſſerting the [illegible] of the nation, whoſe Envoys they were, was immediately tranſmitted to one of the band of traitors which the Directory has in pay, in different parts of the American Continent, who inſtantly committed it to the preſs, through the medium of that vile vehicle of ſedition and Jacobiniſm, the Aurora, the Courier of America. This attracted the notice of Congreſs, and gave riſe to a debate, or rather a converſation, in which Mr. Harpur, one of the moſt able and vigilant friends and guardians of his country, proclaimed the exiſtance of a conſpiracy againſt the American Government, and pledged himſelf ſpeedily to develope its nature, and to bring its agents to condign puniſhment, "having hold of certain threads, which he truſted would enable him finally to diſcover the whole plot." We heartily wiſh him complete ſucceſs in his truly patriotic exertions; and, we are confident, that whatever enlightened zeal, ſound judgment, and a determined mind can effect, for his country's welfare, will be atchieved by HIM." Nothing is more certain, than that the Directory have been encouraged in their ſcandalous depredations on American property, in their daring attempts to violate the independence of the United States, in their inſolent treats, and intollerable arrogance, by a deſperate and abandoned faction, engendered by their intrigues, and bribed by their gold; who, relying on the diffuſion of revolutionary principles for the ſucceſs of their meaſures, have flattered their employers with the proſpect of reducing to practice the profligate ſyſtem of Briſſot, by "exciting the governed againſt the governors," and thus, laying their country, deſolated by the fury of civil war, at the feet of France. We fear that this faction has partiſans, if not *members*, even in the Houſe of Repreſentatives; but, we hope and believe, that the great body of the people of America, have the ſenſe to appreciate, and the ſpirit to reſiſt the propagation of thoſe infernal principles which have already laid waſte one half of Europe, and which muſt be productive of incalculable miſery, wherever their influence prevails!

REAL DISTRESS!!!

☞ The large Family of a Virtuous Man, who has had recourſe to every expedient to prevent an impending evil, that could be ſuggeſted to him by induſtry and application; are beſides the want of clothing, lodging and every other accommodation whatſoever, reduced to that pitch of Indigence, that they are frequently obliged to faſt from twenty-four to thirty hours. Nothing but the great calamity alluded to, could extort this application to Public Benevolence. Charitable Benefactions, be they ever ſo ſmall, will be thankfully received at the CORK HERALD OFFICE. September 12.

FRESH DANTZIC TIMBER WITH PRIME IRISH OAK.

JOHN & ISAAC CARROLL,

ARE receiving a prime cargo of Dantzic Timber, a good deal of it fit for Maſts, Bowſprits and Mill-ſhafts; alſo from different Woods, Mill, Ship and Boat Timber, and a large quantity of Elm.

Cork, September 12.

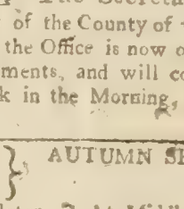
TO BE LET,

From the 29th of this Month, for three Lives or ſuch term as ſhall be agreed on.

THE Lands of FOOREHILL, in the Barony of Eaſt Carbery, containing about 369 acres, and divided into convenient Lots, of from 40 to 80 acres Mr. Joſeph Dun of Cloghnikilty, will ſhew the ſeveral Lots.

Propoſals in writing only to be addreſſed to the Earl of Shannon, Dublin; or the Rev. Horace Townſend, Courtmaſherry. September 12, 1798.

FOR MARTINIQUE, DIRECT,

THE SHIP  *CASTOR,*

HENRY HUDDLESTEN, MASTER,

☞ HAS excellent Accommodations for *Paſſengers*, and will ſail the firſt Convoy.—For Freight or Paſſage apply to the *Maſter* at Cove, or *John Anderſon and Co.* Lapp's-Iſland. *September 12.*

County of Cork. } SUCH Magiſtrates as have taken Informations and Recognizances returnable to the enſuing Aſſizes, (which are to Commence on Saturday, the 15th inſtant), are requeſted FORTHWITH to return them to the Crown-Office.

JAS. CHATTERTON, C. Crown.

Cork, 7, Sept. 1798.

CITY PRESENTMENTS.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that the Office will be opened to-morrow, for the reception of Affidavits, &c. &c. agreable to Act of Parliament, thoſe for procuring Preſentments muſt be lodged ſix clear days before the firſt day, and purſuant to an order of the Grand-Jury, thoſe accounting for money expended on or before the Second day of the Aſſizes.

City Grand-Jury, Secretary's Office,
St. Patrick-Street,
Cork, 3d Sept. 1798,
EDMOND ROCHE KISELAGH Sec'ry.

N. B. Hours of Attendance from 11 o'clock in the forenoon, until 3 o'clock in the afterſtoon.

County of CORK. } ☞ The Secretary to the Grand Jury of the County of Cork, gives notice, that the Office is now open to receive Affidavits and Preſentments, and will continue ſo each day, from Ten o'Clock in the Morning, until Three in the Afternoon. September 5.

County of Cork. } AUTUMN SESSIONS, 1798.

Diviſion of Middleton, Compriſing Baronies of Barrymore, Condons and Clongibbons Duhallow, Fermoy, Imokilly, Kinnantalloon and Orrery & Kilmore.	At Middleton, Monday firſt October. Chief and Sub Conſtables of Imokilly to attend—all Civil Bills to be entered, on or before the ſecond day of the Seſſions, and no Plaintiff will be allowed to prove the ſervice of his own Proceſs.
Diviſion of Cork, Compriſing Baronies of Beer and Bantry, Barretts, Courceys, Ibane and Barryroe, Kerricurrihy. Kinnalmeaky, and Muſkery, and The City and Liberties of Cork.	At Bandon, Monday, 8th October. Chief and Sub-Conſtables of Kinnalmeaky to attend, Service and Entry of Civil Bills as above. JAS. CHATTERTON, jun. C. P.

King's Old Caſtle, 3d Sept. 1798. } Attending Juſtices will be appointed at the Aſſizes.

Iſaac Morgan,

HAS FOR SALE,

HEMP,
IRON,
DEALS,
SUGARS,
ISINGLASS,
HOPS,
MADDER, and
CLARET.

☞ He daily expects a large aſſortment of *Teas* and fine *Scale Sugars*; with all which articles he means to be conſtantly ſupplied.

Auguſt 25.

BALLYGRIFFIN,

THE Seat of the late JAMES LOMBARD, Eſq. beautifully ſituated, four Miles below MALLOW, on the BLACKWATER, TO BE LET, OR SOLD, with or without the FURNITURE of the Houſe. The Houſe and Offices are in excellent Order; the Land in good Heart, and well cropped with HAY and CORN, which the taker may have at a Valuation. Every information will be given at LOMBARD'S TOWN, near MALLOW, and PATRICK HALLAHAN, the Stewart, at BALLYGRIFFIN, will ſhew the Premiſes. Auguſt 4.

TO BE LET,

AND immediate poſſeſſion given, for three young Lives, the Houſe and Concers of Monteen, near Bandon, now occupied by Abel Harris, with Sixty-eight Acres of ground, alſo, three hundred and thirty-two Acres of the Lands near Brown's-Town, ſituate within four miles of Kingſale, Inniſhannon and Bandon—propoſals will be received by WILLIAM DAUNT, Paul-ſtreet, Cork. Auguſt 17.

CLARKE'S MARSH
PORTER BREWERY.

FOWKE, GIBBINGS, AND CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are at preſent provided with a conſiderable Stock of

PORTER, much approved of.

They can with confidence repeat their aſſurence to thoſe who are pleaſed to favour them with their Commands, that a regular and ample ſupply during the Summer may be depended on. JUNE 16.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

By order of the Rt. Worſhipful KINGSMILL BERRY, Eſq. Mayor, the Middle Price of Wheat 2l. 13s. 6d. per Quarter. With an allowance to the Baker of 12 Shillings on the White and Wheaten, and 12 Shillings on the Houſehold.

Cork, September 10, 1798.

WHITE.			WHEATEN.			HOUSEHOLD.		
lb.	*oz.*	*dr.*	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*
1 *pen.* 0	5	4	1 *pen* 0	8	3	1 *pen.* 0	10	6
2 *pen* 0	11	2	2 *pen.* 1	0	6	2 *pen.* 1	5	5
3 *pen.* 1	0	6	3 *pen.* 1	9	1	3 *pen.* 2	0	4
4 *pen.* 1	6	3	4 *pen.* 2	1	4	4 *pen.* 2	11	3
6 *pen.* 2	1	5	6 *pen* 3	2	2	6 *pen.* 4	1	0

KINGSMILL BERRY, Mayor.

IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

COPY OF THE

REPORT

FROM THE

SECRET COMMITTEE.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

MR. SPEAKER,

The Committee of Secrecy appointed to take into conſideration the papers preſented to the Houſe on the 17th day of July laſt by the Right Hon. Lord Viſc. Caſtlereagh, have directed me to report as follows:

It appears to your committee, that with the double view of being prepared either to to co-operate with the enemy, in caſe of a deſcent, or of directing an inſurrection upon ſyſtem, ſhould they find it neceſſary to have recourſe to ſuch a meaſure before aſſiſtance might arrive from France, a military committee was appointed by the executive in the month of February laſt. About this time detailed military inſtructions were iſſued to the Adjutant Generals of the Union, by which they were required to inform themſelves, and report on the ſtate of the rebel regiments within their diſtricts, of the number of mills, the roads, rivers, bridges and fords the military poſitions, the capacity of the towns and villages to receive troops, to communicate to the Executive every movement of the eneny (meaning the King's troops) to announce the firſt appearance of their allies [meaning the French] and immediately to collect their force, with ſeveral other military regulations.

Inſtructions were alſo given to the ſeveral rebel regiments as to the arms and appointments with which they were to be furniſhed, ſo as to be ready to take the field on the ſhorteſt notice.

At a meeting held on the 20th of February, thanks were voted to the ſeveral Colonels for their active exertions in embodying and arming their reſpective regiments—the people are requeſted to bear the ſhackles of tyranny a little longer, till the whole kingdom ſhall be in a ſtate of organization, as will, by their joint co-operation, effect without leſs that deſirable object which they ſtated as hourly drawing to a criſis.

Whilſt theſe extenſive military arrangements were making by the Executive, to [illegible] against the State as ſoon as a favourable [illegible] ſyſtem of outrage which had been ſo ſucceſsfully made uſe of by the party the year before in Ulſter—to [illegible] oppoſition to that of the laws, and to compel the people to look to the Union for protection rather than to the State, was very generally prevalent throughout the ſouthern and mid-land counties. The enormities committed on the well-affected were marked with the moſt diſguſting cruelty.

It is unneceſſary for your Committee to detail individual inſtances of outrage which are freſh in the recollection of the houſe—it will be ſufficient to ſtate, that in the months of February and March, many parts of the provinces of Leinſter and Munſter were actually in the poſſeſſion of a murderous banditti. If they did not appear in arms by day, it only rendered their rebellion more difficult to be met and cruſhed by the King's troops and yeomanry—not a night paſſed without numerous murders—ſeveral diſtricts in the provinces of Leinſter and Munſter had been proclaimed, under the powers given to the Lord Lieutenant and council by the 'act for preventing inſurrections'; but theſe meaſures proved ineffectual—very many of the loyal inhabitants of the counties of Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, Kilkenny, Carlow, King's county, Queen's county, Kildare, & Wicklow, were, in the courſe of one month, ſtript of their arms, and in many places obliged to fly for ſhelter into the garriſon towns; and as one inſtance among many, of the daring lengths to which the conſpirators at this time had proceeded, your committee think it neceſſary to ſtate, that in open day 800 Inſurgents, principally mounted, inveſted the town of Clair, in the co. Tipperary, held poſſeſſion of it until they had made a regular ſearch through every houſe, and carried off in triumph all the arms and ammunition they could find.

Under theſe circumſtances the Lord Lieutenant and Council iſſued the proclamation before ſpoken of bearing date the 30th March, ſtating that the traitorous conſpiracy long exiſting within this kingdom had broken out into open rebellion; and giving notice that the moſt direct and poſitive orders were iſſued to the officers commanding his Majeſty's forces, to employ them with the utmoſt vigour & deciſion for the immediate ſuppreſſion thereof; and alſo for the recovery of ſuch arms as had been traiterouſly taken from the King's peaceable and loyal ſubjects: It was alſo enjoined that they ſhould diſarm the Rebels, and all perſons diſaffected to his Majeſty's Government, by the moſt ſummary and effectual meaſures.

This proclamation was tranſmitted by his Excellency's commands to Sir Ralph Abercromby, then commander in chief, who was directed to proceed into the diſturbed counties, being inveſted by the Lord Lieutenant with full powers.

Your Committee annex to this report a notice to the inhabitants of the diſturbed counties, as iſſued by the ſaid Commander in Chief; and think it incumbent on them to obſerve, that on this, and indeed on every occaſion in which the Government, or the officers acting under its orders, have been driven to the neceſſity of adopting extraordinary meaſures for the ſafety of the State, full notice and time have uniformly been given before they were acted upon, and the people have been exhorted to prevent the neceſſity of rigorous meaſures, by a ceſſation of outrage, and a ſurrender of their arms.

It appears to your Committee that the ſteps then taken, as mentioned in the proclamation, had an almoſt immediate effect in repreſſing the audacity of the rebels and in reſtoring tranquility—the loyal inhabitants were in many places enabled to return in ſafety to their houſes—murders became leſs frequent—in many counties, particularly in Kildare and Tipperary, the people, ſenſible of the madneſs and wickedneſs of their conduct, began openly to acknowledge their crimes, ſurrender their arms, and point out their leaders and ſeducers; a ſubmiſſion which invariably obtained for them pardon and protection.

In April and the beginning of May, the deluſion of the people was ſo faſt and ſo widely yielding to the meaſures of Government, which, while they treated with ſeverity the obſtinately guilty, in all caſes held forth mercy to the repentant, that the leaders of the treaſon both in Dublin and in the provinces began to perceive that their cauſe was loſing ground, and that they had no other alternative left but to hazard an inſurtion or to relinquiſh their hopes. The arreſt of the Leinſter provincial committee on the 12th of March, and of ſeveral other leading members of the Union on the ſame day, tending ſo much to diſcloſe the guilt of the party, and to weaken their organization, that the conſpirators felt themſelves ſtill more compelled to a deſperate effort; a plan was accordingly digeſted by the military committee for a general riſing, the outline of which was to ſurprize Dublin, the camp at Laughlinſtown, & the artillery ſtationed at Chapelizod on the ſame night, in which attack the counties of Dublin, Wicklow and Kildare were to co-operate: the inſurrection being commenced in the neighbourhood of the metropolis (the ſignal for announcing which was to be the detention of the mail-coaches) it was expected that the North and South would alſo riſe.

The Houſe will find the plan of inſurrection detailed and fully proved in the evidence adduced on the trial of Henry and John Sheares lately convicted of high treaſon: the bloody intentions of the party may beſt be collected from a manifeſto in the hand-writing of the ſaid John Sheares, (one of the new executive elected after the arreſts made on the 12th of March laſt, as your committee have reaſon to believe) which was to have been iſſued in the event of ſucceſs. Were any additional proofs neceſſary to eſtabliſh the authenticity of the plan as above ſtated, it may be found in the proceedings of the Provincial Committee of Ulſter, which met at Armagh on the 12th of May, where the ſame plan was announced as decided on, and the neceſſary orders giving for ſecuring as far as poſſible the co-operation of the North.

The Government perfectly informed of the intentions of the conſpirators, cauſed ſeveral of the leaders to be apprehended on the 19th and 21ſt May, and the approaching inſurrection was announced to the Lord Mayor late in the evening of the 21ſt, in a letter from the Lord Lieutenant's Secretary, and the following day a meſſage to the ſame effect was ſent by his Excellency to both Houſes of Parliament. Notwithſtanding the military precautions adopted to counteract the intended riſing, it took place in the neighbourhood of Dublin on the night appointed, namely, the 23d of May; and every poſſible effort was made by the diſaffected within the town to co-operate with thoſe without. In conformity to the plan laid down, the mail coaches were deſtroyed on the northern and ſouthern roads and every exertion made by the party in the provinces to bring the people into an action.

Your Committee do not think it neceſſary to record the events of the bloody and deſtructive rebellion that enſued, which are ſtill but too freſh in the memory of the Houſe; they need only ſtate, that as ſoon as the rebels had actually taken the field in force, and commenced their operations by ſeveral daring attacks upon the towns garriſoned by the King's troops; the Lord Lieutenant and Council publiſhed a proclamation, bearing date the 24th of May, announcing that he had authoriſed the ſummary puniſhment by Martial Law of all rebels found in arms, or of perſons in any wiſe aiding or aſſiſting in the rebellion; to which ſeaſonable interpoſition of the powers of the State, the preſervation of the Conſtitution againſt this daring attempt to ſubvert it is not leſs to be attributed, than to the diſtinguiſhed fidelity and bravery of the King's troops, both regulars, militia, and yeomanry.

On conſideration of the whole of the evidence, your Committee are of opinion,

That the rebellion originated in a ſyſtem, framed not with a view of obtaining either Catholic Emancipation, or any Reform compatible with the exiſtence of the Conſtitution, but for the purpoſe of ſubverting the Government, ſeperating Ireland from Great Britain, and forming a democratic Republic, founded on the deſtruction of all Church eſtabliſhment, the abolition of ranks, and the confiſcation of property.

That the means reſorted to for the attainment of theſe deſigns, was a ſecret ſyſtematized combination, fitted to attract the multitude, by being adopted to vulgar prejudices and vicious paſſions, and artfully linked and connected together with a view of forming the maſs of the lower ranks into a revolutionary force, acting in concert, and moving as one body, at the impulſe, and under the direction of the leaders.

That for the further accompliſhment of their object the leaders of the conſpiracy entered into a negociation and finally concluded an alliance with the French Directory, by which it was ſtipulated, that an adequate force ſhould be ſent for the invaſion of this country, as ſubſidary to the preparations that were making for a general inſurrection.

That in purſuance of this deſign, meaſures were adopted by the chiefs of the conſpiracy, for giving to their ſocieties a military form, and that for arming their adherents they had recourſe partly to the fabrication of pikes, and partly to the plundering of the loyal inhabitants of their arms.

That from the vigorous and ſummary expedients reſorted to by Government, and the conſequent exertions of the military, the leaders found themſelves reduced to the alternative of immediate inſurrection, or of being deprived of the means on which they relied for effecting their purpoſe; and that to this cauſe is excluſively to be attributed that premature and deſporate effort, the raſhneſs of which has ſo evidently facilitated its ſuppreſſion.—That the vigilence of the Executive Government in detecting and arreſting many of the principal conſpirators in the very act of concerting their plans of inſurrection, the convictions which have enſured, & the ſtill more complete developement of the treaſon by the confeſſion of ſome of its moſt active and efficient conductors, have not only eſſentially contributed to the defeat of the rebellion, but by enabling the Committee to diſcloſe the views and machinations of the conſpirators, may ſuggeſt means for ſecuring the future tranquility of the country.

Your Committee cannot conclude without obſerving, that on a review of the treaſon which has employed their attention, they trace a perfect coincidence, in its commencement and in its progreſs, its means and its objects, with that by which the Government, the religion, and the happineſs of France have been deſtroyed; which has extended its deſolating influence over ſome of the moſt proſperous and flouriſhing countries of Europe, & has ſhaken in its foundation the fabric of regular ſociety throughout the civilized world. That the leaders of the ſyſtem, in order to adapt the minds of the multitude to the purpoſes of their treaſon, have, after the example of their Jacobin allies in France left no means unemployed which the moſt malignant ſubtlety could ſuggeſt, for eradicating from amongſt the working claſſes, every ſentiment both of private and public duty—all quiet and peaceable habits, all ſocial as well as moral obligations it has been their object to deſtroy; and the more ſacred the tie, the more induſtriouſly have they ſought to deſtroy it:—they have incited the ſoldier to betray his King, they have armed the tenant againſt the landlord, and they have taught the ſervant to conſpire with the aſſaſſin of his maſter; blaſting the repoſe and confidence of private life even in its ſanctuary, and effacing every law of truth, of juſtice, of gratitude and of religion, except where it has been poſſible to make even religion itſelf the perverted inſtrument of their execrable views. Such have been the leading principles, and the long-laboured preparatives for that rebellion from which your Committee truſt this country bas been happily reſcued, and they indulge a ſanguine hope, that their preſent ſtatement authenticated as it is by ſuch a maſs of evidence, will contribute ſtill farther to the complete re-eſtabliſhment of tranquility, by throwing the fulleſt light on the dangers to which the community has been expoſed, and againſt which it is ſtill neceſſary to guard.

[END OF THE REPORT.]

A continuation of ſuch of the papers of the Appendix annexed to the Report, as are intereſting.

The information contained in this number of the Appendix (XIV), was received from Nicholas Maguan, of Saintfield in the co. Down, who was himſelf a member of the Provincial and County Committees, and alſo a Colonel in the military ſyſtem of the United Iriſhmen. He was preſent at each of the meetings of which an account is here given, and from time to time, immediately after each meeting, communicated what paſſed thereat to the Rev. John Cleland, a magiſtrate of the ſaid co. The perſon giving the information has ſince verified it upon oath before the Committee of the Lords, and Mr. Cleland has likewiſe ſworn, that the papers preſented to the Committee contain the exact information ſo communicated to him by Maguan.

It commences with the return of a number of guns, bayonets, piſtols, ſwords, pikes, ball cartridge, &c. in the poſſeſſion of United Iriſhmen, in the counties of Antrim, Down, Derry, Armagh, Monaghan, Tyrone, Louth, Cavan, Fermanagh and Donegall.

Leinſter C. Return.

[SAME MEETING.]

City of Dublin	....	2662
Militia	....	1437
County Do.	....	722
Kildare	....	850
Meath	....	2432

The number in the buſineſs is immenſe, though unacquainted with the ſyſtem of organization.

Reſolution of the Executive.

Reſolved, That all county delegates be prepared at the firſt provincial meeting to bring forward a plan for ſupporting the families of indigent perſons during their exertions in the field,

Reſolved, That it is improper to hold correſpondence with perſons out of ſociety.

REPORTS.

			l.	s.	d.
Lower Caſtlereagh	....	3000	4	18	5
Upper Caſtlereagh	....	1000	3	2	4
Kenallarty	....	1000	3	8	3
Females	....	50			
2 Kenallarty	....	1000			
3 ditto	....	900	0	15	0
Ards	....	1500	3	8	3
Newry.	....	1000	4	3	4
2 ditto	....	581	2	8	5
3 ditto	....	249			
Dufferin	....	8444	3	6	4
Upper Iveagh	....	5225			
2 ditto	....	1000			
3 ditto	....	2204			
Lower Iveagh	....	5000			
Lecall	....	900	1	0	7
2 ditto	....	547	2	3	3
Females	....	50	0	10	0
3 ditto	....	300	1	2	0
Mourne	....	2500			
		28,577	22	19	2

Several diviſions were deſtitute of caſh, having exhauſted themſelves in public ſubſcriptions.

Reſolutions.

Reſolved, That this committee does prepare an addreſs to the people reprobating rioting or plundering; the ſame to be printed and circulated through the country in handbills.

Reſolved, That we hear with great concern the diſaffection which prevails in ſome quarters reſpecting their money—we can aſſure them that not one penny of their money has been expended any other way than that it was intended for. We would recommend it to the people to delegate ſuch perſons as they could place confidence in, and we will take care that ſuch perſons ſhall be from us as we perfectly depend in. We have had a great deal of trouble at the laſt aſſizes—the expence was immenſe—they have ended with honour to the people. From the abſence of the treaſurer of the ſecret committee who got an expreſs elſewhere, no other account can be brought forward that the following.

The money received by Treaſurer	l.	s.	d.
of the county was	822	2	1½
The Counſel and Witneſs	498	4	0½
The balance remaining	324	1	9

Out of which Agents, Priſoners, Attornies, and Clerks are to be paid.

The above meeting conſiſted of Delegates who repreſented Upper Caſtlereagh, Lower Caſtlereagh, Kinellarty, Dufferin, Lower Ards, Lower Iveagh, Upper Iveagh, Newry, Lecall.

Reports and Reſolutions at the county of Down Committee, held at the houſe of Jas. Armſtrong, Innkeeper, Ballynahinch, May 11th, 1798.

Reſolved, That our delegation do demand in explicit terms the nature of the engagement with France—we think that men who have riſked their life and property in the ſupport of buſineſs ſhould be entruſted with ſuch information, and that they be inſtructed to bring forward the buſineſs with or without ſuch aſſiſtance.

The money received at the county meeting was twenty-nine pounds, nineteen ſhillings and two-pence.

Out of which was voted 22gs. to the following perſons;

TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.

CORK: Printed by E. H. MORGAN.—☞ This Paper is publiſhed at the Cork Herald-Office, No. 48, Grattan-ſtreet, where Advertiſements, Eſſays, Articles of Intelligence &c &c. are received

THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The Cork Herald:

Or, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

Vol. I.—No. 63.] SATURDAY—September 15, 1798. [Price, 4d.

Since our laft arrived Two Engliſh Mails.

EAST INDIES.

BOMBAY, March 3.

Extract of a private letter from Bengal, dated February 3.

"Whatever [illegible] be expreſſed by the [illegible] Governor-General, in their diſpatches to [illegible] during the movements of Tippoo, [illegible] that reſult from [illegible] politics, I know not. [illegible] alarm ſubſiſts in the minds of perſons of the firſt diſtinction here, with a knowledge of the temper of the Princes of Hindoſtan, of the influence that may be [illegible] Tippoo's ambition, joined to the mortification he has met with, by being obliged to [illegible] conſiderable part of territory, valuable [illegible] to the Eaſt India company and their [illegible], will ever keep him reſtleſs to a degree, and he only appears to pauſe for the [illegible], until ſome unforeſeen, though favourable opportunity, may preſent itſelf, to regain at leaſt, what he has loſt. It is not the faith of treaty that will bind him to his engagements. The intrigues of the Durbar conſiſt in aggrandizement and power. It therefore behoves us on this ſide of the water to keep more than a wary eye on his poſitions, for if the French, by ſtratagem, ſhould afford aſſiſtance to the Sultan, likely to be ſucceſsful in the recovery of his territory. we have reaſon to apprehend that the ſolemn treaty ratified by the Marquis Cornwallis will prove a futile bar to proceedings of an hoſtile nature.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

According to very recent advices received from Lord Bridport, cruiſing off Breſt, we learn, that four French line of battle ſhips, and ſix frigates, filled with troops, are lying in Breſt water, quite ready to ſail, whenever blowing weather or a dark night is propitious to their putting to ſea.

Letters of intelligence were received yeſterday at the office of the Secretary to the Admiralty, from Lord Bridport and the grand fleet, which came by means of a cutter arrived at Portſmouth: and by the ſame channel there are accounts from Sir John B. Warren, who is with his ſquadron of frigates to the ſouth of Belleiſle, on the French coaſt. No account of any detachment from the Breſt fleet having got to ſea is received by this conveyance, nor any thing elſe materially intereſting.

SATURDAY—SEPTEMBER 8.

FROM THE SUN.

We ſtop the preſs to announce that diſpatches have this day been received from Sir Morton Eden, at Vienna, in which he mentions his having received information from Sir William Hamilton, at Naples, ſtating the receipt of letters from Sir Horatio Nelſon, dated the 19th of July, at Salonica, wherein he mentions having been at Alexandria, and not receiving any certain account of Buonaparte, he had been in ſearch of him, but unfortunately had not met with him.

Since writing the above, we underſtand that letters have been received at the Admiralty from Sir Horatio Nelſon, of the date of the 22d of July, ſtating his not having fallen in with the French fleet.

The French have at Cherburgh three corvettes of 18 guns, five gun brigs, and ſeveral flats, mounting 24 and 18 pounders. The Camilla, of 20 guns, has been ſtationed off that port to watch their motions. Their object appears, by the laſt accounts, to be an attack on St. Marcou.

The determination of the French frigates le Revanch, le Indien, le Comett, and la Libra of 48 guns, with le Veſuve, le Vulcan, le Serpent, &c. of 18, to get out of harbour the firſt opportunity, kept the indefatigable Sir Richard Strahan cruiſing off that port for ſeveral days after the falſe keel of the Diamond became athwart, there not being a dock ready for inſtant repair, when ſhe ſome weeks ſince went to Portſmouth—Sir Richard who had with him the Adamant, Arethuſa, Bealieu, Nigee and Cynthia, had another ſmart bruſh with them on Monday laſt. The firing continued for near an hour. The Bealieu got aground ſome diſtance above Havre, where ſhe received for a conſiderable time, a warm cannonade, without having one perſon killed or wounded.

A ſingular attempt to deſert was lately made by a ſeaman belonging to one of his Majeſty's ſhips now lying at the Nore: being unable to ſwim, he made himſelf a raft, by faſtening together two empty breakers; over thoſe he placed a heavy Fluſhing great-coat, by way of making a ſeat; he then lathed a bundle to his back, containing a blanket and ſome clothes, and thus accoutred, in the middle of the night dropped over the ſhips bows, unnoticed by the centinals, and took his ſeat between the breakers; theſe however inſtantly upſet with him, and he was thrown upon his back, ſo that all but his knees and face were covered in the water. In this ſituation, he floated along at the mercy of the tides for upwards of eight hours; the flood drifted him about for four hours to the diſtance of ſeveral miles, after this he became ſenſeleſs, and what is very remarkable, the ebb brought him back again exactly oppoſite his own ſhip He was then picked up nearly dead. and had he continued many minutes longer in the water, would moſt propably have periſhed.

The Miniſter, it is underſtood in the higher political circles, has ſo far made his finical arrangements, that unleſs ſome unexpected event ſhould intervene, the meeting of Parliament is not to take place till after Chriſtmas.

Among the financial plans of the Miniſter, he is ſaid to have one to offer to Parliament on its meeting, which muſt ever prevent the three per cents. from falling under 60!

DUBLIN.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

The important event officially ſtated, happily confirms the reliance of his Majeſty and the public on the military talents of the Marquis Cornwallis, to whom we have not been premature in early applying the appellation of *the Saviour of Ireland*. Nothing could have been more wiſe or provident than the diſpoſitions made by his Excellency of the forces under his command—for it is now evident, that had he, in the firſt inſtance, purſued them rapidly, without ſpreading his troops, the French, with the extraordinary celerity which diſtinguiſhed them, would, in every probability, have effected a junction with the inſurgents in the northern counties, and perhaps would have been enabled to proceed even to the capital.

It muſt be a grateful circumſtance to their countrymen, that the fortune of the day in the late deciſive action, has been commanded by the valour of our native ſoldiery.

General Craddock has not been ſo badly wounded as was reported—we had the pleaſure to recognize this gallant ſoldier yeſterday publicly in the ſtreets.

His Excellency the Marquis Cornwallis is expected to return to town this day,

A reward of 300l. is offered for the apprehenſion of the Rebel Chief *Holt*, from which circumſtance it appears, that the ſtatement by a morning paper of his having been taken, together with 40 of his followers, is unfounded.

The Earl of Fitzwilliam, arrived from England at Kearn's Hotel, in Kildare-ſtreet, on Sunday morning. His Lordſhip ſtaid but two hours in Dublin, after hearing of the defeat of the French. Having obtained the carriage of Admiral Ceſby, he went to the Pigeon-houſe, and embarked in the packet for Holyhead.

The Rev. Mr. Ponſonby accompanied his relation, Lord Fitzwilliam, on his return.—His Lordſhip's viſit to this country was at the expreſs deſire of his Majeſty in order to exert that influence which his Lordſhip is ſuppoſed to have in the co. Wicklow, for its perfect reſtoration to induſtry, and peace—we may therefore expect his ſpeedy return, as his Lordſhip's ſudden departure was occaſioned by an anxiety to be the firſt to communicate to his Majeſty the defeat of the French invaders.

Yeſterday the Duke of Rutland arrived in this city, with the Leiceſterſhire regiment of militia under his command.

A perſon of the name of Jackſon, who was taken priſoner on Sunday by ſome Yeomen, attempted yeſterday, while under examination at the Exchange, to aſſaſſinate Major Sirr.—The Major fortunately ſeized him as he was cocking a piſtol at his breaſt.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.

Yeſterday his Excellency the Marquis Cornwallis arrived at his Lodge in the Phenix Park, after an expedition as honourable to his gallantry and military talents, as it was conſpicuous to the ſafety of Ireland.

His Excellency's ſucceſs was an event which no man could preſume to doubt, conſidering the ſplendour of his military character, the loyalty and bravery of the troops under his command, and the high and ſpirited zeal and talents of his officers.

Victory over ſo ſmall a force as that he had to oppoſe—or even ten times greater, and a more active enemy, could ſcarcely add a viſible branch to thoſe luxuriant laurels that enwreath the brow of Lord Cornwallis, whoſe fame already ſo eminently illumines the page of hiſtory.

A Rebel leader of the name of Wenn, who was apprehended at Newry, was brought yeſterday to the Caſtle. This was the perſon miſtaken for the French General *Humbert*.

The French priſoners who ſurrendered to General Lake's detachment of Lord Cornwallis's army, are on their march to the metropolis, and expected to arrive this day.

A Mr. Moore in the neighbourhood of Caſtlebar, the ſon of a very opulent man, became an active emiſſary of the French in that quarter. On the flight of his *good friends* he was taken by the Royal army, and ſentenced to death by a court martial, which was accordingly inflicted. In his pocket the following paper was found:

ARMY OF IRELAND.

Liberty. *Equality.*

Head-Quarters at Caſtlebar, 14th Fructidor, ſixth year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

"General Humbert, Commander in chief of the army of Ireland, deſirous of organizing with the leaſt poſſible delay, an adminiſtrative power of the province of Connaught, decrees as follows:

"1. The Government of the province of Connaught ſhall reſide at Caſtlebar till further orders.

"2. The Government ſhall be compoſed of twelve members, who ſhall be named by the General in Chief of the French army.

"3. Citizen John Moore is named Preſident of the government of the province of Connaught; he is ſpeedily entruſted with the nomination and re-union of the members of the government.

"4. The government ſhall occupy itſelf immediately in organizing the military power of the province of Connaught, and with providing ſubſiſtence for the French and Iriſh armies.

"5. There ſhall be organized eight regiment of infantry, each of twelve hundred men, and four regiments of cavalry, each of ſix hundred men.

"6. The government ſhall declare rebels and traitors to the country all thoſe who having received clothing and arms, ſhall not join the army within four and twenty hours.

"7. Every individual from ſixteen years of age to forty, incluſive is required in the name of the Iriſh Republic, to betake himſelf inſtantly to the French camp, to march in a maſs againſt the common enemy, the Tyrant of *Anglicized Ireland*, whoſe deſtruction alone can eſtabliſh the independence and happineſs of *ancient Hibernia*.

"The General Commanding-in-chief

"HUMBERT."

Lord Sunderlin, with 15 of his cavarly corps, cut his way through four hundred of the rebels.

IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY—SEPTEMBER 8.

The bill for amending the Murder Conſpiracy bill, brought in by Mr. Arthur Moore, was read a third time, paſſed, and ordered to the Lords.

Read a third time the Revenue bill, and the bill for allowing further time to qualify. Paſſed, and ordered to the Lords.

Reſolved into committee on the Foundling-Hoſpital bill; went thro' the ſame. To be reported on Monday.

The committal of the Dublin Houſe Tax bill revived for Monday.

Mr. Corry reported from the committee of Supply, which ſat yeſterday, the reſolution of that committee, for granting to the Grand Canal 30,000l. in Treaſury bills, bearing ſix per cent and payable on or before the 25th of March, 1805, for completing the navigation of the River Shannon; and alſo for granting 25,000l. in Debentures, bearing five per cent. to the Royal Canal Company. Report agreed to, and leave given to bring in bill purſuant thereto.

Chan. of Ex. accordingly preſented the Grand Canal bill. Read a firſt time, and ordered for the ſecond reading on Monday.

Mr. Corry reported from the Committee on the Loyaliſt Compenſation bill. Report agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engroſſed.

Sir G. Shee reported from the Committee on the Wide Street and Coal Tax bill, the clauſe for ſecuring to the Commiſſioners and their aſſigns, the copy-right of the Great Map of the city of Dublin.

Mr. Corry revived his oppoſition to the clauſe, and the queſtion being put, the clauſe was rejected.

Ordered that the bill be engroſſed.

Reſolved into a committee on the Spirit Licenſe bill. Went through the ſame, and ordered to report on Monday.

A petition was preſented from Michael Dalton, of Fleet-ſtreet, and others, praying to be heard by Counſel, in deprecation of certain injuries and loſſes they muſt ſuſtain under the new intended mode of valuation of their reſpective houſes and tenements, which are to be pulled down by the Wide Street Commiſſioners, in order to open the ſouth avenue to Carliſle-bridge. Petition received, read, and ordered to lie on the table.—Adjourned.

MONDAY—SEPT. 10.

Mr. Corry having reported on the Baniſhment bill.

Att. General ſaid, that as ſome amendments had ſuggeſted themſelves ſince the bill was firſt framed, he therefore wiſhed to offer ſome amendments, and for that purpoſe moved that the bill be re-committed.

It was accordingly re-committed forthwith, and the ſeveral amendments propoſed by Mr. Attorney General, when ſome exceptions were made by Mr. Arthur Moore, to the words, "on being lawfully convicted," introduced in addition to the proviſions made againſt the return of the tranſported perſons, as being either ſuperfluous, or operating againſt the object of the bill, inaſmuch as thoſe could not be lawfully convicted who were not preſent to abide their trial; but on the explanation given by Mr. Attorney General and Lord Caſtlereagh, Mr. Moore acknowledged himſelf fully ſatisfied with the expreſſion of the amendments.

In an amendment relative to the return of thoſe who were under military tranſportation, a further converſation took place, and

Rt. Hon. D. Latouche begged merely for information ſake, and not by any means for the purpoſe of giving the ſlighteſt oppoſition to the bill, to know whether the Rebels and Traitors to be tranſported under the bill, were to give any ſecurity that they would not go into an enemy's country.

Lord Caſtlereagh ſaid, that the public conduct of the Rt. Hon. Gent. who ſpoke laſt, was too well known, and too uniformly directed towards the public welfare, to make it neceſſary for him to accompany his enquiry with any explanation of his motives, and his Lordſhip was happy to have it in his power to ſay, that the proviſion alluded to by the Rt. Hon. Member had not eſcaped the attention of the Government, but that the beſt ſecurity which the nature of the caſe would admit of, would be required againſt the event of the baniſhed perſons going into an hoſtile country.

Mr. Moore obſerved, that the condition of tranſporting thoſe for life who already ſtood under ſuch ſentence, in the event of their returning theſe countries, could not be deemed either a prevention, or a puniſhment, as it only left them preciſely where they had been before, and the experiment of returning was in no manner hazardous, while it held out a probable chance of eluding diſcovery, or indical cognizance, and he therefore moved that all perſons now under military tranſportation, who ſhould be ſubject to death, as in caſes of ordinary felony, and he was ſeconded by

Mr. Barrington, who deprecated the circumſtance of a wretch, who, having incurred tranſportation for a felony to the amount of 4s. and 6d. was liable to death for returning before the expiration of the adjudged term, while the moſt atrocious traitors who had planned the ſubverſion of the lawful Government of their country, and the deſtruction of thouſands of their fellow-countrymen, were placed under more favourable circumſtances, and on returning from tranſportation, were only to be tranſported again.

Att. Gen. begged leave to obſerve, that the bill contained nothing which could be underſtood as reſtraining the application of the law in the preſent as in other caſes of ſimilar nature, and that if the clauſe had been carefully attended to, this would have been manifeſted.

Mr. Moore did not preſs his motion, and the original amendment was adopted.

Houſe reſumed, the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Wide Street bill was ordered to be read a third to-morrow, and leave given for counſel to be heard againſt it in favour of certain petitioners.

Hon. A. Anneſley moved that the Clerk of the county Dublin Exciſe, and the Inſpector-General of Licenſes, do attend the bar of the Houſe to-morrow.—Ordered accordinly.

After which the Houſe adjourned until to-morrow.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 11.

Mr. Speaker took the Chair at half paſt Four.

Read a third time the inſurrection Bill, and the Foundling Hoſpital Bill paſſed and ordered to the Lords.

On the third reading of the bill from the Lords, for obliging certain perſons named therein to ſurrender themſelves for trial on certain charges of high treaſon againſt them, on or before the 1ſt of December next.

Mr. Martin roſe, and ſubmitted to the wiſdom of the Houſe, and good ſenſe and diſcretion of his Majeſty's Attorney General, to whom the management of this bill principally belonged, whether it would not be reaſonable, even ſuppoſing ſome of theſe men named in the bill ſhould ever be induced to ſurrender themſelves for trial, to allow at leaſt a reaſonable time for thoſe who may be fugitives in foreign countries, ſuppoſing America, for inſtance, to have notice of the conditions of the bill, and the conſequences they muſt incur by holding back from trial under the penalties therein expreſſed.—He deſired to remind the Rt Honourable Gentleman that a ſentence of common outlawry could not be legally obtained againſt a man before he had been at leaſt a year fugitive from reſponſibility to the laws, not even then if he could ſhew that he had been in a foreign country, and thereby prevented from ſurrendering; he would therefore ſubmit to the conſideration of Gentlemen whether a period little more than two months was ſufficient time to allow men who might be in diſtant regions out of the poſſible reach of any notice touching this bill, to come to trial under the penalty of being attainted of high treaſon.

Mr. Martin concluded by moving, that inſtead of the words "firſt day of December 1798" the words "firſt of March 1799" be inſerted.

The Motion, however, not being ſeconded, the queſtion was not put on it; and the bill being read a third time, was paſſed, and ordered to the Lords.

The right hon. Mr. Corry brought up the Report on the Spirit Licenſe Bill. The Report being read.

The Right Honourable Mr. Anneſley revived his propoſition for a clauſe of amendment to the bill for preventing any Magiſtrate from enacting any fees whatever for granting certificates for publicans or perſons proper to be licenſed. The Superintendant Magiſtrate of the City of Dublin had taken upon him to exact certain fees unwarranted by any law, but merely of his own diſcretion, and for his own emolument, and in this caſe the fee exacted was half a crown for a certificate to any publican as a fit man to be licenſed; by which means a ſum of about three hundred pounds a year, as appeared before a Committee of Enquiry on this ſubject, and as he could now prove by evidence at the bar, was annually levied upon his Majeſty's ſubjects in Dublin upon the mere *ipſe dixet* of the Superintendant Magiſtrate, without any authority of law. And what was ſtill more extraordinary, no man could convict a perſon before the Superintendant Magiſtrate of ſelling ale, wine or ſpirits without licence, until he ſhould firſt pay to the Superintendant Magiſtrate three ſhillings and three pence for the certificate and ſummons neceſſary to bring ſuch perſon before the Magiſtrate—ſuch exactions for the private emolument of the Superintendant Magiſtrate were neither warranted by law or juſtice—And he called upon the Right Honourable Gentleman, whoſe peculiar duty it was to prevent monies from being arbitraly levied upon the King's ſubjects which never went into the King's coffers, nor was ever intended for the uſes of the King to exert his vigilance and his duty in this caſe. There was a tax already allowed to the Superintendant Magiſtrate of 1s. payable at his office, upon certificates of licenſes actually granted—but this demand of previous fee, was unwarrantable in the higheſt degree.

There was another ſpecies of fee exacted by the Superintendant Magiſtrate for a like purpoſe equally unwarranted and unprecedented—it was a ſhilling for tendering the oath of allegiance, and thus laying an impoſt on the very loyalty of the country. It therefore became neceſſary for the Houſe to interfere, and to prevent ſuch exactions upon the King's ſubjects at the will of an individual, without any other pretence than to ſwell his own perquiſites.—Mr. Anneſley further inſiſted that the Superintendant Magiſtrate had no legal right to exact a ſingle farthing for any ſuch purpoſes as thoſe ſtated. The publicans already paid an heavy tax on their licenſes, and ought not to have that tax wantonly increaſed by a new impoſt unwarranted by law.

Mr. Alexander roſe and ſaid, he was convinced the hon. member was actuated by the beſt motives to the public advantage in what he had urged—but conceived his arguments rather directed againſt the ſituation of an individual than againſt the general principal of exacting fees of office in many other public departments beſides that of the Superintendant Magiſtrate. Did the hon. member mean to be generally againſt the principle of fees, and include the official douceurs of the Cuſtom-houſe—if ſo, and that his principle was general, certainly it could not be reſiſted, as it muſt be in the ſolitary inſtance to which he applied himſelf, on the ſcore of partiality.—But with reſpect to the gentleman who now fills the ſtation of Superintendant Magiſtrate, he could ſay no man more anxiouſly challenged inveſtigation into his conduct than he did. The fees alluded to were not for his emolument, but the perquiſites of his clerk, for their extraordinary trouble in keeping four or five large books of 13 or 1400 pages arranged for entries of this liſt, which conſiderably encreaſed the duties of their office, and ought not to be thrown upon them without adequate compenſation, beſides the fees were not of the preſent Magiſtrates eſtabliſhing, but were ſettled by his predeceſſor—he found them ſettled in the office when he had ſucceeded, and did not feel himſelf warranted to aboliſh them to his Clerks whoſe ſalaries were very inadequate to the trouble of their duties, and to whom thoſe fees were certainly an object. Beſide it was no more than the uſual ſum demanded by every Clerk of the Peace in the kingdom for the very ſame duty—and why ſhould the duty of Clerk of the Peace for the county of the city of Dublin be thrown upon the Clerks of the Superintendant Magiſtrate's office without the uſual fees.

The Rt. Honourable Mr. Corry, and the Right Honourable Mr. Maſon ſtrongly ſupportrd the laſt argument of Mr. Alexander.

The Right Honourable Mr. Anneſley ſtill contended the fees of the Clerks of the Peace were for a diſtinct buſineſs—they were for certifying the licenſe of the perſon—and not for certifying the fitneſs of the perſon to be licenſed.

Here the Right Honourable Mr. Speaker interpoſed, by counting the Houſe, and finding there were not forty members preſent.

Adjourned till next day.

BELFAST, SEPTEMBER 7.

Government has been pleaſed to appoint Cawin Hamilton, of Killileagh, county Down, and —— Stevenſon Blackwood, Eſqrs. to the command of two new corps of Yeomen Infantry, embodied in that pariſh ſince the French landed in this kingdom. The corps received their arms, &c. laſt week from the military depot in this town.

The general Synod of Ulſter met at Lurgan, on the 28th ult. and unanimouſly agreed to an adreſs to the King, and another to the Lt. Lieutenant, and a third to the people under their paſtoral care. Theſe addreſſes paſſed unanimouſly, and were not only expreſſive of loyalty to his Majeſty, and attachment to the Conſtitution, but were particularly warm and explicit, on the ſubject of the late Rebellion, the interference of France, and the inſidious policy by which the people had been ſeduced. They alſo paſſed a ſevere cenſure in general terms upon the Miniſters and Preachers, who had countenanced any of theſe meaſures; and inſtituted an inquiry into the conduct of individuals who had been ſuſpected of treaſonable or ſeditious practices. This buſineſs was concluded by a vote of 500l. to the exigencies of the State. The Madeator and two Miniſters were deputed to preſent the Addreſſes to the Lord Lieutenant; and the Paſtoral letter was ordered to be read from the pulpit.

BRITISH REVIEW.

A Narrative of the Suffering and Eſcape of Charles Jackſon, late Reſident in Ireland. Written by himſelf.

The plain and unaffected narrative of a ſufferer in the Iriſh Rebellion can ſtand in need of no recommendation ſo eſſentially as that which ſerves to aſcertain its probability. After obſerving that the hiſtorian of theſe facts, *quarum pars magna fuit*, exhibits in his preface certificates of his general good character, and ſigned by ſome very reſpectable inhabitants of Waterford, we ſhall preſent our readers with an Extract from the Narrative, taking up the hiſtory of the unfortunate ſufferer ſhortly after his having been ſeized and dragged from under his bed by the rebels.

"I left my houſe ſuffering the pangs of a man going to execution, and was conducted to the barracks near a mile off, through ſtreets filled with creatures who appeared to be more like devils than men.

"At the barracks, I was put into a room in which there were about eight others, all expecting ſoon to be put to death. Every moment ſome of the rebels, with pikes and piſtols in their hands, came in to view us. After remaining in this ſituation about an hour, one of the rebels, armed with an old bayonet fixed to the end of a long pole, aſked if there were any bloody Orange-men or Informers there. One of the townſmen pointed me out, on which he made a thruſt at my throat, but the point was prevented from entering by a thick cuſhion under my cravat. He then wounded me ſlightly below my hip. At that moment, Counſellor Richards, belonging to the town, who had been obliged to join the rebels to ſave his own life, came into the room with Mr. Bagnall Harvey, and ſeeing the ſtate I was in, requeſted him to ſave me, which Mr. Harvey did by taking me out with him.—— Which way to go I knew not, and entreated Mr. Richards to convey me to a place of ſafety. He ſaid he did not know what was beſt to do with me, but would take me to a Mr. Hughes, at the Foley, a brewer. He accordingly protected me through the midſt of the mob, as we had to go almoſt two hundred yards from the barracks. Unfortunately, as I entered the houſe, one of the townſmen ſaw me, and informed others that an Orangemad had ſecreted himſelf in that houſe. I went up a back-ſtaircaſe, and got into a ſmall room at the top of the houſe, where was a bed lying upon the ground. Being almoſt exhauſted, I intended to lie down: but had not been above five minutes in the room, when I heard perſons below ſearching the houſe. I opened a window that looked into the garden, and thought to have leaped out, but fortunately ſaw the tops of ſome of the rebel-pikes juſt under me. I ſhould then have crept under the bed, but providentially ſaw a ſmall door, in the inſide of the room, belonging to a cupboard, which was formed by the eaves of the houſe. I got in, but was forced to ſit almoſt double. Soon my purſuers came into the room; and, not ſeeing me, were going out again, when one of them called the other back, to examine a cupboard he had juſt obſerved. I then thought nothing could have ſaved me; and if ever living man felt the terrors of death, I did. He opened the door of the cupboard, but providentially holding his muſket ſlanting, the muzzle puſhed into the cupboard and ſtruck againſt the roof; on which ſuppoſing it empty, without turning his head, he went away. Thus diſappointed, I heard them propoſe to ſet fire to the houſe, but that was over ruled.

"In that ſituation I continued till ten o' clock at night; I then ventured out, and got over the rocks to a place called Maudlin-town (near a mile from Wexford) to the houſe of an old woman of the name of Cole, whom I thought I could truſt. I found the houſe empty except an old bedſtead; with ſome ſtraw upon it. Being fearful I ſhould be ſeen if I lay at the top, I was forced to get under it, and lay the whole night on nothing but the earthen floor. Having eat nothing the whole day, and being almoſt worn out with exertion and agitation of ſpirits, I endeavoured to ſleep, but my terror, for fear the rebels ſhould come in and put me to death prevented me. People came into the cabin ſeveral times during the night, but never looked under the bed. About eight o'clock the next morning (May 31ſt) the old woman who owned the cabin came home; (ſhe was a Roman Catholic,) and I made myſelf known to her, begging in the moſt earneſt manner, that ſhe would permit me to remain concealed there till affairs were a little ſettled. She told me ſhe would as long as ſhe could without endangering herſelf, and that ſhe would go into town and ſee how matters went, which ſhe accordingly did; and in about two hours, returned with information that the inſurgents were ſearching all the houſes for proteſtants, and committing them to goal, and farther told me that if I ſhould be found there, that they would kill her and burn the houſe, therefore it was neceſſary I ſhould go to ſome other place. I thought it prudent to comply. She then gave me ſome bread and beer, and adviſed me to try and get among the fields and lie in the hedges by day, and travel by night. Accordingly now as every houſe was ſhut againſt me, and I had no friend to fly to for refuge, I got out at her back door, and went about two miles acroſe the country, when I met an old woman, and requeſted her to ſhew what road I had better take to effect my eſcape. She told me it was in vain to attempt it, for that, if I did not belong to the rebels, my own brother would betray me. I left her and went on, but ſoon heard voices behind me, calling me to ſtop and I ſhould have mercy. I turned round, and ſaw ſix men advancing with pikes in their hands. They ſeized me and conducted me back to town, and then put me into goal, in which I found about two hundred and twenty proteſtants. The goal is a very ſtrong building, ſituated at a ſhort diſtance from the barracks, and ſo built round with walls, that you can ſee no perſon whatever paſs or repaſs.

"Towards evening a fellow of the name of Dick Monk, one who had formerly been a ſhoe-black in the town, but now was raiſed by the Rebels to the rank of a captain, came into the goal, and bid us prepare our ſouls for death, for that all of us, except ſuch as, upon examination he ſhould releaſe, would be put to death at twelve o'clock that night. The manner of his examining was two fold; firſt, politically; and then religiouſly;—the form of his political examination was this.

Q. Are you ſtraight?
A. I am,
Q. How ſtraight?
A. As ſtraight as a ruſh.
Q. Go on then.
A. In Truth, in Truſt, in Unity, and in Liberty.
Q. What have you got in your hand?
A. A green bough.
Q. Where did it firſt grow?
A. In America.
Q. Where did it bud?
A. In France.
Q. Where are you going to plant it?
A. In the crown of Great Britain.

"They then gave each other the hand, but in a way I did not underſtand. The preceding part of the United Iriſhman's catechiſm, by which they knew each other.

The religious examination was this:

Q. Are you a Chriſtian?

"If the perſon anſwered—Yes, he was required to bleſs himſelf, and ſay the Ave Maria. If he could do this in the Roman Catholic manner, and go through the other form, then he was acquitted.

"I believe Monk, after having gone thro' this two-fold examination with ſeveral perſons ſelected ſix to be ſaved, and took them with him out of the priſon.—The ſituation of us that remained can better be imagined than deſcribed. We all went directly to prayer, and ſpent the night in the moſt horrid ſuſpenſe.—No one, however, came near us that night: the next morning, June 1ſt, ſome potatoes and water were brought to us, which proved a very ſeaſonable relief.

"On the Sunday following, June 3d, a man of the name of Murphy, by trade a labourer, but who had been an evidence againſt ſome of the United Iriſhmen at the previous aſſizes, (though none of them ſuffered) was taken up by the rebels, and condemned to die.

"On Monday morning, June 4th, about 9 o'clock, John Gurly, one of the priſoners, came to me, 'Jackſon,' ſaid he, 'the Lord have mercy upon you! you are called to go into the yard with my brother Jonas and Kinneith Mathews.' The words had ſuch an effect upon me, that my tongue cleaved to the roof of my mouth; for, I thought I was called to be executed. The gaoler came in, and took us into the yard, where was one Edward Fraine, a tanner, who lived in John-ſtreet, and was ſuppoſed to make by his trade 300l. a year.—There were alſo many other perſons belonging to the town. As ſoon as I came out, he ſaid, Mr. Jackſon, I believe you know what we want of you.—I anſwered, Yes, I ſuppoſed I was going to die. I then fell upon my knees, and begged, that, if that was the caſe, I might be allowed to ſee my wife and child. He ſwore that I ſhould not; that I was not then going to die, but that a man was to die at ſix o'clock that evening, and that he did not know more proper perſons to execute him than me and the two others. He added, I ſuppoſe you can have no objection, as he is a Roman Catholic? —Why, Sir, ſaid I, ſhould I have no objection to committ murder?—You need not talk, replied he, about murder; if you make any objections, you ſhall be put to death in ten minutes: but if you do your buſineſs properly, perhaps, you may live two or three days longer; ſo I expect you three will be ready at ſix o'clock this evening.—Another then came up, and ſaid, Mr. Jackſon, if you could procure a few Orange ribbons to tie about your neck at the time of the execution, it would, I think, have a very pretty appearance; and at the ſame time I have a couple of balls much at your ſervice, when it is over, as I think it is a pity you ſhould get no return for the favours you confer. We were then carried back to our cells, and ſpent the day in prayer until ſix o'clock, at which time, being brought to the great door, we found the priſoner Murphy, with nearly a thouſand men about him—The proceſſion went in the following order. A large body of pikemen, who were formed into a hollow ſquare. A black flag. Then the drums and fifes. Murphy, the condemned man, came next, followed by me, with Gurly and Matthews behind me. As ſoon as this arrangement was made, the Dead March was ſtruck up and beat from the goal to the place of execution, which was a mile and a half off on the other ſide of the bridge, on a wide ſtrand. The proceſſion paſſed by my houſe. When I came oppoſite to it, I was ſo much affected as almoſt to faint: ſome water was brought me, and I proceeded. As ſoon as I reached the deſtined ſpot, all the rebels, with their arms in their hands, kneeled down, and prayed for about five minutes. This I underſtood was, becauſe the victim was a Roman Catholic. An order was then given to form a half circle, with an opening to the water. The poor man was directed to lye down with his back to the water, and his face towards us, which he did, with his hands claſped. I requeſted to be allowed to tie my cravat round his eyes. They told me not to be too nice about the matter; for, in a few minutes it would be my own caſe. The muſkets were then called; but it was ſuggeſted, that if they gave us three muſkets, we might turn and fire on them; on which it was ſettled we ſhould fire one at a time. The firſt appointed to fire was Matthews, and it was remarkable, the piece miſſed fire three times. During this time, the countenance of the condemned man exhibited ſuch an appearance of inexpreſſible terror as will never be effaced from my memory. The man who owned the muſket was damned, and aſked—What ſort of a piece was that to cerry to the field of battle?—A common ſporting gun was then brought, and fired by Matthews, and the ball hit the poor man in the arm. I was next called upon; and ſuſpecting that I ſhould not fire at their object, but turn upon them, two men advanced, one on each ſide of me; and held cocked piſtols to my head; two alſo ſtood behind me with cavalry ſwords, threatening me with inſtant death, if I miſſed the mark. I fired; and the poor man fell dead: after which Gurly was obliged to fire at the proſtrate body. When it was over, a propoſal was made that I ſhould waſh my hands in his blood; but this was overruled; and they ſaid, as I had done my buſineſs well, I ſhould go back. A ring was now formed round us, and a ſong, in honour of the Iriſh republic, was ſung to the tune of *God ſave the King*.—This dreadful buſineſs had taken up about three hours when we were marched back to the goal.

(To be continued in our next.)

THE CORK HERALD.

PARIS, AUGUST 31.

All the German Journals have been obliged to retract their paſt aſſertions with reſpect to the pretended action between Buonaparte and Nelſon, and to admit that the former is arrived at Alexandria, and that the latter has entered the road of Syracuſe.

The Engliſh, about eight days ago, laid an embargo upon all ſhips that were deſtined for France; we are ignorant of what occaſioned this meaſure, but ſuppoſe it muſt be intended to conceal ſome ſecret expedition.

The Engliſh ſtill continue to block up Breſt with a ſtrong ſquadron. They lay out towards Ouſſant in an uninterrupted chain from that iſland to Rez. All attempts to get out are therefore fruitleſs.

Havre is ſtill blocked up by the Engliſh, and their frigates are conſtantly manœuvring before that port.

We are informed by letters from Palermo, that a Spaniſh flotilla, commanded by the Marquis Spinola, has entered that harbour. It appears to be the ſame that remained ſo long at Trieſte.

Doctor Logan is the new American Envoy arrived at Paris in the name of the patriotic party of the United States. It is he who has obtained the taking off the embargo in favour of the greater part of the veſſels of his nation.

The negociations for peace between the Liguarian Republic and the King of Sardinia will be carried on at Paris. Citizen Lupi and Maſſacone are to conduct them on the part of

the Liugarian Directory. The former is already arrived, and the latter is on his way.

Auſtria reinforces her army every day on the frontiers of the Helvetic Republic. Thirty battalions of infantry and 30 ſquadrons of cavalry have been lately ordered to march to that quarter.

Letters from Venice, dated Auguſt 19 ſays, "For this fortnight paſt great movements have taken place among the French, Ciſalpine, and Roman troops. The object of theſe movements is unkown. Some ſay that two large armies are to be formed: one in the neighbourhood of Placentia; the other on the frontiers of the Roman State, on the ſide of Naples."

Letters from Zurich, dated Auguſt 24, ſays, "We are very anxious reſpecting our preſent ſituation. Our country ſeems deſtined to be the theatre of war, ſhould it be renewed. The Auſtrians are reinforcing the cordon of troops upon our frontier; becauſe, they know that we muſt take part in the meaſures of our allies. In other reſpects Switzerland is tranquil; the Directory and Miniſters every day advance in popularity."

Letters from Berlin, dated Auguſt 22, ſay, "Since the failure of Prince Repnin and count Cobentzel, nobody thinks of the negociation of a new coalition. We at leaſt owe to the King of Pruſſia the maintenance of peace, for without him it is thought that no continental war will take place. Inſtead of going to war he encourages manufactures. He offers three hundred thouſand crowns to any Engliſhman who will go and eſtabliſh in his dominions a manufacture of twiſt. Theſe offers ſet the Engliſh in motion, who are endeavouring to import a number of workmen, initiated in the myſteries of the Mancheſter manufactories."

DUBLIN, SEPTEMBER 13.

Col. Plunket, who was reported to have joined the French, we underſtand ſurrendered himſelf about a fortnight ſince to the Biſhop of Elphin.

The French Generals Humbert & Sauzaiſin, heve arrived at the Caſtle—they are both ſmart, well-looking men—the one about 40, and the other about 30 years of age.

The French troops are deſcribed as very badly clothed, and their uniform a courſe white jacket, leaden buttons with *La Republique France* inſcribed on them, and helmets, reſembling in faſhion thoſe of our yeomanry, but of very bad workmanſhip and materials. Their officers were very ſplendidly habited.

By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

A PROCLAMATION.

CORNWALLIS.

Whereas it appears that during the late invaſion many of the inhabitants of the county Mayo, and counties adjacent did join the French forces, and did receive from them arms and ammunition; and whereas it may be expedient to admit ſuch perſons to mercy, who may have been inſtigated thereto by deſigning men. We do hereby promiſe his Majeſty's Pardon to any perſon who has joined the enemy, provided he ſurrenders himſelf to any of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the peace, or to any of his Majeſty's Officers, and delivers up a French firelock and bayonet, and all the ammunition in his poſſeſſion—and provided he has not ſerved in any higher capacity than a private.

This Proclamation to be in force thirty days from the date hereof.

Given at his Majeſty's Caſtle of Dublin, this 11th day of September, 1798.

By the Lord Lieutenant's command,
CASTLEREAGH.

CORK.

Extract of a letter, dated Dublin, Sept. 13.

"Engliſh troops are pouring in here every hour. Two Rebel Generals brought in priſoners—they pretend to be Frenchmen, but are well known—their names are *Roche* and *Teeling*—they are to be tried, and will of courſe be hanged to-morrow."

George Drinan, who was convicted by the ſentence of the Court Martial on Wedneſday laſt, having, in the courſe of his trial, *falſely* alledged himſelf to be a member of the Loyal Cork Legion; we have authority to contradict this aſſertion of his in the moſt direct manner, he never having been admitted into that Corps.

We congratulate our fellow-citizen on the arrival from London, of that *ingenious* mechanic, Mr. HADDOCK; but we are ſorry to add that he has not brought his ANDROIDES with him. If fame tells truth, his New Piece, the TELEGRAPH, has given great ſatisfaction, not only to the Royal Family, but to all the foreign and native nobility of Great Britain:—it is much to be wiſhed that he would bring ſuch a piece forward in Cork; nor need we ſay what utility a real Telegraph would be at preſent erected between Cork and Dublin—We think Government would do well to conſult Mr. HADDOCK on that head.

The faſhionable fair are now covered over with *nits*. Whatever they may *catch* in this way, it is certain they cannot long retain.—They have for ſome time left off the manufacture of *cages!*

SUMMARY OF POLITICS,

CONTINUED

FROM OUR PAPER OF WEDNESDAY.

We have extended our Review of Foreign Affairs ſo far, that we muſt neceſſarily make our ſummary of Domeſtic Politics very brief indeed. On a general view the ſituation of theſe kingdoms preſents a proſpect the moſt conciliatory to the boſom of a Briton. A commerce, flouriſhing beyond example, in the midſt of protracted warfare; reſources, multiplied in proportion to the exigencies which call for their aid; the reſtleſs ſpirit of innovation checked and controuled by wiſe regulations and ſalutary laws; an adminiſtration, with integrity to deſire and ability to promote the real intereſts, and welfare of the ſtate; and the great majority of the people enthuſiaſtically attacked to the Conſtitution which they have ſenſe to appreciate, and ſpirit to defend. Add to theſe, an army, proof alike againſt the arms of the enemy, and the arts of domeſtic traitors; and a navy, without a parallel in our annals, for numbers, diſcipline, and appointment; and ſo ably and judiciouſly regulated and conducted, as at once, to annihilate the commerce of our numerous foes, to reduce the ſcanty remnant of their naval force to diſgraceful inactivity or abortive enterprize, and to afford the moſt ample protection to the augmented trade of this country.—Theſe are found very ſubſtantial grounds for conſolation, amidſt the calamities which have deſolated the greater part of Europe, amidſt thoſe afflictive circumſtances, in a ſiſter kingdom, which have interrupted our domeſtic tranquility, and inſpired our enemies foreign and domeſtic, with ſtrong, but, happily, incluſive hopes.

Of the origin and progreſs of the *Iriſh Rebellion*, after the damning fact which have appeared, there could, we ſhould have conceived, have been but one opinion. Twelve months ago, indeed, a complete hiſtory of the plan and formation of this foul and unnatural conſpiracy was publiſhed, and ſubſequent events have completely corroborated the ſtrong facts which it diſcloſe. But there are, unfortunately for the peace of ſociety, minds ſo perverted by ambition, vanity, intereſt, or faction, as to be blind to conviction, though it flaſh upon them with the force and brilliancy of a noon-day ſun.

Some have ventured to aſcribe the origin of this rebellion to *religious* motives, and to preſcribe *Catholic Emancipation* as the only means of ſuppreſſing it; others have imputed it to miſguided councils and unneceſſary rigour; and have inſiſted that a change of miniſters and the adoption of a conciliatory meaſures can alone bring it to a termination; while a third claſs, anxious, at once, for the ſupport of a favourite *ſyſtem*, and for the introduction of their friends into power, have combined the two cauſes, and, of courſe, the two means of redreſs. But as theſe gentlemen have invariably agreed upon falſe premiſes, it is not at all ſurpriſing that their concluſions ſhould be falſe.

The fact is, that the preſent rebellion is nothing more nor leſs than a mere *Jacobin Conſpiracy*, originally formed at the inſtigation of, and in conjunction with, the perſons exerciſing ſupreme power in France; and having, for its avowed and *demonſtrated* object, the annihilation of monarchial government, the ſuppreſſion of rank and title, the ſeizure of all property, public and private; the indiſcriminate maſſacre of all ſuch proprietors as ſhould refuſe to join the conſpirators; a total ſeparation from Great Britain; and the eſtabliſhment of a democratic Republic, in cloſe alliance with France. That theſe were the real objects of the rebellion was clearly proved by the report of the ſecret committees of the Iriſh Parliament, eighteen months ago; and if any doubt had yet remained on the ſubject the evidence recently delivered, on the trials of thoſe traitors who had paid with their lives the forfeit of their crimes, muſt have completely diſpelled it.

TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.

IMPORTS SINCE 7th Inſtant.

278 pieces timber, 120 oak and 120 fir plank, 60 deal ends, 374 pices lathwood, 2000 pipe ſtaves, 3 caſk pearl 15 caſks pot and 20 barls. weed aſhes, 40 barls. oak bark, 9 rolls 15 ſheets 7 bundles copper, 140 baſkets cheeſes, 10 bundles rod, 384 bars and 1 box wrt. iron, 18 hhds. muſcavado ſugar, 3000 bricks, 4 boxes beaver, 1 box Spaniſh wool, 4 boxes tobacco pipes, 1 cheſt wood toys, 1 box hoſiery, 1 box milliniry, 5 barls. fig blue, 17 ſacks wick yarn, a parcel ſalt in bulk, 5 boxes lemons, 2 crocks grapes.

EXPORTS.

2699 firkins 17 kegs butter, 5 firkins 2 kegs greaſe, 2 hhds. glue, 10,319 cow and ox horns, 4 5 tierces 162 barls. 2 half do. pork, 14 bales linen, 56 bundles dry and ſalted calf ſkins, 220 raw hides, 200 bundles ſtaves, 200 bundles hoops.

PORT NEWS.

Cove, September 9, Wind E. Arrived, his Majeſty, 4 frigate Phœnix, capt. Halſtead, from a cruiſe; Fan, Scott, Workington coal; Odin, Holm, St. Ubes, ſalt: Prince of Wales, Gilmore, Briſtol, merchants goods. Sailed, his Majeſty's frigate Cleopatra, capt. Pellew, and Pheaſant ſloop, with the fleet under convoy for the Weſt Indies, Newfoundland, North America and Liſbon.

10, Wind N. W. Arrived, William, Nicholſon, Dantzic, timber and bark; Nancy, O'Brien, Liverpool, goods for New York, Richard and Eleanor, Fowler, Swanſea, coal. Sailed, his Majeſty's ſhip Polyphemus, Lumſdaine, and Phœnix frigate, Halſteap, on a cruiſe; Emanuel, Mambock, St. Ubes, ballaſt; Aurera, Woodman, Hamburg, ſugar.

11, Wind S. S. W. Arrived, Peggy, Keys, Whitehaven coal; Pearl, Boyle, Limerick, proviſions for London Trinity, Prudent, Liverpool, goods for Martinique. Sailed, Beresford revenue cruiſer, Whelan, on a cruiſe Elizabeth, Sickle, Falmouth, butter & tallow; William Reily, do. butter and ſkins; Two Brothers, Brown Briſtol, lumber and pot aſh.

12, Wind W. Arrived, Harriott, Orr, Liverpool, goods for Baltimore; Perſeverance, Cowman, Whitehaven, coal, Willingmind, Buſkin, Bridgewater, tiles and bricks; his Majeſty's ſhip Repulſe, 64 guns, capt. Alms, from a cruiſe; do. frigate Revolutionaire, Twyſden, do. Sailed, Lydia, Dickſon, Maryport, ballaſt; Mermaid, Wylie, Workington, do.; Seaton, Scott, do. do.; Providence, Maſon, Whitehaven, do.; Bountiful, Evans, Youghall, do.; Summer, Thomas, Swanſea, do. Providence, Woolley, do. do.; New Succeſs, Ceriſtophe, Dungarvan, do.; St. Petre, Harty, do. do.; Britannia, Davies, Briſtol, pork, ox bones, &c.; Providence, Didemus, London, butter; Jane, Dedwith, London, butter; Jane and Ann, Coleſax, do. do.

13, Wind N. W. Arrived, his Majeſty's frigate Dryad, 36 guns, Lord A. Beauclerk, from a cruiſe. Sailed, Recovery, Wright, butter &c. for London; Squid, Gordon, do. for Liverpool; Beresford, Kearney, ballaſt for Waterford; Perſeverance, Griffith, do. for Milford; Providence, Peck, do. Workington.

THEATRE-ROYAL, CORK.

By Permiſſion of the Right Worſhipful KINGSMILL BERRY, Eſq. Mayor.

By order of MAJOR GENERAL MYERS; the Public are informed, that the Patroles and Centries have received orders not to interrupt any perſons 'till after 11 o'clock at night, during the Aſſizes, excepting only Bodies with Arms. J. GREY, Major of Brigade.

ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, SEPT. 17, 1798,

Will be Preſented, the COMEDY of the

MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Shylock, Mr. COOKE,

From the Theatre Royal, Crow-ſtreet, his firſt appearance on this Stage. Gratiano, Mr. LAMSH, from the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. Launcelot, Mr. FULLAM, Anthonio, Mr. RAWLING, from the Theatre Royal, Crow ſtreet, being their firſt appearance on this Stage. Neriſſa, Mrs. BERRY, from the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Jeſſica, with a ſong Miſs DAVIDSON, from the Theatre Royal, Liverpool. Portia, Mrs. GRAVEY, from the Theatre Royal, Crow-ſtreet, being their firſt appearance on this Stage.

To which will be added, a Muſical Farce, called

WICKLOW GOOLD MINES.

Billy O'Rourke, Mr. STEWART,

From the Theatre Royal, Crow-ſtreet, (his firſt appearance theſe Five Years.)

On TUESDAY Evening,

Mr. BELLAMY will make his firſt appearacce on this Stage, in the character of Robin Hood, in

The Opera of ROBIN HOOD.

Clorinda, Mrs. ADDISON.

From the Theatre-Royal, Covent Garden, her firſt appearance on this ſtage,

Doors will be open at 6 and performance begin at 7 o'Clock. New Scenery, painted by Mr. PHILLIPPO ZOFFORINI, with new Dreſſes, Decorations, &c.

September 13.

To be Sold by Auction.

On FRIDAY next, the 21ſt inſtant at the Stores of DOM. WATERS, SONS and Co. near the Play Houſe.

16 *Hhds. RUM,*
50 *Pockets very fine HOPS.*
50 *Pipes very old PORT,*
38 *Hhds. Scale SUGAR.*

Cork, September, 15, 1798.

Out of the late Arrivals from China.

FROM THE EAST SALES OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

J. KING, (No. 10,) Grand Parade.

HAS received an aſſortment of high flavoured Hyſon, Souchong, Campoi, Bloom and Congo TEAS.

Superfine Hyſon	13s.	Fine Even. Souchong	7s. 7d.
Very good Do.	10s. 10d. to 9s.	Very good Do.	6s. 6d. to 5s. 5d.

Refined and ſcale Sugars, Turkey Coffee, Chocolates, Cocoas, and a variety of Groceries, in an Extenſive ſtock, ſold only for READY MONEY, on delivery of them.

September 15.

No. 29, GRAND-PARADE.

MARGRET DALY,

BEGS leave, with the greateſt reſpect, to inform her Friends and the Public, that ſhe is juſt now returned from LONDON with a New Aſſortment of Goods in the Millinery and Haberdaſhery line.

N. B. An Elegant Aſſortment of Muffs, with Opera Tippets and Furr Trimming. Sept. 15.

CITY PRESENTMENTS.

Notice is hereby given, that the Office will be opened to-morrow, for the reception of Affidavits, &c. &c. agreable to Act of Parliament, thoſe for procuring Preſentments muſt be lodged ſix clear days before the firſt day, and purſuant to an order of the Grand-Jury, thoſe accounting for money expended on or before the ſecond day of the Aſſizes.

City Grand-Jury, Secretary's Office,
St. Patrick-Street,
Cork, 3d Sept. 1798,
EDMOND ROCHE KIESLAGH, Sec'ry.

N. B. Hours of Attendance from 11 o'clock in the forenoon, until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

OFFICE

FOR

SICK & WOUNDED SEAMEN,

NOVEMBER 8th, 1797.

THERE being a want of SURGEONS MATES to ſerve in his Majeſty's ſhips, the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, do hereby give notice to ſuch Gentlemen, as may be willing to ſerve therein, that they may on application to Dr. Wm. Gray of Dublin, or Dr. Wm. Meade of Cork, receive letters for examination before the Royal College of Surgeons at Dublin, and afterwards on preſenting the certificates of ſuch examination the ſaid Commiſſioners, will receive Warrants according to their Qualifications.

The Commiſſioners do further give notice to ſuch Gentlemen as may prefer being examined by the Surgeons Compay of London, that they may receive Letters for that purpoſe by applying at the SICK and WOUNDED Office at Somerſet Place, London.

Particulars of the allowances to Surgeons Mates and Surgeons, in his Majeſty's Navy, may be known by applying at the Office of the Commiſſioners, to Dr. Gray, of Dublin, or Dr. Meade of Cork.

FRESH DANTZIC TIMBER WITH PRIME IRISH OAK.

JOHN & ISAAC CARROLL,

ARE receiving a prime cargo of Dantzic Timber a good deal of it fit for Maſts, Bowſprits and Millſhafts; alſo from different Woods, Mill, ſhip and Boat Timber, and a large quantity of Elm.

Cork, September 12.

REAL DISTRESS!!!

The large Family of a Virtuous Man, who has had recourſe to every expedient to prevent an impending evil, that could be ſuggeſted to him by induſtry and application; are beſides the want of cloathing, lodging and every other accommodation whatſoever, reduced to that pitch of Indigence, that they are frequently obliged to faſt from twenty-four to thirty hours. Nothing but the great calamity alluded to, could extort this application to Public Benevolence. Charitable Benefactions, be they ever ſo ſmall, will be thankfully received at the CORK HERALD OFFICE. September 12.

BENEFACTIONS.

From a Lady	7s. 7d.
From a Lady, by the hands of Mr. Scott	7 7
From Miſs Townſend	10 10

TO BE LET,

From the 29th of this Month, for three Lives or ſuch term as ſhall be agreed on.

THE Lands of FOOREHILL, in the Barony of Eaſt Carbery, containing about 369 acres, and divided into convenient Lots, of from 40 to 80 acres. Mr. Joſeph Dun of Cloghnikilty, will ſhew the ſeveral Lots. Propoſals in writing only to be addreſſed to the Earl of Shannon, Dublin; or the Rev. Horace Townſend, Courtmaſherry. September 12, 1798.

FOR MARTINIQUE, DIRECT,

THE SHIP *CASTOR,*

HENRY HUDDLESTEN, MASTER,

HAS excellent Accommodations for *Paſſengers*, and will ſail the firſt Convoy.—For Freight or Paſſage apply to the *Maſter* at Cove, or *John Anderſon* and *Co.* Lapp's-Iſland.

County of CORK. } The Secretary to the Grand Jury of the County of Cork, gives notice, that the Office is now open to receive Affidavits and Preſentments, and will continue ſo each day, from Ten o'Clock in the Morning, until Three in the Afternoon. September 5.

County of Cork. } AUTUMN SESSIONS, 1798.

Diviſion of Middleton, Comprifing Baronies of Barrymore, Condons and Clongibbons Duhallow, Fermoy, Imokilly, Kinnatalloon, and Orrery & Kilmore.	At Middleton, Monday firſt October. Chief and Sub Conſtables of Imokilly to attend—all Civil Bills to be entered, on or before the ſecond day of the Seſſions, and no Plaintiff will be allowed to prove the ſervice of his own Proceſs.
Diviſion of Cork, Comprifing Baronies of Beer and Bantry, Barretts, Courceys, Carbery, Ibane and Barryroe, Kerricurrihy, Kinnalea, Kinnalmeaky, and Muſkery, and The City and Liberties of Cork.	At Bandon, Monday, 8th October. Chief and Sub-Conſtables of Kinnalmeaky to attend, Service and Entry of Civil Bills as above. JAS. CHATTERTON, jun. C. P.

King's Old Caſtle, 3d Sept. 1798. } Attending Juſtices will be appointed at the Aſſizes.

Iſaac Morgan,

HAS FOR SALE,

HEMP,
IRON,
DEALS,
SUGARS,
ISINGLASS,
HOPS,
MADDER, and
CLARET.

He daily expects a large aſſortment of *Teas* and fine *Scale Sugars*; with all which articles he means to be conſtantly ſupplied.

Auguſt 25.

BALLYGRIFFIN,

THE Seat of the late JAMES DONDARD, Eſq. beautifully ſituated, four Miles below MALLOW, on the BLACKWATER, TO BE LET, OR SOLD, with or without the FURNITURE of the Houſe. The Houſe and Offices are in excellent Order; the Land in good Heart, and well cropped with HAY and CORN, which the taker may have at a Valuation. Every information will be given at LONDARD'S Town, near MALLOW, and PATRICK HALLAHAN, the Stewart, at BALLYGRIFFIN, will ſhew the Premiſes. Auguſt 4.

CLARKE'S MARSH

PORTER BREWERY.

FOWKE, GIBBINGS, AND CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are at preſent provided with a conſiderable Stock of

PORTER, much approved of.

They can with confidence repeat their aſſurance to thoſe who are pleaſed to favour them with their Commands, that a regular and ample ſupply during the Summer may be depended on. JUNE 16.

ON SALE,

AT R. BURKE'S SAND-QUAY,

CHOICE RED PORT, in Hhds, juſt arrived 1ſt, 2d and 3d Eaſt India Sugar in Bags:

Pernambucco Cotton, in Pockets;
Kent and Brewers Hops, in Pockets;
New Swediſh Herrings;
Ditto, repacked for exportation;
Ruſſian Matts;
A few Barrels of kiln-dried and ſcreened Oats.

A freſh ſupply of new Teas, Jamacia and Eaſt India Sugars daily expected.

Terms made pleaſing. JULY 14.

A continuation of such of the papers of the Appendix annexed to that Report, as are interesting:

(CONTINUED)

Six persons from Saintfield —	£6	16	6
A Highlander from Killinchy —	1	2	9
From Lecall — —	1	2	9
Broom from Hillsborough —	1	2	9
Four Militia — —	4	11	0
Upper Iveagh — —	1	2	9
Ards — — —	1	2	9
Ballynahinch — —	1	2	9
Three women whose husbands were sent on board the tender —	3	8	3

County of Down Committee, held in Belfast, at the house of James Armstrong, Thursday, June 8, 1797.

COPY OF THE REPORTS MADE THEREAT.

County Down.

Counsl. Curran	100gs	Art. Wallace	100gs
Sampson.	50gs	Frazer	50l.
Ball	40gs	Corker	10gs
Dobbs	40gs	2 Attornies, each	20l.
Attor. Caddel	100gs	Sub Sheriff	20gs
Glenny	20l.	Witnesses	100l.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

ULSTER — Antrim —		22816
Down —		30641
Armagh —		19142
Derry —		10500
Donegall —		5214
Tyrone —		12594
Monaghan —		10256
Cavan —		3807
Fermanagh —		3000
Louth —		5280
LEINSTER City of Dublin		7230
County of Dublin		2918
Kildare —		12703
Meath —		7922
Westmeath —		2000

COUNTY REPORTS.

Lower Castlereagh —	3000	£4	11 0
Females — —	46	0	7 8
Upper Castlereagh —	1810	1	12 10
Kinellarty — —	1000	4	11 0
Females — — —	50-		
2d ditto — —	1000		
3d ditto — —	1000	1	2 9
Dufferin — —	844		
Ards — —	2500	3	8 3
Newry — —	1000		
2d ditto — —	281		
3d ditto — —	249		
Upper Iveagh —	5225		
2d ditto — —	1000		
3d ditto — —	2484		
Lower Iveagh —	5003		
Lecall — —	930		
—2d ditto — —	900		
3d ditto — —	1172	2	0 9½
Murne — —	2500		
	30641		

Saintfield, 15th June, 1797, a meeting of Colonels [their names appear in the original] was held for the co. Down. Saintfield, June 17th, at the house of James Shaw, at four o'clock, Colonel———called the captains of his regiment and told them it was the determination of the national committee to make a rising the ensuing week, and desired them to go home and cause their men to prepare their arms. He said he had not the plan they were to act upon, but the Colonels were to meet the next day, and he would receive the General's plan how they were to act, but he believed they were to cut off all the outposts and to embody in divisions like to 8 or 10,000 men—and it was thought when all resources were cut off from the Camps, the general part of the men would turn over to us. He told the Captains to meet him there on Monday at 10 o'clock, and they would receive further orders.

Orders of Monday, June 19th, 1797.

The Captains to go home to their respective Companies, and meet their Colonel———, at James Woods, in keeper at Knockbraken, on Friday morning the 22d of June, 1797, at six o'clock, and he would have further information, as the Colonels of the county Down were to meet on Thursday the 22d of June. The Colonel said the national committee was sitting these 15 days past, and will for some days more. The only thing that retarded their rising at present, was the county of Antrim not being willing to rise, 10,000 only excepted—but if they could get the county of Antrim to come properly forward, there was no doubt but the business would be put into execution, the only account from France is, that they will be here before six weeks from hence, if then. He had the honour to say that the Colonels of the co. Down were unanimous for rising.

CO. DOWN MEETING.

Belfast, Monday, July 10, 1797.

Nine persons present, [their names appear in the original]—A provincial delegate for the co. Antrim said there were 70,000 men in the Texel who were positively coming to Ireland—that the Irish delegates were warmly received by the Directory of France—that Lowry and Teeling were of the number of the delegates———He could not exactly say the time when the men would land in Ireland—but he would not think it strange if they came in a fortnight. He was positive that at the present time there were 2 frigates reconnoitring the coast of Ireland. He recommended it to the delegates not to tell the lower orders of the people that the correspondence was still carrying on with the province, lest by that means they should be deceived as they had been before. He recommended each delegate to get and bring to the meeting the number of fighting men in their respective Districts, and to obtain it by application to the several Captains who could make known to them the effective number in each of their companies.

COUTY MEETING.

Downpatrick, 22d July, 1797.

Five members present, [their names appear in the original.] Ordered, that before the next meeting a person be sent through the upper part of the co. Down, to try to bring that part of the county forward. A report was made from the provincial meeting held on the 13th July 1797, that the provincial meeting was thinly attended, there being only four counties represented, viz. Antrim, Down Donegall and Tyrone. The next provincial meeting to be held at Belfast the 14th Aug. next.

July 29—Meetings of captains of the Drumbo battalion, at James Woods; 5 captains present. They all agreed that their respective companies would act if the French should land.

July 31—Meeting of captains of the Lisfons battalion, at John Shaw's—6 captains present. Same resolution of the preceding of the Drumbo battalion—great fears were expressed at this meeting, of the Catholics & Dissenters becoming two separate parties.

PROVICIAL MEETING.

Randalstown, 14th August, 1797.

Five persons present, [their names appear in the original.] Reports delivered that the national committee had dissolved the Executive in May, and that the Executive had then a plan of insurrection which they gave to the national, and that the province of Leinster was to meet them in Dublin—the provincial delegates of Leinster came to Dublin the time appointed, but the members of Ulster, instead of meeting them at the time appointed, sat in Belfast several days, calling the land-jobbers of the province to see whether it was necessary or not, until the provincial leading men were all attacked, and the Leinster delegates gone home after waiting in Dublin four days. A few spirited men in Belfast now seeing the business frustrated, subscribed five hundred guineas to send a person to France—but not knowing what road to send him, or how to get him introduced to the Directory, they applied to a member of the old Executive, and found the very person they had elected was sent ten days before by the Executive—it was also found that the Executive had been 1000 guineas out of their own pocket—from these circumstances the old Executive is elected into full power to act for the whole nation—and they think they can bring for [illegible] the whole nation yet, to act in a very short space of time even in case the French should be frustrated in making a descent, which they are perfectly assured is their intention at this very instant, as there is a regular communication still carried on with them and the Executive. They reported that there are a number of societies formed in North America whose object is to assist Ireland. The Executive acknowledges receiving the sum of 211 dollars from the said societies in the course of these 8 days. From the present state of the province they are obliged to resolve that each county should raise money for the defence of its own prisoners, which they earnestly recommended them not to neglect.

County Down meeting is held in two parties, lest a large number meeting might excite suspicion. One party (the upper part of the county) meet to morrow, 17th August, at Montgomery's, of Ballynahinch, inn keeper—the next meeting of the other party (the lower part of the co. Down) meet at Kean's, of Belfast, on Friday next, the 18th instant, August 1797.

It was ordered that certain persons [named] should apply to the most confidential persons in Derry, Armagh, Cavan and Monaghan, to come forward to represent said counties at the next provincial meeting.

This provincial meeting is to be held on the 14th Sept. next, in the house of Mr. Sam. Thompson, Scotch-street, Dungannon

Report that no money is to be had from the people, the co. Antrim excepted.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.

September 14, 1797.

Dungannon, at the house of Sam. Thompson—ten members present [named in the original]. Reports delivered [by a person named] that two members of the Executive had met the Leinster delegates in Dublin, and had found that Leinster was in a tolerable state of organization, as also Connaught and Munster, and there had been a great number of United Irishmen made, more since the proclamation. They had also elected an Executive in Leinster, which would co operate with the Ulster Executive.

He said there was a person just arrived from France—he brought word that the French had every thing ready for making a descent, and that the most part of the troops were on board: that our delegates were along with them, and were to come from two ports, and that the Directory had given orders to their Admiral to proceed as soon as the wind would answer, and fight the English, and that the Dutch Admiral had got similar orders. He ordered the people to meet in sub divisions and be cautious, still keeping up the correspondence, and to have a look out for good horses as the French did not mean to bring any. Every man was asked if he thought his constituents would yet act as formerly; general answer, they would, if they saw an equal chance. The provincial committee is to meet on the 14th October, in Mrs. M'Call's, Armagh.

The Executive of Ulster and Leinster meet and act in the place of a national committee.

CO. DOWN COMMITTEE.

September 16, 1797.—Downpatrick.

The reports the same as to the provincial. Four persons appointed to act as a committee for prisoners; they are to meet on Friday morning in Downpatrick, and to bring all the money they can collect; other persons are to meet them, and to bring whatever money is left at Carrikfergus.

PROVINCIAL MEETING.

14th October, 1797. Armagh [names of persons present.] Reported that there had not been any information from our delegates in France further than that one of them had drawn a bill of 160l. on a Member of the Executive. The opinion of the Executive was that the French should have been here by this time, but they thought that the British Government had got into possession of the plan of the expedition, which has frustrated them for some time, but they were sure the French never would make peace until they had fulfilled their engagements with Ireland, there had been no meeting of the Executive of Ulster and Leinster, but they are to meet against Monday eight days. The Executive requested that each county delegate should make a return of the number of the military, militia, and yeomen in their different counties, with their situation where they were quartered, and how many were favourable, and unfavourable, against the next provincial meeting, same place, Mrs. M'Call's, Scotch-street, Armagh, the 14th Nov. next.

COUNTY MEETING.

Oct. the 21st, Downpatrick.

(Names of persons present.)

Provincial reports read, and a recommendation given to rise 70 gs. to pay Sampson, M'Credy and Glenny; Curran got 300 gs. for Armagh, Down and Antrim; Armagh is not yet paid.—Wallace got 40 gs. Dobbs and Bill got 2 gs. each brief. A baronial meeting the same evening, held at J. Shaw's, Saintfield, eight persons present, (their names.)—A person was at the meeting who had just arrived from Scotland—shewed a Scotch Constitution, which is, word for word, the same as the Irish, only the words North Britons put in the place of Irishmen.

PROVINCIAL MEETING.

Nov. 14th, Armagh.

[Names of persons present.]

The following counties were represented—Tyrone, Donegall, Armagh, Monaghan, Down and Antrim. Reports given in—the Secretary took the number of the military in the different counties and their places of quarters—cannot be exact in the number, as none were permitted to take notes but the Secretary—the General number in Antrim were 4000, out of these, friends to the people 700—Down 1100, 1000 of these friends—Tyrone 2700, 1000 of these friends—Armagh 4200, 200 friends—Donegall 2000, 700 friends—Monaghan could not return the number. The different Delegates were asked by the Secretary if they thought their counties could disarm the military within themselves? They all said they could except Armagh—the reason for taking this answer was, to give it to the Executive, that they might the better be enabled to form a plan for the people to act upon in case the French should land; he said the Executive was in great want of some proper person to act in the county Derry—he said he had the pleasure now to tell them there were four executive committees now in Ireland, namely, one in Cork, one in Galway, one in Dublin, and one in Ulster—he said two members from each of them met last week, and the reports from the Leinster committee and Munster were very good———he said one of our delegates had arrived from France———he said we all knew the expedition which was at the Texel, destined for this country had been put off, owing to the defeat of the Batavian fleet, but the Directory was now preparing a more formidable expedition for us, which we might depend on—he said further, that the Directory shewed great friendship to our delegates—he said the executive recommended it to us to use every exertion in our power to open the lower committees and societies, and to collect what money we could from them, as the Executive was at a dreadful expence at present, and money was the heart and soul of the business—Provincial committee met the 14th, at M'Dermon's, in Randlestown.

COUNTY MEETING.

Nov. 23, Ballinahinch.

Nine Members present—(their names)

Reports the same as at the provincial—one member made a long speech on the property of the people acting without the aid of the French, and was supported in this opinion by the two others—(named)—The treasurer received the subscriptions in the hands of the co. members.

BARONIAL MEETING.

Nov. 25th at Baily's Mill (names of persons). Adjourned to that day three weeks to Todstown. Next co. meeting at St. field fair.

PROVINCIAL MEETING.

Dec. 14th, Randalstown, Mc. Dermon's (the names of the Members present) the following counties werere presented, Monaghan, Donegall, Armagh, Tyrone, Antrim, Down—Reports delivered that the Executive Committee had not got any information from France since the last meeting, but that they every day expected the arrival of a delegate—they were sure the expedition was still preparing for Ireland.

It stated that the Executive Committee had advanced 137l. 8s. for bringing 13 prisoners from Belfast to Dublin on the benefit of the habeas cordus act. They had also advanced 185l. 4s. for the prisoners' trials in Armagh and Carrickfergus; and as they could not get money to defray the expences, they had thought of forming a lottery, the benefit of which was to be applied to said purposes; the number of tickets 2000, one guinea each.—Orders were issued to every co. delegate to procure an exact account of the number of military, whether regular regiment, militia, and yeomen, and the quarters where they lie, and bring it to the next provincial meeting, as also how many of them respectively that can be reckoned on as friends; this is to be procured by the co. members making application to the baronial members at the next co. meeting, who are to make returns for their respective baronies; in case the barony be not represented, or that he thinks additional friends necessary, he is to apply to some confidential, active, intelligent friend in the barony; the rule of reckoning on friends among the military, &c. is, that in case the person sworn is a U. Irishman, and has not taken any active steps against the body or any of its members out of the line of his profession, he is to be deemed still the friend of U. Irishmen.

A member took down the name of each delegate present, and his direction, in order if any material news comes from France previous to the regular meeting on the 14th of January next to write to them and call in an extra meeting. The former return of military, &c. was very lame and defective, and the Executive could not form a plan from it. It was necessary that this should be completely remedied, and the respective stations and quarters of the troops known to the Executive to enable them to form the proper plan for the co-operation with the French on landing.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Dec. 28th—Saintfield—Twenty members present—[the names of all present except one]—The reports the same as those of the province. One Constitution was voted to a member, to be given to part of the ship's company lying in Belfast Lough, for the propogation of the general principle. The Members for Down were come to a resolution to abandon the idea of a lottery for the payment of their present debt, and are about to establish a Committee at Ballynahinch on the 7th of next month, to deliberate on the means for accomplishing that purpose, independent of the co Antrim.———[Committee appointed & their names.] The co. Committee has also resolved, that each regiment whose Colonel has emigrated, shall have new ones appointed, in order that a meeting of Colonels may take place as soon as may be after the next county meeting. There was also time day held a Committee of the persons who had the prisoners in charge at the last assizes—[their names]—their account stated 53l. 19s. 7½d. deficient at last assizes. Three persons [named] were to attend the National Executive on Sunday or Monday next, being the 7th or 8th of January, 1798.

A meeting was held on the 23d inst. of the Captains of the Knockbraken regiment in the house of James Woods; also a meeting of the Drumbo regiment, on the 16th Jan. in the house of T. Rainy.

Next co. meeting to be in Ballynahinch.

Extract from the Declaration of John Cormick, of Thomas-street, in the City of Dublin, who had fled from thence, and was apprehended at Guernsey, July 10th, 1798.

That about 15 months ago he had taken the oath of an United Irishman: about three months ago Lord Ed. Fitzgerald was brought to his house by Wm. Lawless (a surgeon who lived in French-street, Dublin) in order to be concealed there, since which time, influenced by his Lordship, he had taken a more active part in the rebellion, by attending seditious meetings; that during his intercourse with Lord E. Fitzgerald, his Lordship shewed him two letters, taking care to conceal their signatures from him, one of which stated that the number of disaffected in London amounted to 17,000, who would rise upon a common emergency, but that there were at least one hundred thousand of the same description who would not shew themselves until the time of actual invasion; the other was conceived in nearly these terms:

"I have just received a letter from L. who has made application to the trustees for the advance of 5000l. upon your estates, which they refused, saying they would make no payment short of the entire, and that they would not be able to effect that in less than four months."

That the date of the last letter was some time in May; that Lord E. Fitzgerald remained concealed in his house nearly a month; he absconded afterwards, search having been made in his house for his Lordship.

In his declarations he further stated, that in the month of March last a deputation from the United British in London arrived in Dublin: he knows that there is an agent for the United British resident at Paris, and that there are agents both for the United British and Irish at Hamburgh, but that he is ignorant of all their names, except that of Lewins, who is the same person whose initial was written in the letter shewn him by Lord Fitzgerald.

He acknowledged his being intimately acquainted with this Lewins, who is the Irish resident at Paris, and offered, if his pardon should be granted, to correspond with said person, who he was certain would write confidentially to him.

CORK:

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The Cork Herald:

OR, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.—N°. 64] WEDNESDAY—SEPTEMBER 19, 1798. [PRICE, 4d.

Since our laſt arrived Two Engliſh Mails.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

EAST INDIES.

KINGSTON (JAMAICA) JULY 14.

Citizen Oionier, well known here, is cruizing out of the Havannah in a privateer of 14 guns; he has lately taken and carried in there two American veſſels.

The information by the way of the Mole reſpecting American veſſels being authorized to make repriſals againſt the French, is corroborated by the ſhip Zenobia, from Rhode Iſland.

Before Capt. Brown ſailed, orders were iſſued for ſeizing and detaining all French veſſels found on the coaſt of America, and every exertion was making to arm American veſſels. Some of the American frigates had put to ſea on a cruiſe.

The ſhip Zenobia carries 14 guns, and is authorized to take all French veſſels that may moleſt her.

One of the 20 gun ſhips taken up by the American Government, is completely manned and ready for ſea. A cutter is in the ſame ſtate.

The brig Ann and Mary, Smith, and ſchooner Commerce, Rittal, that ſailed on the 4th inſt. under convoy of the ſhip Stag, for America, returned to Port Royal on Saturday.

It is ſaid, the Republican Generals at St. Domingo have threatened to attack the Mole with 12,000 brigands: but the very reſpectable force we have there, and the importance of that place, muſt render every attempt of the enemy futile.

As there can be no doubt from the meaſures purſued in America, that numbers of Frenchmen will be obliged to quit the Continent, it will be prudent to prevent their coming among us; for thoſe who are inimical to that Government cannot be friendly to ours.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Auguſt 5.

Since it has been known here that the Engliſh and French fleets have approached the Turkiſh coaſts, many of our commodities, eſpecially rice and cotton, have riſen in price. Preparations for war are making with the utmoſt activity. All our ſhips of war are to be fitted for ſea, and new ones ſpeedily built. Great numbers of troops have arrived from Aſia,, a conſiderable part of which will be ſent to defend them againſt any hoſtile attacks.

Frequent conference are held with the Ruſſia and Engliſh Ambaſſadors.

ITALY.

MANTUA, Auguſt 10.

A great quantity of meal has been ſent into this city, within theſe few days; the garriſon is daily receiving reinforcements of French and Poliſh troops; and ſeveral convents have been emptied for the reception of others that are expected. A conſiderable body of French troops, it is ſuppoſed, will ſoon advance to different parts of the Ciſalpine Republic, to maintain tranquility, while the propoſe alterations in the Government, which will be rendered ſimilar to that of Rome, are carried into effect.

ROME, Auguſt 11.

Since the conſuls have been ſuſpended from their funtions, the ferment here has increaſed. Every precaution is therefore taken to preſerve tranquillity. The Commander in chief here, General Macdonald, has iſſued orders, that as ſoon as the Fenerale ſhall be beaten, or a cannon fired, all the national guards ſhall remain quiet at their poſts, and the inhabitants ſhut themſelves up in their houſes, and leave it to the French Generals, to take the neceſſary meaſures. Great numbers of troops are aſſembling in our neighbourhood. The head quarters are at Velletri.

The inſurrection in the department of Circeo (late the Campagna di Roma) is now ended, and tranquillity reſtored. Yeſterday official accounts were received of the defeat of the inſurgents of Terracina. The French took all their artillery and baggage, entered the town ſword in hand, and made great ſlaughter. Theſe inſurgents had attempted, but without effect, to break down the dams of the Pontine marſhes, and lay the country under water, to prevent the French from advancing againſt them.

This ſhort, but furious war, has occaſioned the loſs of a great number of lives. At Frosinone the inſurgents murdered the ſon of the Conſul Matthei, merely becauſe his father was at the head of the Government. General Macdonald has now publiſhed an amneſty, with an exception of the chiefs of the inſurrection, for whom rewards from 50 to 500 piaſtres are offered. As the war approached the frontiers of Naples, the King of the two Sicilies publicly gave notice that he would treat as enemies, both the inſurgents and their purſuers, ſhould they enter his territories.

GERMANY.

BRUNN, Auguſt 22.

Buonaparte, it is ſaid, has written to Conſtantinople to declare, that, ſhould the Porte grant permiſſion to the Ruſſian fleet to paſs the Dardanelles, he ſhall conſider it as a declaration of war againſt the French Republic. He requires that the Porte ſhould reſiſt any ſuch demand with its utmoſt force, and expects this proof of friendſhip the more, ſince he has freed the Porte from its ancient enemies, the Malteſe Knights.

According to the accounts we have received here, the force of the rebellious Pacha, Paſſwan Gglou, is greatly increaſed, while the army of the Grand Segnior is much diminiſhed by its loſſes and deſertion.

VIENNA, Auguſt 25.

It is confidently aſſerted here, that the Court of Ruſſia has concluded an alliance with the Porte, and that a great body of Ruſſian troops is on its march for the Turkiſh frontiers.

RASTADT, Auguſt 26.

The French Miniſters here have received advice that Buonaparte is now beyond any purſuit by Nelſon.

The Day before yeſterday three French Plenipotentiaries made a viſit to the three Pruſſian Miniſters. What paſſed, however, was rather a friendly converſation than a conference. Pruſſia requires that the Empire ſhould retain Caſtel; that the debts ſhould be provided for, and the indemnifications reſtrict as much as poſſible: while the French have promiſed they ſhall be as full and ample as they can be made.

The ſame day, likewiſe, a French courier arrived from Paris, who immediately purſued his journey to Vienna. He had only diſpatches for the Imperial Cabinet. We entertain ſome hopes that they may contain what will accommodate the differences between the two ſtates. Many military perſons continually arrive here from the army on the Rhine. Yeſterday came the Adjutants of General Lefevre.

HOCHST, Auguſt 28.

Yeſterday about 900 men, partly infantry and partly cavalry, entered this town, and were quartered in it and its neighbourhood. This morning General Joubert went through on his way to Hamburgh and Friedberg. Every thing is in motion and we anxiouſly wait the reſult.

COLOGNE, Auguſt 30.

On the 28th inſtant our whole garriſon marched to Gieſſen. We have now here only four companies of a new corps which arrived a few days ſince, and do duty with the city guards. The 6th regiment of dragoons has marched through Bruſſels for the Rhine; and will be followed by 8,000 men.—Great quantities of artillery and ammunition are in readineſs at Liſle and Douay, for the ſame deſtination.

LEGHORN, Auguſt 12.

A large Neopolitan convoy, accompanied by three frigates, each of 40 guns, has arrived here, laden with corn and other commodities, and bound for Marſeilles, Alicant, &c.

Within theſe few days the Engliſh and Portugueſe ſquadron appeared before Civita Vecchia; the inhabitants were in fear of a bombardment, but the ſquadron ſoon ſtood out to ſea again.

The Pope is again in a very feeble ſtate of health. The firſt Phyſician of the Grand Duke, and the Apoſtolic Nuncio, have viſited him, and remained with him a whole night.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Auguſt 17.

Yeſterday the two French camps near this city were haſtily broken up, and ſeveral half brigades marched with all ſpeed for the frontiers of the Griſons: other bodies of troops will follow by forced marches. The headquarters will be removed to Sargans.

On the frontiers of the Griſons, the body of Auſtrian troops on the one ſide, receives ſtrong reinforcements; and, on the other, a very conſiderable corps of French troops is ordered to march. A feeble hope, however, yet remains; as the four French columns which were ordered to march by Zurich, have received counter orders; and that in conſequence of the arrival of a courier from Inſpruck.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, AUGUST 9.

The following is a letter of the captain of the Troya frigate to the King of Sweden:—"On the 27th of June, on my voyage from Marſtrand, on board the Troya frigate, your Majeſty's veſſel, in company with the convoy under my care, I was met off the North Foreland by an Engliſh ſquadron, conſiſting of a ſhip of the line, four frigates, a brigantine, and another cutter, commanded by Commodore Lawford, who, after having ſpoke with me, and being informed that the Swediſh merchant veſſels that followed me were under my eſcort, and deſtined for Portugal and the Mediterranean, immediately diſpatched a cutter for the coaſt of England. The wind continuing contrary, I beat about until the 17th of July following, almoſt continually in ſight of the ſquadron, when in the evening I perceived that this ſame ſquadron, which had been inviſible for ſome hours, returned to me in full ſail, and as ſoon as it came within hearing, demanded permiſſion to ſend a boat on board me, which I acceded to. The officer ſhewed me an order of the firſt Lord of the Engliſh Admiralty addreſſed to the Commodore, requiring him to carry into an Engliſh port ſaid veſſels under the protection of your Majeſty's frigate, as being laden with iron, timber, and other commercial articles, contrary, as he believed, to the conditions of the treaty. In conſequence he invited me to enter with my convoy into an Engliſh port, and avoid the neceſſary reſult of a refuſal. To this I anſwered "that "as the convoy did not, to my knowledge, car- "ry any article contrary to the treaty, it was not poſſible for me to conſent to the capture of the merchantmen; and that if violence ſhould be reſorted to, I ſhould oppoſe force to force." I alſo told the officer to adviſe his commander to weigh well my anſwer, and that I was determined to defend my convoy to the laſt extremity. As it was then night-fall, I was not able to watch the motions of the Engliſh; but at day-light, I had found they had taken the advantage of the darkneſs to capture the veſſels, which, notwithſtanding, my ſignals, had dropped too far aſtern for me to defend them. I then fixed all my attention on the Engliſh ſquadron, reſolving; to ſink to the bottom, if poſſible, ſome of th ir boats which were boarding the merchantmen; and I perceived an armed boat endeavouring to gain one of the moſt diſtant of the veſſels belonging to the convoy, but I could not get near it, and prepared to ſuſtain a combat with the Engliſh ſquadron that now ſurrounded me within piſtol ſhot. As they did not ſeem inclined to commence an attack, I ſent an officer to the Commodore to announce to him this very important capture, and reproaching him with having, though the Commander of a ſhip of the line, taken advantage of the darkneſs, to poſſeſs himſelf of ſeveral unarmed veſſels, when I could neither ſee nor prevent his deſigns.—"Do you propoſe a rupture?" ſaid I to him, "Give me a deciſive anſwer." He replied, that he did not fear a rupture, or any miſunderſtanding between the two Courts, and that he had only obeyed his orders. My ſupply of water was ſo diminiſhed I dared not quit the Channel. I reſolved then, amongſt all the difficulties that ſurrounded me, to ſeek with my convoy the neareſt port. I then apprized the Engliſh Commander of my intention, deſiring him at the ſame time to withdraw the men whom he had put on board the veſſels, and that they ſhould repair immediately to whatever port he might be able to carry them. He pledged his *word of honour*, and as ſoon as I ſaw this promiſe performed, I ſent back the Engliſh officer, whom I had till then detained on board your Majeſty's frigate, and ſet ſail for Margate, the only port for which the wind was favourable. I ſent from thence an officer to your Majeſty's Miniſter at London, and wait his anſwer. The frigate is in a good ſtate, and the crew all well."

LONDON.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

The accounts by this days mail continue to threaten a renewal of hoſtilities on the Continent; indeed we would be inclined to think this event unavoidable, did not the hiſtory of almoſt all negociations for peace ſhew that a ſimilar bluſtering noiſe has always accompanied them, which, however, means nothing in reality.

If we are to credit letters from Aix-la-Chapelle, of the 23d ult. General d'Hampoult has received orders immediately to croſs the Rhine with his whole diviſion. The head quarters are to be tranſferred to Friedberg; and General Joubert is in daily expectation of orders from Paris to advance.

New differences are alſo ſaid to have ariſen between the French Government and the King of Naples. The following is an extract of a letter from the French Secretary of Legation at Naples: "The ſtate of political affairs between the French Republic and the Government of this country is ſuch, that we ſhall ſoon be compelled to quit the Neapolitan territory." Indeed, ſome letters ſtate that large bodies of French troops are actually marching through the Roman territory againſt Naples.

We learn by a letter from Baſle, of the 22d ult. that the country of the Griſons has rejected the propoſed re-union with the Helvetic Republic a majority of votes, that the partizans of France have been very ill treated in ſeveral places; and that General Scauenburg has received orders to march a conſiderable corps of French troops into the country.

The Poſen Gazette of the 25th ult. contains the following paſſage:—"Prince Repnin proceeds from Dreſden to Vienna to arrange matters there relative to the paſſage of 60,000 Ruſſians through Gallicia and Auſtria. Theſe troops are, we underſtand, to form a junction with the Imperial troops on the frontiers of Switzerland. Several Ruſſian regiments are ſaid to have already arrived in Gallicia.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

The public diſappointment at the return of Admiral Nelſon to the port of Syracuſe after a fruitleſs purſuit of Buonaparte exceeds any thing we have ever witneſſed. There is ſomething in the whole buſineſs not eaſy to be accounted for without attaching blame ſomewhere. By the letters from Italy it is ſaid, that the Britiſh fleet arrived and continued off Alexandria on the 28th of June; when, hearing no tidings of the enemy, and having no proviſion for a longer cruize, the Admiral was obliged to return to Italy, and leave the ſea open to the enemy. It would appear as if they had more perfect knowledge of his condition and proceedings, than he had of theirs; for in a few days after he quitted his poſt off Alexandria, that is on the 5th of July, the vanguard of Buonaparte's fleet arrived, and on the 7th and 8th made a ſucceſsful entry into the Turkiſh port.—Sir Horatio at Alexandria *before* the French, and yet they have not been permitted to enter the port!! What kind of inſtructions had he? Was his fleet not proviſioned for a longer ſtay? To prevent the arrival of Buonaparte at that ſingle port, was or ought to have been the great object of his miſſion, as upon that perhaps depended the ſalvation of India. It ſignified but little to Great Britain, comparatively, where elſe the French conqueror might be bound. Any other deſtination muſt have been a mere buckaneering ſcheme of plunder; but this was a plan of national overthrow.

It muſt appear that the account in the *Redacteur* ſo long ago as the 20th of Auguſt, of the return of Sir Horotio Nelſon to Syracuſe, was true, though univerſally diſbelieved in England. The hopes of every Britiſh heart repoſed with confidence on his fleet, and ſo ardent were our expectations that fifty fabulous ſtories of the deſtruction of the enemy did not indiſpoſe the public to give credit to every new narrative of his ſucceſs.

This morning a Mail arrived from Hamburgh. The accounts from the Mediterranean are only a confirmation of the above particulars. Its other contents are given in the preceding columns under their proper heads.

The many inſtances of good fortune which the French have experienced in getting their fleets and ſmaller ſquadrons out to ſea, notwithſtanding all their military ports are ſo cloſely blockaded, render it a matter of prudence on the part of Government to ſend very large reinforcements of troops to Ireland, as it is known to a certainty that it is at this moment the peculiar object of the French to endeavour to land troops there, in order to rekindle the rebellion in that country. The armaments in Breſt and in the Texel have Ireland for their object, and at the firſt of theſe ports, troops are conſtantly kept on board a few ſhips, to be in readineſs for ſailing at a moment's warning.

We have already had a memorable inſtance in the caſe of Admiral Colpoys, of the impoſſibility of blockading an enemy's port in tempeſtuous weather. The Admiral was driven off his ſtation, and Hoche and his fleet eſcaped from Breſt to Bantry Bay. The approaching equinoctial winds may drive Lord Bridport from his ſtation, as Admiral Colpoys was; and an opportunity will thus be given for the French ſquadron lying in Breſt Water to put to ſea. The French have no other chance to eſcape, than by profiting by ſtorms and long nights.

It is ſtill more difficult to guard a long line of coaſt, than to blockade an enemy's harbour: —witneſs the late arrival of three French frigates in Killala Bay, although a ſhip of the line and three of our frigates were cruizing on the very coaſt where the enemy landed his troops. On hearing of theſe frigates having ſailed from Rochefort with troops on the 6th of Auguſt, the Admiralty ſent particular inſtructions for an adequate force to cruize off that part of the coaſt where Killala is ſituated. And yet we have witneſſed what has happened, though we are perſuaded that no fault attaches itſelf to the Commander of the ſquadron alluded to.

We mention theſe circumſtances to prove that the meaſure of ſending troops to Ireland is only wiſely precautionary; and affords an inſtance of the vigilence of Government in watching over the ſecurity of the State.

An old man, aged 70, was tried at the Cheſter aſſizes for the murder of his wife. From ſome favourable circumſtances with reſpect to the *termagant flippancy* of the deceaſed, and the *mild* character of the priſoner, the Jury returned the ſtrange though lenient verdict of *manſlaughter*.

PORTSMOUTH, SEPT. 9.

Yeſterday a Court Martial was held on board his Majeſty's ſhip Gladiator, in Portſmouth harbour, purſuant to an order from the Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, on 25 men belonging to his Majeſty's ſhip Defiance, for Mutiny.

MEMBERS OF THE COURT.

Captain Holloway, Preſident.

Capt. Sir Rich. Strachan, Capt. Sir Sidney Smyth,
—— Pickmore, —— Wooley,
—— Cockburn, —— Browell.
—— Mainwaring,

M. Greetham, Eſq. Judge Advocate.

Captain Jones conducts the Proſecution.

Three witneſſes on the part of the proſecution were examined yeſterday, which laſted till four o'clock, when the Court adjourned till Monday morning at eight o'clock. The following is a copy of the oath taken by the Priſoners—

"Will you take oath to be true to the Free and United Iriſhmen, who are fighting your cauſe againſt tyrants and oppreſſors, and will you defend their rights to the laſt drop of your blood; and do you agree to go to Breſt the next time the ſhip looks out a-head at ſea, and to kill every officer and man that oppoſes us, and hoiſt a green enſign, with a harp in it, and afterwards to kill or deſtroy the Proteſtants?"

Anſwer—"I do."

Adminiſtered by William Lindſay.

DUBLIN.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

His Excellency the Marquis Cornwallis held a Privy Council yeſterday, at the Caſtle, when twenty-two bills which had paſſed both Houſes of Parliament, were certified to G. Britain.

In the evening they were diſpatched to England by one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers.

From the return made on Thurſday to the Houſe of Commons, by Mr. Juſtice Swan, it appeared, that the number of perſons in this city to whom this zealous and active magiſtrate had granted protections, on their acknowledgment of having participated in the late rebellion, amounted to 1064. To theſe, however, the arms delivered in bore a very ſmall proportion, being only 124, comprizing every deſcription—muſkets, ſwords, piſtols, pikes, &c. —By the other magiſtrates not more than 30 perſons were returned.

On Thurſday evening ſeven French Officers taken at Ballinamuck, were brought in here, under a very ſtrong eſcort. Their names are *Humbert*, *Sibbermann*, and *Touſſaint*, Chefs de Brigade; *Berrelly*, Captaine; and *Fauclaud*, Sous Lieutenant. They are attended by ſeven ſervants, and were lodged at the Mail-Coach Hotel, in Dawſon-ſtreet.

Throughout the whole of yeſterday Dawſon-ſtreet was crowded by perſons of every deſcription, deſirous to ſee the French Officers who have been lodged there, and the captives very properly indulged a rudeneſs whoſe beſt and only excuſe is ignorance, by keeping the windows open, and ſtanding very near them. The eager curioſity of the mob ſeemed to afford them conſiderable amuſement. They are all very well looking men, and, except the Commander in Chief *Humbert*, and General *Sauraiſin*, are very young. Theſe two ſuperior officers ſeem to be one of the age of 40, and the other 30 or perhaps 34 years; the latter has a remarkable ſtrong likeneſs of the late unfortunate *Henry Sheares*, both in ſhape and perſon. Their uniform is very becoming, and has a rich appearance, without being tawdry. It conſiſts of a plain blue coat with gilt buttons, and very full and rich epaulets, the officers of the firſt rank ſeem diſtinguiſhed by gold vellum holes and lace round the cape of the coat. They wear a pantaloon of greyiſh cloth, and generally white caſſimere waiſtcoats. Generals Humbert and Sauraiſin were highly powdered, the reſt were without any, and all have very long cues.

In the courſe of yeſterday they were viſited by many perſons of diſtinction, and Col. Foſter particularly paid them a polite and liberal attention, as alſo did the Hon. L. Hutchinſon. To the truly brave man the captive ceaſes to be an enemy—the remainder of the French priſoners are not to paſs through the metropoliſ on their way to England, but are to proceed by the canal into the baſon at Ringſend, where tranſports will be ready to receive them on board. They are to be carried to Portſmouth under the convoy of the Tromp.

Eight veſſels have been chartered to carry the French priſoners to Portſmouth.

As the priſoners were on their way to town, ſome perſons who preceded the party having General Hutchinſon's horſes in charge, ſuffered tha horſes to be taken from them by a gang of rebels between Kilcock and Cloncurry; the eſcort coming up ſoon after, the French officers very politely offered to purſue the plunderers, who had eſcaped acroſs the country with their prey, but this offer was politely declined.

The French officers ſeemed highly amuſed at reading the abuſe ſo liberally heaped upon them in a morning print. It has kept them in a continual roar of laughter all this day.

Bartholemew Teeling, who was taken in the French army at Ballinamuck, was on Thurſday removed from the caſtle to the Barrack, where he is to be tried by a Court-Martial.

It is ſaid that a brother of Theobald Wolfe Tone has been captured with the French at Ballinamuck, and that he has offered to make ſome important communications reſpecting the deſigns of France againſt this country.

We are concerned to have to relate a moſt daring and apparantly unprovoked murder, committed on the body of Sneyd, of Tubberbonny, co. Dublin, a reſpectable farmer, and a member of the Cooluck yeoman cavalry. The deceaſed had been at the fair of Kilſallaghan on Saturday laſt, and while holding familiar converſation with the villain who murdered him, the Demon took a piſtol from Mr. Sneyd's holſter and ſhot him in the head. Thro' the confuſion incident to the event, or by the countenance afforded on the occaſion, the perpetrator of this horrid deed eſcaped from immediate puniſhment, but we truſt will not long be able to elude the hands of juſtice,

A very barbarous murder took place on Friday laſt, at Donane colliery in the Queens county. The unfortunate victim was Capt. Scottowe, who incurred this fate in conſequence of being reputed an Orange-man. The exiſtence of this *cruel* and *cowardly* ſyſtem, ſtamps a long and foul diſgrace on the national character, and we fear it will require the utmoſt vigilance and exertion of the magiſtracy and yeomanry of the country parts of the kingdom, to maintain the preſent ſecurity of the ſubject throughout the enſuing winter.

Extract of a letter from the County Kildare, September 13.

"I heard a curious piece of news this moment—one Hobſon, a miller, in this county, had three rebels come to his houſe yeſterday well mounted and accoutred—they came to rob him—he went out with a piſtol in each hand, and ſhot two of them dead, and was charging again when the other rebel ſhot him in the back;—he had charged by this time, turned about and ſhot the third. He is not mortally wounded: ſurgeon Johnſon attends him, and ſays there is no danger of his life.—The miller has got three fine horſes, arms, &c. with near 400l. in ſilver, which theſe fellows had.—No wonder for ſilver to be ſcare among us."

Extract of a letter from Killiſhandra, Sept. 10.

"Early on Friday morning an expreſs from Lieut. Hume arrived, informing us that the rebels were collecting in great force at a place called Ballynamuck, in the mountains of Longford. Our yeomen cavalry, under Captain Faris, and infantry, under Captain Berry, inſtantly marched to the place, and were joined on the road by a few other corps—but when they came to the ground, the rebels were gone, as was ſuppoſed, to meet the French—They then ſcoured the country, and returned late in the evening, after a fatiguing march of upwards of thirty miles.

"On Sunday morning, Mr. Irwin of Drumſilla, brought certain intelligence that he had ſeen the French and rebels in full march from Cloone towards Ballynamuck, and Gen. Lake in quick purſuit of them. Our gallant yeomen notwithſtanding the great fatigue of the preceding day, did not heſitate to march inſtantly, but the diſtance being 14 miles, they did not get to the ground till the action was over—they, however, picked up in their march many of the rebels who were flying from the field of battle—and on their return took a Captain in the French ſervice, diſguiſed as a beggar;—he proves to be brother to the famous Theobald Wolfe Tone, and ſeems to be a very intelligent man, and is willing to give every information in his power.

"I am ſure you will be glad to hear that nothing could exceed the loyalty and ſpirit of the people in this pariſh and neighbourhood, of every deſcription; they came in crowds, armed in the beſt manner they could, begging to be allowed to march with the yeomanry, or to be employed in ſome manner for the ſafety of the country."

Extract of a letter from Caſtlebar, Wedneſday 12th inſtant.

"Early this morning, Mr. Higgins, reconnoitering the neighbourhood, diſcovered the rebels in force, which he communicated to Capt. Urquhart, of Frazer's fencibles, and immediately ordered out his men and our yeomanry, whom he poſted in the beſt manner poſſible. At eight o'clock we were attacked by upwards of 400, & after a ſhort but ſmart action, they ran, leaving many of their killed and wounded. Captain Urquhart ordered the Caſtlebar and Tyrawly cavalry, under L. Higgins, Eſq. acting Captain of the Caſtlebar troop, to purſue them, which they did in a ſpirited manner for ſome miles, and have juſt returned with ſeveral priſoners. You will be happy to hear we did not loſe a man."

This is another proof of the bravery and good conduct of the Frazer fencibles, who have been calumniated in a quarter, whoſe immediate duty it was to yield them voluntarily that praiſe ſo deſervedly merited, and which now a certain print reluctantly affords.—It has been ever peculiar to the *Scottiſh Soldier*, in all parts of the world, to act with gallantry & courage.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of the Kerry Militia to his friend in Dublin, dated at Ballinamuck camp, Sept. 10, 1798.

"Since I left you in Limerick my time has been ſo totally engroſſed that I had neither leiſure or opportunity of fulfilling my promiſe of writing. Since our retreat from the county Mayo we have never been two nights in one place—and the wildeſt parts of our country would afford more comfort than any part of Connaught where our operations have been in. Since we joined Gen. Lake on the 4th at Ballyhadereen, and got upon the line of road the French retrated, we have purſued them with a conſtancy perhaps not paralleled, thro' four counties, viz. Mayo, Sligo, Leitrim, Roſcommon, and into Longford—the enemy well mounted and light, and we carrying all our baggage.

"Our hardſhips increaſed in the purſuit, never having pitched a tent, but reſting on our arms under the canopy of Heaven, and truſting to the cauſual and ſcanty ſupply that fields of ſuch a wretched country could afford, our rations and commiſſary always in the rear, (I ſuppoſe owing to the rapidity and uncertainty of our march) yet from the example diſplayed by our gallant veteran General, whom we never miſſed from the ranks, and who participated with us in every hardſhip, there was not a murmer in the whole army—and our noble Earl and gallant Knight were as happy with a brown cruſt a week old, when by chance they could get it, as the beſt Tralee ever afforded. Previous to our coming up with the enemy, we marched from beyond Ballintogher, at three o'clock on Friday morning, to Ballynamuck, by ten on Saturday, and almoſt without reſt—notwithſtanding which you could not diſcover a tired ſoldier after the firſt ſhot was fired, and we only lament the French ſo ſoon ſurrendered, and thereby we loſt the opportunity of ſhewing what Iriſhmen could do, as little more than Roden's light cavalry, headed by their gallant Earl, and the light battalion, were engaged—the laſt conſiſting of the Monaghan, Thipperary, city Dublin, Armagh, and Kerry companies. The Armagh and our regiment were formed, and the Reays marched up as ſtady as a rock, but all was over.

"The French troops are young and active, but did not ſhew that reſolution they evinced at Caſtlebar. The rebels were numerous, but I could perceive their great body waiting the event on a diſtant hill out of ſhot, though ſeveral were killed in French uniforms, fighting in the ranks.—This body fled into a bog where our cavalry could not purſue them, and were at two great a diſtance for our infantry, already jaded, to overtake them; many were driven to Lord Cornwallis's army, (which I hear is an uncommon fine body of troops) and were taken priſoners.

"We expect orders this day or to-morrow to march into winter quarters: and this day we part with our beloved General whom every ſoldier adores and reſpects. Pardon my being diffuſe—but I conſider the 8th of September a proud day to every loyal Iriſhman."

Extract of a Letter from Granard, September 12th, containing ſome further account of the action which took place there between the Yeomanry and the Rebels on the 5th inſt.

"On the evening of the 4th inſtant, information was received that the Rebels were collecting in this neighbourhood in great force, and had committed dreadful depredations on the property of the inhabitants in this vicinity: this was ſoon authenticated by unfortunate families flying from all ſides into the town, and taking refuge in the barracks.

"The Rebels at this time marched to Edgeworthſtown, and diſarmed a party of the Maſtrim Cavalry, commanded by Captain Bond, on the morning of the 5th inſtant, information being received that they were advancing towards this town, the Garriſon conſiſting of the Granard and Ballymacue cavalry, detachments of the Cavan, Ballintemple, and Kilmore infantry under the command of Captain Cottingham, and the Ballymacue infantry, under the command of Captain Pallas, marched out to meet them.

"They appeared within a mile of the town in great force, upwards of 4000 armed with muſkets and pikes, commanded by Alexander Deniſton, Lieut. in Capt. Bond's corps of cavalry, Mr. Hans Deniſton, Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. Miles O'Reilly, all of this neighbourhood; they were drawn out in line of battle, oppoſed to our handful, and firſt, after a few vollies were exchanged, their flanks filed off, intending to ſurround us; at the ſame time the center diviſion marched forward, driving before them above 200 head of cattle.

"This obliged us for a moment to retreat, which was effected in good order, until we reached the Moat, a high eminence commanding the town, when a hot and well directed fire was kept up, which ſoon obliged them to break and fly in all directions' the cavalry then charged and compleated their deſtruction while the centre diviſion were attacking the moat, the flanks advanced to aſſail the barrack, but the fire from the walls and the temporary baſtions that were lately erected, ſoon obliged them to retreat.

"The ſlaughter was immenſe—about 150 were left dead on the field, and the corpſes of ſeveral others have been found ſince in the corn-fields—O'Connel, one of their Captains was killed, as alſo Farrel, one of Capt. Bond's cavalry, who fell in his uniform. The garriſon conſiſted of 174 infantry, and 54 cavalry, without a regular ſoldier, or any cannon."

LIMERICK, SEPTEMBER 8.

Thurſday laſt Daniel Brien was brought in and lodged in our goal, by Lieutenant Going, and a party of the Owna, and Arra cavalry, charged with having rode through Newport, the evening preceding, and alarming and encouraging the country people to ariſe and aſſiſt the French; a Court-Martial of which Colonel Dearing of the Romney cavalry, is preſident, aſſembled this day at the Troſſel, and proceeded to the trial of Brien.

The Court cloſed at 1 o'clock, but ſentence not then announced.

THE CORK HERALD.

This day arrived One Britiſh Packet.

LONDON,

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

The Hambourgh mail which became due this morning, had not arrived when this paper was put to preſs.

The Temeraire, a new ſhip of 98 guns, launched yeſterday at Chatham, has been upwards of four years on the ſtocks; ſhe will be commiſſioned immediately, and fitted out for ſervice.

On Saturday the trials of ſeveral ſailors belonging to the Defiance, for mutiny and ſedition, commenced on board the Gladiator at Portſmouth.

The Batavian Republic has offered to aſſiſt in compromiſing the difference between France and America.

According to the letters from the Frontiers of Italy, of the 26th ult. a war between France and Naples appeared certain; and the French were forming two armies in Italy, one of which was deſtined to act againſt his Sicilian Majeſty. The Republic of Rome has been placed under military Government.

DUBLIN,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

Lord Dillon has ſucceeded to the Blue Ribbon, vacant by the death of Lord Clanricarde.

Yeſterday the French officers taken by a part of Lord Cornwallis's army under Gen. Lake, were conveyed from the Mail coach hotel in Dawſon-ſtreet, where they were confined, under a ſtrong eſcort to the Pigeon-houſe, from whence they were conveyed on board the Tromp frigate, lying in the bay, in order for conveyance to England; and yeſterday evening the French ſoldiers to the number of 845, who were made priſoners in the ſame action, arrived by way of the Grand Canal, on board the company's boats, and were conveyed on board tranſports under convoy of the Tromp, which have ſailed laſt night for Portſmouth.

The novelty of ſuch a ſpectacle, as may eaſily be conceived, attracted immenſe crowds of ſpectators, who witneſſed, we are confident, the final exit of French invaſion from this country.

The adventurous Republicans, one and all, confeſſed they had no conception of ſo deſperate and ungovernable a crew of wretches exiſting in any nation, as the rebellious ragamuffins, who joined them on their landing, many of whom they were obliged to hang for deeds of wonton cruelty and depredation *in terrorem* to others, and who at the ſame time betrayed the moſt daſtardly cowardice ſo ſoon as any regular action commenced. Cruelty and outrage to the defenceleſs—and plunder of property being their ſole object, of which their new friends, the French, felt the effects—for they not only ran off with the cloathing and arms they received, but plundered the baggage whenever they had an opportunity.

Notwithſtanding the juſt vengeance called down on the miſcreant heads of the rebels by this ſecond attempt, after the rejection of the firſt gracious offer of mercy held out by the benevolent Marquis Cornwallis, ſtill the magnanimous man, in pity to the ignorance and deluſion of thoſe unfortunate men who have fallen into the ſnare of ſeditious trumpeters, purſues the line of mercy, and prefers rather to win them from their crimes by the influence of mercy and kindneſs, than by the terrors of military vengeance.

We ſincerely hope thoſe humane and generous proceedings will have the deſired effect on thoſe hordes of deſperate and miſguided wretches, whoſe crimes have already brought ſo much deſtruction on the country.

The miſerable ſtate of our ſilver coin has long been the ſubject of complaint in this country—but the ſcarcity of that coin, miſerable as it is, has for ſome time paſt been ſeverely felt—not only the citizens but the troops are extremely embarraſſed by the circumſtance, for the pay of the latter being uſually in Bank notes, the number and variety of their wants render the accommodation of change almoſt unutterable.

General Craddock, to the great satisfaction of every one who knows him, is rapidly recovering of his wound; it is in the fleshy part of his arm, and though troublesome, is not dangerous.—The manner in which he received it was peculiarly honourable to his goodness of heart. he, with Lord Roden, and Captain Pakenham, and twenty five of the Roden cavalry, were the first to overtake the rere-guard of the enemy; two hundred Frenchmen who composed the rere-guard threw down their arms on their approach; the General and his party passed forward through them, and came next up with a large party of about 400 Irish rebels; they addressed themselves to these miserable wretches—exhorted them to fly—pointed out to them that they were pursued, and must be cut off, and told them to make the best use of the little time they had to escape, as not one of them would be spared; the villains replied by discharging a volley at the party, which wounded the General, and compelled them to retreat; but the remainder of General Lake's advanced guard coming up, not one of the rebels who composed that body escaped instant destruction.

Were the pay of the British troops remitted here in silver, it would be of infinite advantage to the community, as the want of change is productive of very serious disadvantages to the trading prrt of the community.

CORK.

Saturday evening Mr Justice Day arrived here, and Sunday Mr. Baron George, Judges of Assize for the Munster Circuit.

Monday they opened their respective courts and gave excellent charges to the Grand Juries of County and City.

Last Saturday two pike-makers were brought in from the country and committed to goal,

Monday twelve men were apprehended on the information of the above smiths having made pikes for them.

On Thursday arrived his Majesty's ship Dryad and Revolutionaire from a cruize.

We congratulate the Citizens of Cork on the very superior entertainment they may promise themselves the ensuing season at our Theatre under the management of Mr. Bellamy, as a singer this gentleman is, if we are not misinformed, well known in the private circles of this city, and if an opinion may be ventured, by the spirited exertions of his entre as a Manager, we do not hesitate to pronounce, that he will not lose any of the reputation he has already so completely established. A certain portion of our pages shall be continually applied to such remarks on the affairs, and *costume* of the Drama as may arise on the performances of each night, in the execution of which task we shall avail ourselves of the promised assistance of some gentlemen of peculiar taste and judgement in Theatrical affairs.

We understand that Edmond Roche, Esq. of Kildinan, has closed his defence, and now abides the issue of his trial.

General *Humbert* has adopted an imperious tone in his remonstrances with Government, to save the life of Mr. *Teeling*, he even hinted that reprisals might be made in France on such officers of ours as were prisoners there, should he not be admitted to the protection afforded to a *French prisoner* of war. It is urged that he had been denzonized and had a commission from the French Directory, we know these people can do strange things, we therefore should not be astonished to find them pass a decree that *every Rebel in this kingdom*, should thereby become *a Citizen of France*. In spite, however, of the gasconading menaces of citizen *Humbert*, Mr. Teeling was to have been brought to a court-martial yesterday in Dublin, who, without regarding his *French* claims, will certainly try him in *English*, and most probably hang him in *Irish*.

It is a fact that the Lord Lieutenant was obliged to accommodate the seven French Generals, who were permitted to visit Dublin, with two hundred Guineas (they asked for *four*) as the Rebels had improved on the French plan of *Equality*, and robbed them not only of their valuables, but even their *wearing apparel*.

We are sorry to be obliged to state that the Rebels are still up in some force in the county Mayo. General Moore, with a strong force has marched against them.

The serious and alarming nature of affairs, for some time past, very unfavourable to productions of Wit or Fancy, had prevented us from presenting to our readers any thing humorous or entertaining. As the prospect brightens, we trust it will again be in our power to smooth the wrinkled brow of care, and by way of earnest of our intentions, present them with the following Song, just sent us by a favourite correspondent.

TUNE—"*Of a Noble Race was Shinkwin.*"

I.

Let's sing the great Revolution,
All EUROPE's scourge and wonder—
For if France to ONE King,
Scarce subsistence could bring,
Sure FIVE must live on Plunder.

II.

Two potent means of conquest,
These hungry King's have had, sir,
Their sword was a curse,
But their doctrine was worse,
For it set the Nation mad, sir.

III.

Their brotherly affection,
If you're disposed to buy sir,
The price sure is small,
They ask but your all,
The Dutch know if I lie, sir.

IV.

Their gen'rous mode of dealings,
To guess would pose a witch, sir,
They burn and destroy,
To give a nation joy,
And rob, to make it rich, sir,

V.

America, they threaten,
With a bloody Revolution,
Unless she'll comply,
Their favour to buy,
With a LOAN—*id est*—Contribution.

VI.

But chiefly England's hated,
By this death-doing Nation,
Because under the wing,
Of a gracious King,
She spurns at Fraternization.

VII.

For this they bounced and vapoured,
And voting her destruction,
Sent troops to the shore,
And to ferry them o'er,
Built Rafts on a new construction.

VIII.

To make success more certain,
And fill John Bull with fear O,
To lead the dread host,
A courier went post,
To Italy for their Hero!

IX.

O Boast no more your Champions,
St. George or Guy so hearty,
The biggest of them all,
Would look very small,
By mighty BUONAPARTE.

X.

His military prowess,
All Nations freely own, sir,
Old Wurmser he beat,
Made the Archduke retreat,
And trip'd up the Papal throne, sir.

XI.

In haste came Buonaparte,
Who swore they laid their plan ill,
De'el a foot he would go,
Unless they would throw,
A Bridge o'er the English Channel.

XII.

For tho' on Terra Firma,
No force could him oppose, sir,
At sea for to meet,
A rude English Fleet,
Was quite, *une autre chose*, sir.

XIII.

"But if you're bent on conquest,
Says he "DIRECTORS you'll own,
"'Tis a safer work,
"To invade the Turk,
"With a Fleet and Troops from Toulon,

XIV.

"We'll plunder little Malta,
"Without remorse or pity,
"Restore old Greece
"The Grand Seignoir fleece,
"And sack his Imperial city.

XV.

"Then, Ammon's sun surpassing,
"When flattery stil'd divine a,
"To India I'll pass
"Take Calcutta and Madras,
"And revolutionize China."

XVI.

The five sage King's assented,
And would have done as soon, sir,
(The knowing ones say)
For they wished him away,
Had he proposed invading the Moon, sir,

XVII.

But this great Hero's fate, sir,
Some bulletin may tell soon,
Immers'd with his bands,
In Arabian's sands,
Or a prize to Admiral Nelson.

XVIII.

The course of fame is shortlived,
As Gallic annals say sir,
When a man gets too great,
'Tis a maxim of State,
To have him put out of the way, sir.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS,

CONTINUED

FROM OUR PAPER OF SATURDAY.

To the advocates for *conciliatory measures*, short of Catholic Emancipation, we could put these plain questions: Have not *all* the measures adopted, with regard to Ireland, during the present reign, been measures of conciliation and concession? and did not that furious patriot, who has been so lavishly rewarded for his patriotism, Mr. Grattan, declare in the most positive terms, so long ago as the year 1782, that all the grievances under which Ireland had laboured were then redressed, and that gratitude, satisfaction, and content ought to pervade the Island? And was not this a great opinion, and the general voice in Ireland at that time?

Those who falsely ascribe the rebellion to the coercive measures which have been adopted to suppress it, with a view to cast an odium upon government, wilfully or foolishly, convert cause into effect, and effect into cause: Besides, "the system of coercion was so far from originating with government that it proceeded altogether from the loud and reiterated calls of the peaceable and well affected, but terrified, inhabitants of the disturbed districts. If any blame in this respect can attach upon government, it was owing to their very great reluctance to adopt (however necessary the measure) that system of coercion, until the mischief could no longer be borne, instead of meeting it at the beginning."

Happy the rebellion is now so far suppressed, as to cease to be dangerous, though we fear it will be long ere the *leaven of Jacobinism* will cease to ferment in the minds of those who have, by its operation, been led to embark in so desperate a cause. Much, very much, depends on the Irish administration at this critical period. While we laud that benevolent disposition which influenced the late suggestion of an *act of amnesty*, we cannot but express a hope that the spirit of conciliation will not be suffered to degenerate into weakness. Firmness and vigour can alone produce the restoration of order; and a closer *union* than any which has hitherto subsisted between the two countries, will be necessary to secure the establishment of *permanent* tranquillity.

It is said, that Aylmer and some other rebel chiefs have surrendered, on condition that they shall be allowed to transport themselves to any country at *peace* with England. We trust no such conditions have been granted. These men, having completely failed in the grand object of their rebellion, would, no doubt, be glad to retire to the Ligurian or Cisalpine Republic, both of which are at *peace* with England, whence they might easily pass into France, and join the committee of united traitors at Paris. When rebels surrender *at discretion*, it becomes the Sovereign to consider how far they are objects of that mercy, which it is high perogative to administer at discretion; it is for *him* to reconcile the calls of humanity with the interests of the state; but it is beneath his dignity to *negociate* with rebels, and to accede to propositions which evidently arise from the dread of those *exceptions* which the proposed act of amnesty, it is known, will contain.

TO BE CONTINUED.

CITY GRAND-JURY.

John Pedder, Esq. Foreman: Sir V. Pick, Philip Bennett, Michael Busteed, Thos. Harding the Younger, John Forster, Thomas Gibbons, Abram. Lane, Isaac Jones, Richard Perry, Hugh Baker, C. H. Leslie, William H. Baker, J. Moore Traverse, Samuel M'Call, Jos. Hardling, Robt. Forsayeth, Thos. Woodward, John P. Heard, Edward Pope, John George Newsom, Albert Stubeman, Charles Cole, Esqrs.

COUNTY GRAND-JURY.

Right Hon. Lord Boyle, Foreman; Robert U. Fitzgerald, B. Chinnery, R. B. Townsend, A. Warren, John Hyde, William M. Hodder, William W. Newenham, Robert Hedges, R. F. Orpen, Richard Townsend, Geo. Rye, Samuel Townsend, William Crook, Simon Dring, Sampson Jervois, Sam. Swete, Grice Smith, E. Townsend, G. Carleton, Warham Atkins, George Daunt, Maurice Atkin, Esqrs

THEATRE-ROYAL, CORK.

By Permission of the Right Worshipful KINGSMILL BERRY, Esq. Mayor.

By order of MAJOR GENERAL MYERS; the Public are informed, that the Patroles and Centries have received orders not to interrupt any persons 'till after 11 o'clock at night, during the Assizes, excepting only Bodies with Arms. J. GREY, Major of Brigade.

TO-MORROW EVENING, (SEPT. 20,)

The comic Opera of

ROBIN HOOD,

WITH THE FARCE OF

THE MIDNIGHT HOUR.

On FRIDAY Evening,

(Never Acted here,)

The New Comedy of the Heir at Law.

September 19.

☞ The Trustees of the Turnpike-Road leading from Cork to the foot of Kilworth Mountain, are requested to meet at FERMOY, on Monday, 1st Oct. next, to Let the Tolls and Contract for Repairs and Alterations of said Road for a Term of Years, in Virtue of a late Act of Parliament, and conformable to a Plan laid down by Captain ALEXANDER TAYLOR.

HENRY BOWLES, Treasurer.

FERMOY, 17th September, 1798.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE LET,

FOR SIX MONTHS,

On Moderate Terms,

In an Agreeable part of the Town.

☞ Enquire at the Printer's.

Sept. 19.

CATHERINE HARTWELL,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that she is, as usual, largely supplied with that valuable Medicine, Hartwell's ALESCIPHARMAC ELIXIR, so effectual in the relief of GOUTS, CHOLICS, FLATULENCIES, &c. Of the efficacy of which she can produce numerous and respectable Certificates.—She is also supplied with a variety of Green and Black TEAS, which she will sell at the lowest prices for Ready Money ONLY. Sept. 19.

To be Sold by Auction.

☞ On FRIDAY next, the 21st instant at the Stores of DOM. WATERS, SONS and Co. near the Play House.

16 *Hhds. RUM,*
50 *Pockets very fine HOPS.*
50 *Pipes very old PORT,*
38 *Hhds. Scale SUGAR.*

Cork, September, 15, 1798.

No. 29, GRAND-PARADE.

MARGRET DALY,

BEGS leave, with the greatest respect, to inform her Friends and the Public, that she is just now returned from LONDON with a New Assortment of Goods in the Millinery and Haberdashery line.

N. B. An Elegant Assortment of Muffs, with Opera Tippets and Furr Trimming. Sept. 15.

Out of the late Arrivals from China.

FROM THE LAST SALES OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

J. KING, (No. 10,) Grand Parade.

HAS received an assortment of high flavoured Hyson, Souchong, Campoi, Bloom and Congo TEAS.

Superfine Hyson	13s.	Fine Even. Souchong	7s. 7d.
Very good Do.	10s. 10d.	Very good Do.	6s. 6d.
to	9s.	to	5s. 5d.

Refined and soale Sugars, Turkey Coffee, Chocolates, Cocoas, and a variety of Groceries, in an Extensive stock, sold only for READY MONEY, on delivery of them.

September 15.

CLARKE'S MARSH

PORTER BREWERY.

TOWKE, GIBBINGS, AND CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are at present provided with a considerable Stock of

PORTER, much approved of.

They can with confidence repeat their assurence to those who are pleased to favour them with their Commands, that a regular and ample supply during the Summer may be depended on. JUNE 16.

REAL DISTRESS!!!

☞ The large Family of a Virtuous Man, who has had recourse to every expedient to prevent an impending evil, that could be suggested to him by industry and application; are besides the want of clothing, lodging and every other accommodation whatsoever, reduced to that pitch of Indigence, that they are frequently obliged to fast from twenty-four to thirty hours. Nothing but the great calamity alluded to, could extort this application to Public Benevolence. Charitable Benefactions, be they ever so small, will be thankfully received at the CORK HERALD OFFICE. September 12.

BENEFACTIONS.

	l.	s.	d.
From a Lady		7	7
From a Lady, by the hands of Mr. Scott		7	7
From Miss Townsend		10	10
From A. B.	1	2	9
From a Lady unknown		5	5

TO BE LET,

From the 29th of this Month, for three Lives or such term as shall be agreed on.

THE Lands of FOOREHILL, in the Barony of East Carbery, containing about 369 acres, and divided into convenient Lots, of from 40 to 80 acres. Mr. Joseph Dun of Cloghnikilty, will shew the several Lots.

Proposals in writing only to be addressed to the Earl of Shannon, Dublin; or the Rev. Horace Townsend, Courtmacherry. September 12, 1798.

County of CORK. ☞ The Secretary to the Grand Jury of the County of Cork, gives notice, that the Office is now open to receive Affidavits and Presentments, and will continue so each day, from Ten o'Clock in the Morning, until Three in the Afternoon. September 5.

County of Cork. } AUTUMN SESSIONS, 1798.

Division of Middleton, Comprising Baronies of Barrymore, Condons and Clongibbons Duhallows, Fermoy, Imokilly, Kinnantalloon, and Orrery & Kilmore.	At Middleton, Monday first October. Chief and Sub-Constables of Imokilly to attend—all Civil Bills to be entered, on or before the second day of the Sessions, and no Plaintiff will be allowed to prove the service of his own Process.
Division of Cork, Comprising Baronies of Beer and Bantry, Barretts, Courceys, Carbery, Ibane and Barryroe, Kerricurrihy. Kinnalea, Kinnalmeaky, and Muskery, and The City and Liberties of Cork.	At Bandon, Monday, 8th October. Chief and Sub-Constables of Kinnalmeaky to attend, Service and Entry of Civil Bills as above. JAS. CHATTERTON, jun. C. P.
King's Old Castle, 3d Sept. 1798.	Attending Justices will be appointed at the Assizes.

Isaac Morgan,

HAS FOR SALE.

HEMP,
IRON,
DEALS,
SUGARS,
ISINGLASS,
HOPS,
MADDER, and
CLARET.

☞ He daily expects a large assortment of *Teas* and fine *Scale Sugars*; with all which articles he means to be constantly supplied.

August 25.

BALLYGRIFFIN,

THE Seat of the late JAMES LOMBARD, Esq. beautifully situated, four Miles below MALLOW, on the BLACKWATER, TO BE LET, OR SOLD, with or without the FURNITURE of the House. The House and Offices are in excellent Order; the Land in good Heart, and well cropped with HAY and CORN, which the taker may have at a Valuation. Every information will be given at LOMBARD'S TOWN, near MALLOW, and PATRICK HALLAHAN, the Stewart, at BALLYGRIFFIN, will shew the Premises. August 4.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

By order of the Rt. Worshipful KINGSMILL BERRY, Esq. Mayor, the Middle Price of Wheat 2l. 13s. 6d. per Quarter. With an allowance to the Baker of 12 Shillings on the White and Wheaten, and 12 Shillings on the Household.

Cork, September 10, 1798.

WHITE.				WHEATEN.				HOUSEHOLD.			
	lb.	oz.	dr.		lb.	oz.	dr.		lb.	oz.	dr.
1 *pen.*	0	5	4	1 *pen*	0	8	3	1 *pen.*	0	1	6
2 *pen.*	0	11	2	2 *pen.*	1	0	6	2 *pen.*	1	5	5
3 *pen.*	1	0	6	3 *pen.*	1	9	1	3 *pen.*	2	0	4
4 *pen.*	1	6	3	4 *pen.*	2	1	4	4 *pen.*	2	11	4
6 *pen.*	2	1	5	6 *pen.*	3	2	2	6 *pen.*	4	1	0

KINGSMILL BERRY, Mayor. 3

Continuation of the Appendix of the Secret Committee of the House of Commons.

COUNTY MEETING.

February the 4th.—Saintfield.

Seventeen persons present, [their names]. Reports the same as the provincial. A treasurer was appointed for the money committee who received from the members present 18 guineas. The money committee is to meet at Ballynahinch the 12th inst. Principal members not being present at this meeting, nothing particular was done, except that Earl Moi 's character was discussed at full length, to know whether he was a man that could be depended upon or not by the people—it was agreed that he was as great a tyrant as the Lord Lieutenant, and a greater designing one. A person who had fled from the country wrote to the committee for their advice whether he should come home again—it was directed that the opinion of counsel should be taken upon this case.

County committee to be held again in Ballynahinch on Thursday the 1st March next,

PROVINCIAL MEETING,

February the 27th.—Armagh.

Thirteen persons present, [their names].—The reporter said we had a delegate arrived from France—and the French were using every endeavour to have the expedition for this country completed, and that our delegate came home to cause us to put ourselves into a state of organination to join them, as the Directory positively assured our delegates that the expedition would set out for this country in the latter end of April or beginning of May—he said that the Directory of this country had answered a draft of 500l. for our delegates, which they meant to raise off the four provinces equally, and he wanted to know the best method of raising our quota. It was agreed that it should be raised in this province by voluntary loans; he said we had now 14 delegates in France, and that there had been held in London a meeting of all the delegates of England and Scotland, but we could not get their resolutions until our next provincial meeting which is to be held in May, at Sam. Graves's, the 25th of March—he said the lottery could not be drawn till after our next meeting, as there were 600 of the tickets unsold, and the Ulster delegates had taken them to Dublin to sell them there. The National Executive was at this very time sitting in Dublin—he then presented the following directions, of which he caused every member to take a copy—they were instructions how the different counties were to act:

INSTRUCTIONS.

The colonels in each county are to make out a list of the names of persons to act as Adjutant Generals, to be sealed up and returned through the medium of the provincial, or any other authentic channel.

THE DUTY OF ADJUTANT GENERALS.

They will make at least monthly returns to the Executive, thro' the medium of the persons named to them for that purpose on the following subjects, and use every diligence to discover every thing within their county,

1st. The number, strength, and arms of their regiments, and the qualifications of their officers; who of them have been in the army and have seen actual service,

2d. What number of mills in their counties, and what average quantity of flour, corn, &c. they contain summer and winter,

3d. The breath and condition of the roads, depth of the rivers, height of their banks, where they have bridges or fords, impassable marshes in summer and winter, and roads run thro' bogs.

4th. Best position to intercept convoys going from the capital to the enemy's camps or depots, or from one town to another—also the fittest place for the patriots to assemble or rally—with a reasoned detail of the advantages and disadvantages.

5th. What number of towns and villages—in how many where horse and foot can be quartered in them—whether the country has plantations to shelter the troops without tents, and where they can find straw and forage.

6th. Who the best patriots are, and best fitted by intelligence and honesty to be employed as commissaries.

7th. To communicate to the Executive every change of quarters, number of horse and foot, specifying whether natives or foreigners, situation, nature of depots with regard to subsistence, ammunition, arms and money, and their nature and strength.

8th. Those in the maratime counties are charged on the first appearance of a friendly force upon the coast, but especially on the most certain information being had of the debarkation, to communicate the same in the most speedy manner to the Executive. They must then collect their force, and march forward with as many of the yeomanry and militia as possible—each man to be provided with at least three days subsistence, and to bring along all they can of cars, draft horses harnesses and horses to mount cavalry, with three days forage—taking care to seize no where the property of a patriot, where an enemy can be found to raise contributions of.

COUNTY MEETING.

March 1st——Saintfield.

Sixteen persons present [their names.]——Reports the same as the Provincial.—A conference was held on the best method of collecting colonels, and it was agreed to summon such as are in the county to meet in Belfast on Sunday the 11th.—It was also ordered and reported to those quarters where the colonels had emigrated to chuse new ones, and to call at [named] before the time of meeting, and he would tell them where it was. The county in general appears to be much elevated at the present reports, and very ambitious for officers.

Subscriptions paid in.

Proceedings at several private meetings.

Money committee met at Belfast, Feb. 26. March 5th the county committee was adjourned from Ballynahinch to Saintfield, as the fair being held in the latter place it was thought less dangerous. It is to meet again in Comber on the 5th of April. There was a hard contest for the election of provincial delegates between four persons—after three ballots two were elected.

MEETING OF COLONELS.

County of Down.

March 9, in the house of R. Kean, Belfast, eight colonels present. They agreed to appoint persons to be Adj. Generals, (their names) and that an application should be made to them accordingly to meet at Saintfield on the 23d inst.

Seven persons accordingly met representing so many regiments; others were admitted, as it is termed, to the honours of the sitting; some alarm was felt by some of the members, and an adjutant general was rejected; a deputation was sent to invite another to succeed him, but this proposal was not directly accepted of, this person had been bailed in the sum of 600l he hesitated, therefore, lest this should be forfeited——said he would consult his bail's-man, but at all events desired him to return his name. The colonels agreed that they should divide into two meetings as it would be less suspicious—accordingly the colonels of one division are to meet in Rathfryland on the 28th, and those of the other in Newtown-Ards on the 31st instant.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.

March 25th——Moy.

Eight persons present [their names] a Quaker, once a prisoner at Charlemont, introduced a delegate from the Leinster Executive, who passed under a feigned name. From some alarm the meeting adjourned to Blackwater-town, there they were disturbed by the appearance of a party of light horse, and adjourned to M'Calls, in Armagh, where they did the business of the day. Some lottery business was disposed of, and was said the drawing would take place the first week in April. It was then referred to the Leinster delegate to give the report; he accordingly said he was happy to tell them the Leinster provincial committee was recovered from the shock; they were only four days from the time they were taken till they had the whole province in a complete state of organization—the Government had also taken three of the Executive, but there were three appointed in their place the very evening after they were taken.—He said the Leinster Executive had delegated him to wait on us to answer some questions which he had read from a paper—they were to the following effect: the number of the U. I. who would act if called on—the number of arms—the number of militar and militia, and how many good and bad, with a recommendation for the people to put themselves immediately into as good a state of organization as possible, for that they had a delegate arrived with positive assurance that the French would commence embarkation on the 1st of April, and that they would be all on board by the middle of the month, and ready to sail the first opportunity after. The paper also contained the strength of U. Irishmen in Leinster both civil and military—it seemed to be exaggerated, but as it was not allowed to take a copy it cannot be accurately set forth—every regiment of military and militia was numbered, how many good and how many bad—the gross number in Dublin amounted to about 8000, 3800 of which, it was stated, would act against Government—some return was made of the numbers supposed to be disaffected in some of the regiments of military. The answers to his question were but weakly answered—he said that the National Committee was to be held in Dublin on Tuesday, & it was the intention of the Executive that it should be composed of one man from each Executive, and one man from each province—their Executive was to meet the same evening, and he proposed to introduce whoever went from hence to them. The meeting then proceeded to elect a delegate—the first chosen was a Colonel, but he excused himself on account of his other duties—the person appointed set out that night or the next morning for Dublin along with the Leinster delegate, and was told who the delegate was that should meet him in Dublin from the Ulster Executive.

Provincial committee is to meet in Belfast on Sunday 1st of April.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

BRITISH REVIEW.

A Narrative of the Suffering and Escape of Charles Jackson, late Resident in Ireland. Written by himself.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

"Several days passed without my being particularly noticed; but, during that period, many prisoners were taken out, a few at a time, and being carried to the camp were piked. On the day that information was received that the Rebels had been defeated at Ross, to revenge the loss, fifteen of the Wexford and ten of the Enniscorthy people were ordered out of goal. When this notice was given, I ran into my cell, got upon my knees in a dark corner, and pulled some straw over me; but a man of the name of Pendegast came in and drew me out, uttering shocking threats against me. He dragged me into the yard where I found my unhappy comrades upon their knees. One of them, who had been a protestant, but had become a catholic, and who was now imprisoned on a charge of being an Orangeman, requested to have a Priest with him before he died. This was immediately granted; and a messenger was sent to Father Curran, the Roman-Catholic priest of Wexford. He presently came, and to give effect to his intercession and admonition, had dressed himself in a coul, and bore a crucifix in his hand. He held up the crucifix, and all present fell on their knees. He exhorted them in the most earnest manner, he conjured them, as they hoped for mercy, to shew it. he made every possible exertion to save the lives of all the prisoners; but it was in vain. He said he could witness that the Wexford people had never fired upon them, or done them any injury, and that he could not again say mass to them if they persisted in their cruel resolutions. At last, he influenced them so far as to prevail upon them to return into the goal the fifteen Wexford men, but, for those from Enniscorthy, he could obtain no remission.

"With hearts overflowing with gratitude to the Almighty, we went back to our confinemens and in that state remained, every day seeing more prisoners brought in, and others taken out to be massacred, each of us apprehending it would next be our lot. On Wednesday, June 20, about eight o'clock in the morning, we heard the drums beat to arms and the town bell ring which was a sure sign to us of our friends being near; but at the same time, we expected we should be cut off before they could arrive to release us. In this terrible state of suspence we remained till four o'clock in the afternoon, when we heard a horrid noise at the gate, and a demand of the prisoners. Eighteen or twenty were immediately taken out; and, in about half an hour the Rebels returned for more victims. in the whole they took out ninety eight—— Those who were last called out were seventeen in number, Mr. Daniels and Mr. Robison, both guagers; Mr. Atkins a tide-waiter; Matthews and Gurly, who were with me at the execution of Murphy; and myself were included in this lot. The moment Matthews put his head out of goal he was shot dead, which, I believe, would have been the fate of us all, had not a Mee. Dixon, (wife to a man who kept a public house in the town, who had been made a Captain in the Rebels, when Matthews fell, immediately advanced and desired they would desist, as they ought to allow the people on the bridge *the pleasure of seeing us.* We were accordingly marched to the bridge; and, when we came in sight of the people assembled there to witness the executions, they almost rent the air with shouts and exultations. I and my sixteen fellow psisoners knelt down in a row. The blood of all those who had been executed before on this spot (eighty one in number] had more than stained it, it streamed upon the ground about us. They first began the bloody tragedy by taking out Mr. Daniels, who the moment he was touched with their pikes sprung over the battlements of the bridge into the water, when he was instantly shot. Mr. Robison was the next: he was piked to death.—The manner of piking was, by two of the Rebels pushing their pikes into the front of the victim, while the two others pushed pikes into their back, and in this state [writhing with torture] he was suspended aloft on the pikes till dead. He was then thrown over the bridge into the water. They ripped open the belly of poor Dr. Atkins; and, in that condition, he ran several yards; when, falling on the bridge, he was piked. Thus they proceeded till they came to Gurly, who was next to me. At that moment one of them came up to me, ann asked me if I would have a Priest. I felt my death to be certain, and I answered no. He then pulled me by the collar; but was desired to wait till Gurly was finished. While they were torturing him, General Roach rode up in great haste, and bid them beat to arms; informing them that Vinegar hill camp was beset, and that reinforcements were wanting. This operated like lightning upon them, they all instantly quitted the bridge, and left Mr. O'Connor an organist; William Hamilton the bailiff of the town, and myself on our knees. The mob [consisting of more women than men) which had been spectators of this dreadful scene, also instantly dispersed in every direction, supposing the King's troops were at hand. We were so stupified with terror that we remained for some time in this posture, without making the least effort to escape. The Rebel guard soon came, and took us back to goal, telling us, that we should escape no longer than the next day, when neither man, woman, or child of the Protestants should be left alive. But it pleased God to prevent their dreadful intention from being carried into effect, by giving success to his Majesty's arms.

"We entered the goal with hearts overflowing with gratitude to the Great Creator, for our late wonderful preservation. For the arrival of the troops we looked, with some hope and extreme anxiety the whole night, till about five o'clock in the morning, when we heard the joyful sound of cannon. Our agitation encreased, one moment expecting the troops to arrive, and the next that we might on the instant be put to death; when about eleven o'clock, the turnkey came to us, to inform us that we might walk out into the large yard. He addressed us by the title of gentlemen; from which we were assured that some great alteration had taken place; but we suppressed our feelings; lest the news which influenced them might not be true. About three o'clock, the captain of the Rebel guard, a Mr. Murphy, came in, and addressed Major Savage, one of the prisoners, offering him the keys of the goal, and arms for us all, if he would admit some of the rebels into the goal, and strive to save them from that fate their own consciences told them they so richly deserved.

This Murphy kept an earthenware shop on the quay of Wexford. His offer was instantly accepted by all, and accordingly we obtained the arms of those who a few minutes before were guarding us. The rebels now changed situations with us, and, as agreed upon, were locked up by Major Savage, who brought all of us who had muskets to the iron rails on each side of the great prison-door. Here we stood, determined to conquer or die if attacked. About five o'clock we had the heart-felt gratification of seeing the gallant Capt. Boyd, accompanied by eight of his own corps, riding full gallop through the town, but not a rebel was there to be found. All the green boughs were immediately torn from the windows and "Liberty and Equality," which before were conspicuous on every door, were now no where to be seen. Capt. Boyd was member of Parliament for the town of Wexford, and Col. of the Wexford cavalry. He recommended to us not to leave the gaol at present, as the troops expected in town might suppose as enemies. This precaution proved not to be necessary, for the troops were encamped a mile short of the town, and orders issued by the Generals, that no man should be put to death unless he had been tried and condemned by a Court Martial. In about an hour after Capt. Boyd left us, two companies of the Queen's Royals arrived, and giving three cheers, set us at liberty.

"Reprieved criminals can only have experienced such feelings as ours, on being released. The scene that followed no pen can describe.—Women running in every direction towards the goal trembling for the fate of their relatives who had been imprisoned.—Wives seeking for their husbands; mothers for their sons; sisters for their brothers; and children for their fathers.——The ecstacy of those who discovered their friends, the distraction of others who had lost their dearest connexions, cannot be imagined. The gallant soldiers, who were witnesses of what passed, though now accustomed to distressing spectacles, could not refrain from shedding tears or joining in the exultations. In some instances, the wife, seeing her husband, would rush into his arms, and overwhelm him with caresses;—but on enquiring for a brother, learned he was no more. One instance I cannot refrain from mentioning:—A woman of the name of Smith, whose husband was a hatter, and brother in-law to Gurly, who suffered on the bridge, came with her seven children to the cell where I had been confined, to enquire for her husband—he was put to death the night before. While she heard his fate, she saw his hat lying on the ground. She seized it, and the children clung to it with shrieks and screams till she fainted away, and was carried off, followed by her weeping babes.

"But to relate the particulars of the never-to-be-forgotten day, would fill a volume.—Of myself I will not attempt to say more, than that, in the midst of a scene as I have mentioned, my wife, with her infant, appeared before me. The sensations of both left us no power of utterance.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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The Cork Herald:

OR, MUNSTER ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.—No. 65.] SATURDAY—SEPTEMBER 22, 1798. [PRICE, 4d.

Since our laſt arrived Two Engliſh Mails.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

WEST INDIES.

TORTOLA, JULY 9.

A Gentleman, who arrived here a few days ago from St. Bartholomew's, ſtates that the harbour of St. Bartholomew is full of ſmall French privateers; and that the town of Guſtavia, in that iſland, contains conſiderable magazines of every kind of goods; that Daniſh Eaſt India goods, wines, and every kind of dry ſtores, are to be bought there very cheap; that there was a ſtore there nearly as large as the Rope Houſe, in Portſmouth dock yard, full of every kind of naval ſtores, and that from this ſtore all the French privateers were fitted out. The Gentleman adds, that a few days before he left the place, a Frenchman was convicted of attempting to ſet fire to this ſtore, becauſe the owner, a Swede, had ſent off a ſix-inch cable to aſſiſt the Engliſh frigate, the Lapwing, when ſhe was aſhore and in great diſtreſs, upon a coral reef, at the mouth of the harbour, on the 12th of May laſt. He further remarks, that by the great trade carried on at St. Bartholomew's by the Danes and Swedes, it is exactly now what St. Euſtatius was laſt war.

SWITZERLAND.

BASLE, JULY 23.

THE following is the reſult of the laſt accounts reſpecting our unfortunate country:—The Griſons have with great firmneſs rejected the propoſed re-union of their country with the Helvetic Republic. All the ſolicitations, as well as menaces of the French Miniſter, have proved fruitleſs. The approach of a corps of troops does not terrify them, and the Auſtrians have taken up a poſition which enables them to penetrate, within a few hours, into the country of the Griſons, if the French ſhould make any further progreſs.

The ſmall cantons continue to diſplay the moſt vigorous oppoſition againſt the Helvetic union and the new order of things. The French have eſtabliſhed a camp of 8000 men between Berne and Soleure, and 4000 men are ſcattered in cantonments throughout ſeveral cantons. The inhabitants of Zurich, and eſpecially thoſe of Berne, ſeemingly deſire to remain in their preſent ſituation. But the country people, and above all the inhabitants of the mountains, wiſh for war, to wreak their vengeance on the towns, which they accuſe of having betrayed them.

Some peaſants in the vicinity of Berne, who lately killed four French ſoldiers, were condemned to death. On going to the place of execution, they manifeſted their ſatisfaction at having imbrued their hands in the blood of the enemies of their country, and invited the people preſent to imitate their courage.

The Legiſlative Body of Arau has been exhorted by the Helvetic Directory, to proceed immediately to the organization of the military force, on account of the internal and external dangers which threaten the Republic.

The moſt tractable Cantons have begun taking the civic oath, and afterwards the ſmall Cantons will be called upon to the ſame. The whole buſineſs will take up about five weeks. The decree, enacting the abolition of titles, is likely to be ſoon repealed at the requeſt of the country people.

The Valteline country has riſen in open inſurrection againſt the Ciſalpines.

LIGURIAN REPUBLIC.

The Miniſter of the War and Marine Departments to the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs and of Juſtice.

THE Miniſter of War and Marine, in anſwer to the note of this day from the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, by which he charges him, in the name of the Directory, to write the proper Circular Letters, to the end that the law, ordained the 11th of September, 1796, of the former Government, which preſcribes *that the ports of the Republic ſhall remain ſhut againſt all Britiſh veſſels*, ſhould be fully carried into effect, has the honour to inform him, that ports are not to be ſhut up by letters, but ſecured by bombs and red-hot bullets; that to effect this there muſt be well poſted batteries, cannon & mortars properly appointed; brave and ſpirited ſoldiers, to ſerve them, as circumſtances may require; that batteries, ammunition carts, and every article neceſſary for this purpoſe, are not procured by mere words, but by money; that courage and diſcipline are not promoted nor attained by a diſorganization of the armed force, ſuch as is dictated by the unconſtitutional law of the 18th and 19th current, which carries into effect that of the 16th of May, and the ſubſequent decree of the Executive Directory of the 19th, which preſcribes to me its being carried into execution; neither, in obſtructing every road to preferment to the perſon who has gained it by his blood, at the moment too when the moſt vile betrayers of their country are ſeen to be declared innocent, and, as it were, rewarded. In ſhort, the Miniſter of War and Marine, in the act of renewing his particular eſteem for your perſon, informs you, that he cannot, as you do, wage a metaphyſical war of letters and words; but that, in order to its being defenſive and offenſive, he muſt have men and money. Every one is acquainted with the ſtate of our arſenal and fortifications. ..... Health and Fraternity.

(SIGNED) FREDERIC[illegible]

From the Office of War and Marine, at the Proviſional Reſidence of the Executive Directory, in Carignan, the 19th of July, Second Year of Ligurian Liberty.

ANSWER.

CITIZEN MINISTER,

I hope, that with an honeſt ſatisfaction, you will peruſe a Republican reply to your letter, read over by me on the evening of the 21ſt inſtant. In good truth I do not comprehend, that becauſe the Reſolutions of the Executive Directory have been communicated to you through the channel of the Miniſter of External Relations, you ſhould apply to him, as a more ready and immediate communication with the Directory. Every honeſt citizen is of opinion with you, that ſea ports are ſecured by batteries well placed, with cannon and mortars properly appointed, with bombs, red hot balls, &c. and that money is neceſſary to carry this into effect. But you will agree with the moſt honeſt citizens, that the national cheſt is oppreſſed by the expences occaſioned by the war, and the finances, particularly in this diſtrict, diſorganized. The honeſt Citizens agree with you, that circumſtances imperiouſly demand the moſt efficacious meaſures of defence; but, with them, you, who are an honeſt man, will allow that it was neceſſary to ſecure the Ligurian Territory from any hoſtile attack, previouſly to the embarking in an offenſive war. You will agree, that it was neceſſary to examine, whether the Ligurian territory could ſupply the means of continuing it, and whether our Republicans were ſufficiently inſtructed in the uſe of arms and in military evolutions, to face battalions, long ſince diſciplined, and accuſtomed to military operations. You will allow, that, under theſe circumſtances, the law, which ſuſpends the further aſſemblage of troops, was a juſt meaſure of neceſſary œconomy. You will allow, that the law of the 19th current was a prudent and neceſſary precaution, which is framed with a view of organizing a proviſional guard to the Legiſlative Body, in order to protect them from certain threats and murmurings of the ſpurious children of the country, who ſometimes have been heard in circles about the place of aſſembly, endeavouring to wreſt from its laws leſs in counterpoiſe for the public welfare. You will agree, that a law ſuſpending military promotion, does not ſtop up the road, but is only a ſhort delay in it, ſuggeſted by neceſſary precaution, in order to examine who has juſtly deſerved it: the military commiſſion now elected, will point out the traitors of the country. You will allow, that a momentary ebullition has dictated the tenor of your letter, but no honeſt Citizen can be induced to believe, that you will give your aſſent, upon reflection, to its appearing in print—It might be part of a news-writer, or other private ſcribbler, but ſurely not of a public functionary, to publiſh ſentiments calculated to create in the public mind a want of eſteem and reſpect for the Legiſlative Body.—You will allow, that diſunion among the Governing Powers induces a ſpirit of party, and proves the way to total ruin. You will finally agree, that the obſervations of your Fellow Citizen are juſt—are upright. He ſincerely, in the firmneſs of his heart, wiſhes you health, fraternity, and conſideration.

(SIGNED) MASSONE.

July 28, 1798, Second Year of Ligurian Liberty.

LONDON.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

Our National Expenditure for the year 1797, amounted to Fifty-one Millions, fourteen hundred, and ſome odd thouſands of pounds, ſterling!

Sir J. Borlaſe Warren and Sir E. Pellew have realized fortunes, by their captures from the enemy, of nearly an hundred thouſand pounds each.

A letter from Bergen, dated the 4th ult. ſays, "A privateer called the Coullnei, Capt. Cordon, on a cruize, 14 days from Amſterdam, under French colours, had taken the packet-boat, Counteſs of Sutherland, Captain A Mackie, from Shetland, the mail being previouſly ſunk. He has likewiſe taken the Janer, Millar, from Memel, with balks: he tried to ſink her, but could not, he therefore cut away her maſts, and left her. He has alſo taken the brig Nancy, Grindley, from Scotland, with ſlates; and the brig Britannia, Bell, from Whitehaven, with iron ore."

The outward bound fleet from Liſbon, &c. is put into Falmouth by contrary winds.

The Young Ralph, Gibſon; Joſhua, Mentor; and St. Philip, Houghton, are captured on the coaſt of Africa.

The Daniſh Eaſt-India ſhips, Bornholm, Bernſtorf, Juliana, Maria and Nordjud, captured by French privateers, have been condemned at Paris.

Yeſterday a private Board was held at the Admiralty Office, at which Earl Spencer preſided.

Rear-Admiral Robert Man, on Tueſday, took his ſeat as a Lord of the Admiralty, in the room of Lord Hugh Seymour, reſigned.

Yeſterday diſpatches for Government, and a number of private letters, were received from Gibraltar, which are dated the latter of laſt month, at which time all was well.—Proviſions were rather cheaper than a few months before; ſeveral ſtore-ſhips having arrived ſafe from England with various articles, and the barques from Teteran, and other ports of the Barbary coaſt, had brought ſeveral ſupplies of live ſtock, uncommonly good—vegetables continue however ſcarce, notwithſtanding there is ſtill a ſupply from Portugal.

A reinforcement of two ſhips of the line and four frigates will be immediately added to Admiral Kingſmill's ſquadron at Cork.—The ſhips that ſailed lately with troops, armed *en flute*, are to replace their lower deck guns, and remain on that ſtation.

According to advices received by Government, Admiral Richery is arrived in the Indian Seas, with three ſail of the line, and 2 or three frigates. Admiral Rainier had advice of Richery's arrival in thoſe ſeas.

Rear-Admiral Meurer, who commanded the rear diviſion of the Dutch fleet in the battle of the 11th of October, after Adm. Reintjes had been wounded, has been honourably acquitted of a charge of miſconduct in that engagement.

Yeſterday a Court of Directors was held at the Eaſt India Houſe, when the following Captains were ſworn into the command of their reſpective ſhips: Captain Jas. Thomas, of the Taunton Caſtle; Thomas Wakefield, of the Henry Addington; James Jackſon, of the Carnatic; and leave was given for Robt. Wigram, Eſq. to build two ſhips of 800 tons each, for the Company's ſervice.—The Court adjourned till Wedneſday next.

The launch of the Temeraine, of 98 guns, took place from his Majeſty's dock-yard at Chatham on Tueſday. She was named by the Prince of Orange, it is eſteemed one of the fineſt ſhips in the navy. The Temeraire is named after a ſhip ſome time ſince broken up, which was taken from the French in the year 1759, in the engagement between Boſcawen and Monſieur De La Clue.

A letter from Copenhagen ſays—"An Engliſh brig, which had convoyed ſeveral merchantmen to Elſineur, on her homeward voyage, fell in with a Daniſh ſhip, which in the courſe of the preſent war had been captured by a French privateer from the Engliſh, and ſold in Norway as a lawful prize. The Captain who commanded the brig, captured the ſaid ſhip purſuant to the principles adopted by the Engliſh Court of Admiralty, and intended to carry her to England, but was prevented by ſo doing by contrary winds, which forced him to return with his prize to Elſineur, and to caſt anchor under the fortreſs of Cronburg. It was not thought proper to permit a Daniſh ſhip, unlawfully captured, to be detained as a prize under the very guns of our Fortreſs, and it was accordingly intimated to the Commander of the Engliſh brig not to leave the Road with the prize, until orders had been received in what manner the Governor of the fort was to act in that buſineſs. This intimation cauſed the Engliſh ſeamen (a conſiderable number of whom happened to be in the Road) to behave in a very diſorderly manner, and to commit ſeveral exceſſes at Elſineur, to put an end to which, the weak garriſon of the fortreſs of Cronburg was reinforced, and the corps of marines was immediately ordered to march to Elſineur, with a detachment of canoneers, and at the ſame time the frigate Cronburg, lately returned from the North Seas, received orders to come immediately to the Road of Elſineur—But it is to be hoped that matters will be accommodated through the mediation of the Engliſh Ambaſſador, Lord Fitzgerald, who is gone himſelf to Elſineur."

The lateſt accounts received from the Engliſh miſſionaries at Otaheite mention that a whole province has been ceded to them. It is ſufficient to ſuſtain 10,000 perſons. The King of that place, ſeemed ſo highly pleaſed with an Engliſh infant born ſoon after the miſſionaries landed, that he ſhewed it to a number of his ſubjects, and indicated his joy by dancing with it in his arms. A ſchool has been eſtabliſhed, where the children of the Otaheitans learn the Engliſh Alphabet. The labours of the carpenters and ſmiths are looked at by the inhabitants with aſtoniſhment. The Bread-fruit has alſo been made uſe of in the adminiſtration of the Sacrament. But nothing is ſaid to ſtagger the Otaheitans ſo much as the ceremony and the conditions of marriage, as practiſed by the Europeans.

The following is given in an Engliſh paper as the mode in which Mr. Spencer Smith, the Britiſh Charge d'Affaires was received at the Court of the Ottoman Porte on being announced in his new character of Ambaſſador. The chief Drogman of legation, preced by two Janniſſaries, attended by two chokaders and followed by four footmen, firſt repaired to the houſe of the Kiaia Bey, then to the houſe of the Reis Effendi, who invited him to ſit down, and treated him with coffee and ſherbet.—From the houſe of the Reis Effendi accompanied by the Drogman of the Porte, and the Theſhriſatgi Caſſeſſi, or Maſter of the Ceremonies, he repaired to the houſe of the Grand Vizier, where he received the ſame honours, except that he was not aſked to ſit down. Upon the 16th Prince Ipſilandi, Drogman of the Porte, about eight o'clock in the evening ſent in the name of the Grand Vizier, to the Engliſh Miniſter, the cuſtomary deſert. At nine he repaired in perſon to his houſe, preceded by two Janniſſaries, and followed by ſix chokadors, to compliment him in the name of the Porte on his new inſtallation. He was received by the Engliſh Miniſter according to the uſual ceremonies, and received from the latter, the preſent of a ſuperb repeating watch. This important article concludes with an account, that the plague rages with violence, to the great diſcomfort both of believers and infidels.

VIOLENT STORM.

From the tempeſtuous gale of Tueſday night, and yeſterday morning, we expect to hear of conſiderable damage among the ſhipping, in the river and on our coaſts. Above London-bridge, at the turn of the tide, contrary to the wind, a great number of boats were daſhed to pieces, and ſunk; and below bridge ſeveral ſhips were driven from their moorings, and ſuſtained conſiderable damage. By land, its effects were alſo ſeverely felt: in Lambeth ſeveral houſes were unroofed, and the chimnies blown down, and in Hyde park and Kenſington Gardens a great many trees were blown up by the roots, and ſhattered branches of them carried to remote diſtances—even in the ſtreets the current of wind was in ſome places ſo violent as to break the lamps—We do not, however, hear any perſon has ſuffered bodily hurt.

Tueſday night the Caſtor Weſt Indiaman parted her anchor, and drifted on ſhore at the Limehouſe-Reach, when ſhe broke her back, and filled with water. Her cargo is ſuppoſed to be worth 15,000l. The Magiſtrates of the Marine Office Wapping, ſent ſlutmen to ſave her cargo.

It blew a mere hurricane at Whitehaven on Monday evening and Tueſday Morning, which, from accounts extended generally along that coaſt, fortunately, however, it was accompanied by a heavy rain, which is ſuppoſed to have prevented great damage to the corn. Some injury has been ſuſtained in particular ſituations; but, it is hoped, to no great amount.——During the ſtorm, the Triton belonging to Workington, was put on ſhore near St. Bees Head—the people eſcaped with great difficulty; and the veſſel is expected to be got off——She was from Ireland, and had ſeveral paſſengers.

DEAL, SEPTEMBER 12.

Laſt night, in a hard gale of wind, the Atlantic, Hutchins, fram Baltimore, with flour and tobacco, parted her cables and drove on board of, and carried away a neutral veſſels foremaſt and bowſprit; the Atlantic went on ſhore on the Sandwich Flats, but is ſince got off by the Deal boats, and gone to Ramſgate. Remain as per laſt. Wind S. W.

RAMSGATE, SEPTEMBER 12.

Laſt night it blew a heavy gale from South The Atlantic, Hutchins, from America, is conducted ſafe into this port after being on ſhore on Sandwich flats; ſhe is extremely leaky—The following veſſels have put into this port; The Dankburkut, Jacobs, from Amſterdam to Bourdeaux, ſails ſplit, very leaky; Union, Gulou, from Alicant to Hamburgh, with loſs of mizen maſt, ſails ſplit, and very leaky; London Packet, Deſchamps, from London for Guernſey; cut her cables in the Downs, ſails ſplit; Eugenia, Dryder, from Dunkirk for Bordeaux, with loſs of foremaſt, bowſprit, and two anchors and cables and her windlaſs upſet.

NATICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PLYMOUTH, SEPTEMBER 11.

This morning arrived here a Spaniſh ſhip packet, of about 200 tons burthen, called the Edad Dono, capt. Mignel Cexxa, from the Havannah, bound to Corunna, laden with cocoa and other merchandize, and with a mail and diſpatches for the Spaniſh Government; ſhe was captured the 6th inſtant, juſt as ſhe was entering Corunna, by the Lord Hawke ſchooner privater, of this port, of 14 guns, capt. Pendock Neale. The Spaniards attempted to deſtroy the mail before ſhe ſtruck, and actually threw it overboard, with a ſwivel gun laſhed to it; but, by the dexterity of one of the ſailors belonging to the Lord Hawke, who jumped from the bow of the boat into the ſea, it was preſerved, when in the act of ſinking; the mail had not, however, received the leaſt damage.

The Nymph frigate of 38 guns, captain Frazer, was in ſight at the time of the capture, and boarded the packet ſome hours after, took poſſeſſion of her, and took out at the ſame time the mail, but we underſtand it was returned again, and that Capt. Tomlinſon ſet off with it laſt night for London: The Nymph and the Lord Hawke are both arrived here.

The Lord Hawke has been from hence 28 days, during which time ſhe made nine captures, and deſtroyed a French privateer, by driving her aſhore near Corunna: ſhe ſails ſo remarkable faſt, that no ſhip can beat her in running; nor does it appear that the packet, which is ſaid to be worth 25 cool. could have been taken but for this circumſtance.

The captures made by the Lord Hawke, are, the packet above mentioned; four Spaniſh brigs laden with wheat, ſugar and coffee, two Spaniſh chaſſe marees; a Pruſſian laden with brandy; and a veſſel with 22 caſks of cochineal; and ſhe has alſo deſtroyed a French privateer, of 6 braſs ſwivels, rowing 22 oars, and 42 men.

Came in his Majeſty's ſhip Thiſbe, of 28 guns, capt. Hardy, from Halifax, with the loſs of mizen maſt and maintop maſt, which ſhe carried away in a gale of wind a few days ſince, in which ſhe had nearly been loſt.

A veſſel is arrived here from Whitehaven, which laſt Sunday night, about 13 leagues to the weſtward of Scilly, paſſed a large ſhip on her beam ends: the captain ſuppoſes that no perſon was on board her at the time, as he was ſo near her in the dark, as to be ſcarce able to keep clear of her, and could not get the ſound of a voice from her; and is inclined to believe from her appearance, that the accident could not have happened long before he ſaw her.

Juſt arrived, and gone up Hamoaze, the Flora French privateer, of 36 guns, and 250 men, from Bourdeaux, bound on a cruiſe. She was captured five days ſince by his Majeſty's ſhip Anſon, of 38 guns, capt. Durham after a chaſe of 18 hours; this ſhip was the Flora frigate, in the Engliſh ſervice laſt war, and was ſunk in one of the ports of North America. The French have made her appear a very fine ſhip, and ſhe is figured off quite in the Engliſh ſtile. The Anſon has taken another large privateer, but ſhe is not yet arrived.

SEPTEMBER 12.

This morning, the fleet under the command of Lord Bridport, appeared off the Sound, and went up channel (11 ſail of the line) for Torbay, except the following ſhips, which anchored in Cawſand Bay, viz.

	Guns.	
Royal Sovereign	110	Vice Adm. Sir A. Gardner, Captain Bedford,
Neptune . . .	98	Sir E. Grower,
Glory . . .	98	Brine,
Foudroyant . .	80	Sir T. Byard,
Canada . . .	74	Sir J. Warren,
Megera . . .	14	White.

The Flora frigate, brought in here yeſterday by the Anſon, of 38 guns, Captain Durham, is the Engliſh frigate of the ſame name that was ſunk laſt war at Rhode Iſland, and afterwards weighed up by the French, and taken into their ſervice. From the beſt accounts, ſhe is now quite a new ſhip, having been lately ſo completely repaired, as in a great meaſure to have been rebuilt; ſhe looks extremely well, ſails very faſt, and would have eſcaped the Anſon, had not her main and fore-top-gallant-maſts been carried away. She was bound to Guadaloupe, and is well ſtored with every neceſſary for ſix months. She mounts 40 guns, but during the chace threw overboard a great many of them. She had an armed ſchooner in company with her, bound to the ſame Iſland, which the Phæton of 38 guns, Capt. Stopford, was left in chace of, with every probability of getting up with her; it is ſaid that one of the two veſſels had a large quantity of money on board to pay the troops at Guadaloupe.

On the 30th of July, at one P. M. Buchanneſs about S. W. diſtant 5 leagues, the Counteſs of Sunderland, Shetland packet, after a chaſe of 2 hours, was captured by the Bolognois, a French cutter, of 14 guns, and 87 men, capt. Cordon. The mail was thrown over-board. The cutter had taken three other veſſels previous to the packet's being taken, one of which was ſunk, the others ſent for Norway. The Bolognois ſailed on another cruize on the 23d Auguſt.

An unfortunate accident happened on board the Endymion, two or three days before ſhe came into Portſmouth. Some piſtols lying on the gun room table, Mr. Thompſon, a marine officer, took up one of them, not ſuppoſing it to be loaded, and preſented it at Mr. Hogg, the ſurgeon, ſaying, "I'll ſhoot you," when it unfortunately went off. The ball entered at one ear, and came out at the oppoſite ſide, carrying away part of the tongue. Mr. H. was ſent immediately to Haſlar hoſpital, where hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A perſon at Chale, in the Iſle of Wight has made a diſcopery, which will be of infinite ſervice to the public at large, but more particularly to farmers, dairymen butchers, and others, who may have occaſion to make uſe of any quantity of ſalt to cure beef, porks or other freſh proviſions—it is very little trouble, and for the ſmall expence of not more than two ſhillings, it will cure a pig of ten ſcore, beef, or other freſh proviſions in proportion, and preſerve it for any length of time, full as well as ſalt, if not ſuperior.

Extract of a letter from Kingſton, (Jamaica) July 11.

"I am ſorry to inform you of the Aurora, Capt. Arch. Campbell, and the Alexander, Capt. Col. Campbell, from this place, from this place for Greenock. They ſailed on the 28th ult, and on the 30th fell in with a ſloop privateer, with whom for three days they occaſionally changed ſhot; and during a breeze had every ſuperiority. On the 4th it fell to a dead calm, when the ſloop immediately manned his ſweeps, and boarded the Alexander, on the bow, with 50 men, when, after ſome conteſt, in which Capt. Campbell was wounded, was carried. The ſloop then ſecured the priſoners and turned her guns upon the Aurora, who was compelled to ſubmit to the ſuperiority of both veſſels. The privateer, we learn, was the Triumphant, of eight ſix pounders, and 65 men, extremely well equipped, commanded by Lewis Trieſte, who was wounded in the action, and it is ſtrongly conjectured, ſome men were killed, which however they deny. He is the ſame perſon who took the Duke of Buccleugh in September laſt, and has done conſiderable miſchief on this coaſt.

"The two ſhips were carried into St. Jago de Cuba; two hours after which his Majeſty's ſhip, Jamacia, Capt. Braeking, appeared off the harbour, and continued to cruize there every morning during their ſtay."

The Hamburgh mail which became due this morning has not arrived.

A letter from Vienna of a recent date, ſtates——the Pruſſian Miniſtry are ſaid to require a categorical anſwer from the French Sieyes to this queſtion—"Does the Directory intend to take General Koſciuſko, the chief of the Poliſh Revolution, under their protection?"

It appears by the Hamburgh mail, that on the 2d of September, the news of the landing had reached Hamburgh, and doubtleſs the Directory muſt have heard of it.

Lord Hugh Seymour's retiring from the board of Admiralty is ſuppoſed to be preparatory to his going out to India, to relieve Vice Admiral Rainer in the chief command of his Majeſty's ſquadrons in thoſe ſeas.

The following extract of a letter received yeſterday from Briſtol, dated the 9th inſtant concerning the embarkation of the North Glouceſter Militia for Ireland, does ſo much honour to the loyalty and zeal of the inhabitants of Pill, near that city, that it deſerves to be publicly noticed.—"I muſt not omit to mention, that on the arrival of Captain Rains, the agent for the tranſport ſervice at this place (Pill) for the preparing boats and other neceſſaries for the embarkation, two deputies waited on him from the inhabitants to ſay, that all the boats and men of the neighbourhood were at his ſervice in any reſpect that could be effectual for facilitating the buſineſs: and as a proof of the zeal which appeared to animate them, the tranſports, hired for the conveyance of the troops to Ireland, were drawn againſt the tide by them for ſeveral miles down the river. The Briſtol volunteer cavalry and infantry alſo attended the embarkation—and the inhabitants of Briſtol ſubſcribed about 300l. as a preſent for the troops embarked. They have gone down the channel, and, it is hoped are now arrived at Dublin. This is a noble inſtance of zeal for the public ſervice, which there is no doubt will be manifeſted by many other towns in ſimiliar circumſtances,

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

We yeſterday ſtated, that a cartel had been finally ſettled between the reſpective agents of Great Britain and France for a general exchange of priſoners. We have now the additional ſatisfaction of being able to ſtate, from the beſt authority, the articles and conditions of the arrangement that has been agreed on.

All the Britiſh priſoners now in France are to be exchanged, with the exception of 500, to be retained as hoſtages for the good treatment of the French priſoners in this country.

The exchange is to be made man for man, as far as the common men in poſſeſſion of the French will go, and as they have many more officers of rank than we have of their's in our poſſeſſion (not taking into the account thoſe who have ſurrendered in Ireland) a certain number of common men are to be exchanged againſt each officer of a certain rank.

The exchange is to take place with all poſſible expedition. The French are to begin by ſending over cartels with a certain number; an equal number is to be returned on our part——We then are to ſend over a cartel, which will bring over a number proportionare to what we ſend, and thus a regular and conſtant alternate exchange is to take place, till all the Engliſh priſoners in France are brought to this country, with the exception we have already ſtated.

We have peculiar pleaſure in being able further to add, that the cartel is ſettled upon grounds of permanent exchange; as nearly as the number of 500 Britiſh remaining in France can be calculated. In future, likewiſe, all ſurgeons taken of either nation, and all paſſengers on board packets and merchant veſſels are to be allowed to return to their reſpective countries as ſoon as they conveniently can.

We are well informed that after this agreement is executed to its fulleſt extent, we ſhall ſtill have remaining in this country at leaſt 28,000 French priſoners, but whom the French Government are to ſupport at their own expence.

A country Comedian lately offered himſelf to one of the Drury-lane Managers to play Mr. Palmer's *vacant* characters.—"From your *countenance*," ſaid the Manager, "I think you are very eminently qualified!"

The pantomine of Blue Beard was repreſented in a very grand ſtile at Bartholomew Fair, but to ſave expences, the principal character entitled himſelf Black Beard, and well entitled he was to it!

Some Singers of the Opera at Paris having applied for their ſtipulated ſalaries to the Miniſter of the Finances——"We cannot (ſays he) procure money to pay thoſe who weep (the annuitants), and *how think you we can pay thoſe who ſing!*"

When any ſentence in a play happens to hit upon an actor's peculiarity, the effect is ſometimes very ridiculous. In a part which Mr. Garrack uſed to perform, and in which he had to pronounce a long ſpeech to the fair and cruel object of his affections, which ends with——

"I fear I ſeem little in your eyes,

"D——d odd if you don't," bawled a fellow from the upper gallery. Garrick never repeated the lines afterwards.

General Roſa, who has a command in the French ſervice at Corfu, was lately married to the daughter of a Turkiſh Pacha. The nuptials were celebrated rather in a flighty way. The huſband gratified his gueſt by *raiſing* an aeroſtatic *machine*.

THE CORK HERALD.

This day arrived One Britiſh Packet.

LONDON,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

A HAMBURGH MAIL.

Arrived this day, and brings accounts that have excited no little degree of intereſt in the City. It is confirmed that Buonaparte did not reach Alexandria till ſome days after Admiral Nelſon had left it. The landing of the French has been conſidered by the Porte as an open violation of the peace ſubſiſting between the two Powers, and meaſures have been in conſequence adopted by the latter for maintaining its own dignity. Ruſſia joins with the Porte on the preſent occaſion, and the letters from Vienna ſtate, that all the French property in Turkey has been confiſcated.

The moſt important intelligence is contained in a letter from Berlin, of the 4th inſtant, which ſtates that accounts had reached Conſtantinople of a battle having taken place near Cairo, between a Turkiſh force and the French troops under General Buonaparte, in which the latter was defeated with conſiderable loſs—ſome accounts ſay, 8000 killed and 2000 made priſoners.

This intelligence if true, is of the greateſt importance to Britain; for there can be little doubt, if the French ſhould ſucceed with the loſs of even half of the army, in reaching India by the rout they have taken, that our poſſeſſions in that quarter would be much endangered.

The accounts that have reached us of this event, do not enable us to ſtate the particulars, to appreciate the degree of credit to which it may be entitled. It is plain, however, that if the paſſage of the Iſthmus was undertaken without the conſent of the Turks, they had it in their power to throw innumerable obſtacles in the way of their progreſs in ſuch a country.

The following is a letter upon this ſubject, received by Mr. Freeling at the Poſt Office, from Mr. Harward, the agent for the packet at Cuxhaven:

"Cuxhaven, September 9.

"I have the ſatisfaction to inform you, from "the moſt authentic information, that the ar"my under General Buonaparte, has been at"tacked by an immenſe body of Arabs, who "have killed 8000 men, and taken 2000 pri"ſoners. I have not the good fortune to be "able to give further particulars of this im"portant event, but hope that the truth of "the whole will amply compenſate for it."

"To Mr. Freeling, Poſt-Office."

Mr. Freeling ſent a copy of the above to Lloyd's coffee-houſe, accompanied with the following note:

"Sept. 15, 1798.

"Mr. Freeling's compliments to Meſſrs. "Bennet and co. ſends them an extract of a "letter received this morning by the Ham"burgh Mail, from the Agent of the Packet "at Cuxhaven, which, with every wiſh for "its confirmation, he cannot pledge himſelf "for the truth of."

This Mail alſo brings the Concluſum of the Deputation of the Empire, in anſwer to the French Note of the 22d Auguſt, and ſeveral other intereſting articles which we ſubjoin:

Milan, Auguſt 21.

On the 18th, General Brune returned from Paris. He has had ſeveral conferences with our Directory, and it is now ſaid, that our Conſtitution will continue eſſentially the ſame as it was. A courier has arrived from Naples, with diſptches of the utmoſt importance.

In the Roman territory the inſurgents are ſtill in arms in ſeveral places.

The Neapolitan army will be augmented to 70,000 men; and all perſons capable of bearing arms, from the age of 17 to 50, are to be regiſtered.

Letters from Genoa ſay, that diſputes have ariſen between the Directory; and, as he ſays, oppoſes a party which is the enemy of the conſtitution.

French troops are ſoon expected to arrive, which will be at the diſpoſal of the Ligurian Directory.

Within theſe few days there has been a report, that the Legiſlative Body will remove its ſittings to Savona, to withdraw itſelf from the reſtraint of the military force. In ſhort, there is every appearance of an 18th Fructidor taking place ſhortly at Genoa.

Auguſt 28.

It is confirmed that the Engliſh fleet, after having taken in water and freſh proviſions at Syracuſe, in the beginning of the month, ſailed again in queſt of the French fleet. The whole of the Engliſh fleet was not permitted to enter the harbour, but remained in the road. It has been joined by four Engliſh ſail of the line, from Cadiz, and the Portugueſe ſquadron, ſo that it now conſiſts of 22 ſhips of the line.

On the departure of Buonaparte from Malta, 46 French Knights of the Order, moſtly naval Officers, embarked with him.

The Pope, who is ſick, is frequently viſited by the Engliſh and Ruſſian Envoys.—His Secretary has eſtabliſhed a ſpiritual office in the Carthuſian Convent, in which briefs, diſpenſations, and indulgences, are made out and granted at a cheaper rate than they were formerly at Rome.

Berlin, September 4.

The lateſt letters from Conſtantinople ſtate that the Porte has received official accounts of a ſignal victory obtained over the troops of Gen. Buonaparte near Cairo, in which ſome thouſands of the French were killed, and 2000 made priſoners.

Baſle, Auguſt 29.

The French troops were in full march for the Griſons, and had advanced as far as Uznacht; but it is now underſtood that it has been agreed upon, between the Auſtrian and French Generals, that neither ſide ſhall march troops into the country, but leave it to frame its own internal regulations.

Vienna, Auguſt 29.

Laſt Saturday the Ruſſian Field-Marſhal Prince Repnin, had an audience of his Imperial Majeſty, and immediately afterwards, a conference with the Miniſter, Baron Trugut. Since his arrival it has been confidently reported, that Ruſſian Auxiliaries are already arrived on the river Bog, and only wait for orders to advance.

We have received a confirmation of Buonaparte having landed at Alexandria, both from Smyrna and Conſtantinople. The Porte, in conjunction with Ruſſia, is making the moſt active preparations to oppoſe the French with effect; and their landing in Egypt is conſidered as an open violation of the Peace exiſting between the two nations. It is ſaid, that all French property within the Turkiſh Empire has been confiſcated. The French houſes at Smyrna and Conſtantinople wait the reſult with no little anxiety.

Raſtadt, Auguſt 30.

Concluſum of the Deputation of the Empire of the 29th Auguſt:

The Deputation of the Empire informs the Imperial Legation that it has reſolved on the following anſwer to the French note of the 22d Auguſt.

The French Miniſters Plenipotentiary, in their laſt note of the 22d Auguſt, have returned an anſwer to the detailed note of the Deputation of the Empire of the 10th of Aug. in a manner which cannot fulfil its object.—As this Note of the 10th of Auguſt contained preciſe and circumſtantial explanations relative to the ſeven articles of the French Note of the 19th July, an anſwer equally preciſe and detailed was expected on the part of the French Miniſters, ſince it is only by reciprocal approaches that negociations already ſo advanced, can be happily terminated; inſtead of which, the French Miniſters Plenipotentiary, in the anſwer they have remitted, have merely referred to the contents of their Note of the 19th July, to which the Deputation had already anſwered as far as in its power.

The Deputation of the Empire, in its note of the 10th of Auguſt, has already acceded particularly to article 1, relative to the ſuppreſſion of the tolls on the Rhine, and alſo to the demolition of the fortreſs of Ehrinbreitſtein, mentioned in article 3, and when it required in return that the French Goverament ſhould reſtore to the Empire, all the fortified points on the Right Bank of the Rhine, and on this ſide the Thalweg, it equally underſtood that all theſe points ſhould be and remain diſmantled.

As to article 6, relative to the important object of debts, it seemed sufficient to prove in a general manner, the existing impossibility in every respect of taking charge of all the debts indistinctly, and the French Ministers are required to explain themselves in a manner more precise relative to their object, as well as to all the other points to which they have not yet answered. The French Ministers Plenipotentiary must be convinced that the article of the debts, and that of the particular properties of the absentees and emigrants on the left bank of the Rhine, as well as those whom service or other relations will not permit to remain on that bank, are among the most essential articles of the peace, without which the Deputation of the Empire can conclude nothing. Though the Deputation of the Empire is convinced of the French Government's love of justice, and is certain that it never can have meant to form pretensions on the property of individuals, yet it cannot but wish that the French Ministers would, by an explicit declaration, place beyond all doubt the preservation and free enjoyment of every kind of individual property.

The Deputation of the Empire has certainly laboured hitherto most seriously, and with a sincerity which cannot be misunderstood, to accelerate the work of peace. It tells in the most lively manner the urgency of circumstances; and to attain its principal object, which is to secure the independent existence and tranquility of the Empire, it has consented to make the greatest sacrifices. The only demands to which it cannot accede, are those which are contrary to the object of its mission, and which cannot be comprised among the conditions of a permanent and suitable peace. By endeavouring to prevail on the French Ministers to desist from such pretensions, it cannot by any means incur the reproach of retarding the conclusion of peace; and in such a state of things, the deputation cannot in any case become responsible for the consequences which may be produced by the delay of the conclusion of peace. Continuing to place a confidence in the moderation of the French Government, of which it has received such repeated assurances, it awaits a tranquilizing declaration conformable to those moderate sentiments relative to all those points which have not yet been adjusted.

The deputation of the Empire, taking into consideration all existing circumstances, believes itself entitled to expect that the Imperial Legation should give it sanction to this answer, as well as to that part of its decision of the 7th of August, to which the Imperial Minister Plenipotentiary has not yet acceded.

AUGUST 31.

Count Sickingen has remitted to the Deputation of the Empire, in the name of the College of the Courts of Suabia, a memoir to engage it to accelerate a peace.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Courts of Deux-Ponts, Hesse, Darmstadt, Baden, the houses of Nassau, and the counts of Westphalia and Veteravia, have likewise conjointly done the same. After having represented the calamities which the Empire has already suffered, and those which must result from a new war, they entreat the Deputation to labour with all the zeal of which it has already given so many proofs, to accelerate a peace between the Germanic Empire and the French Republic, to make every concession which may not be absolutely contrary to its duty.

They have also remitted to the French Legation, stating their application to the Deputation, as a proof of their earnest and sincere wish for peace.

DUBLIN,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

The brother of Mr. Theobald Wolfe Tone who was apprehended in Edenderry, as mentioned in this paper, was brought to the castle yesterday by Lord Viscount Maxwell, through whose vigilance and activity he was taken. He underwent an examination, and is to be tried in a few days by a court martial. This unfortunate man has been bred a broad cloth weaver, and was the inventor of the famous spring shuttle.

We have heard the conduct of the French very much applauded by a certain description of persons; and prints, at this and the other side of the water, have represented them as having paid, in cash, for every necessary with which they were supplied. The following requisition will, however, shew what kind of payment they made, and we fancy that even amongst their warmest advocates, there could be found very few that, provided they had any thing to lose, would be much pleased with such a *circulating medium.*

CASTLEBAR, 3d September, 1798.

RENSON, Commissioner of Ordnance for the French army, to the Magistrates of Castlebar, &c.

The Commune of Castlebar are hereby required, *on pain of military execution,* to have brought to-morrow evening, at seven o'clock, to the Commissioner or Governor of the town, the following articles, for the use of the French forces:

40 Good oxen,
40 Fat sheep,
200 Bottles of wine, for the use of wounded officers.
100 Ditto for the soldiers,
3000 Bottles of whiskey and brandy,
60 Boxes of candles,
30 Loads of hay,
30 Barrels of oats,
40 Bags of flour, the best,
The largest quantity of coffee that can be furnished,
1000 Pounds of sugar,
560 Pounds of butter,
30 Flitches of bacon,
80 Dozen of eggs,
20 Dozen of turkeys, pullets, geese, &c.
90 Yards of the finest blue cloth, and what taylors can be found to make it into dresses for the officers.

Also what green cloth, of every description that can be collected, for the purpose of presenting to the brave and *united* natives, who shall join the standard of France."

This requisition likewise included various other articles of wearing apparel, such as shoes boots, linen, &c.

We trust, that this little sample of *liberty* and *equality*, will sufficiently shew the advantages of French alliance and *fraternity*. Nor was this all—they demanded of the little towns of Newport and Westport, *one thousand guineas* each, on pain of giving them up to pillage. At this rate of paying themselves, the French must find it no unprofitable trade to deal in *revolution*, where they bring it to a *rich market.*

Added to the above very *modest* and *fraternal* requisition, we have been favoured with the names of the municipality of Castlebar, *nominated* by the French General.

Citizen C. Baynes, *Mayor.*

Municipal Officers.

Citizens { Michael Sheridan, John Huston, Boetius Egan, P. P. James Hitchcock, Redmond Lyons, Andrew Edmondston, James Gibbons, James Clarke, and John Burke.

ATHLONE, SEPTEMBER 15

Immediately after the defeat of the French and rebel army at Ballinamuck, a camp was formed on the field of battle, for the temporary repose of the Royal forces, after their long and severe fatigues; during which interval the unfortunate Mr. Blake, after a trial by court martial, was executed pursuant to the sentence, in the neighbourhood of the Camp.

C O R K.

☞ SUCH Subscribers in town and country as have not paid their Subscriptions for the last, and the current half year, are informed that they cannot be supplied with the HERALD longer than this post. This necessary retrenchment is forced on the Proprietor, by the very heavy expence of the late Stamp duty. Such as are in arrear are requested to order immediate payment.—Our Bandon Subscribers will in future have their Papers left at the house of *Mr. Wheeler*, watch-maker.

The following persons have been already convicted at the present Assizes:—Robert Walsh, and Patrick Shannahan, conspiring to murder Patrick Murphy.—William Desmond, for administering an unlawful oath.—William Good, for sheep stealing.—Michael Connor, John Brusnahane, John Desmond, James Curtin, Patrick Dooling, Patrick Keeffe, and Ed. Russell, guilty of taking arms forcibly, and capitally convicted on the white boy act.—Cornelius Sullivan, John Shea, Edward and John Brooks, Daniel Sullivan, Denxis Fitzgerald, and Cornelius Sullivan, guilty of administering oaths.—Timothy Sheehan, Darby, Daniel, and Dennis Kelliher, and William Murphy, for divers burglaries and felonies. ——— Casey, for conspiring to murder Sheriff Harding.

Two ships of the line, and four frigates are to be added to our naval establishment at Cove, which, with the force already there, will, we trust prove a sufficient defence against any attack which may be made on our coast.

Private letters are in town which state that a French frigate appeared a few days since in Killibegs bay, and landed about 200 Frenchmen, who, when they were informed of the fate of their countrymen, embarked, and left the coast. It has been reported, we know not with what truth, that Napper Tandy accompanied them.

The Mail Coach which left this City for Dublin, on Tuesday last, was stopped at Red Gate near Timolin, where it was plundered by a party of Rebels, and the passengers made prisoners.

Casey, the Baker, who was to have been executed this day, has been reprieved for a short time.

It has been justly remarked, that all imputed servility of courtiers falls very short of the abject baseness of the modern advocates of democracy. The most despotic monarch, indeed, never received such fulsome adulation from his dependents as were lavished on the sanguinary tyrant, Robespierre, by the regicides and republicans, the leveller and *citizens* of France. One instance, among a thousand, will be sufficient to establish the truth of this assertion. When Robespierre, some time after the abolition of all forms of worship, found it dangerous any longer to persist in thwarting the religious prejudices of the nation, he caused the Convention to proclaim, by a solemn decree, their formal acknowledgement of existence of a Supreme Being. This event was celebrated, with every demonstration of joy, by the wretched inhabitants of that degraded country, who seemed to regard it as an important concession, which demanded the warmest acknowledgements, and called for the deepest gratitude, on their part. David, the painter, who has rendered himself particularly conspicuous during the whole progress of the revolution, and whose talents have been employed to record its most sanguinary atchievements, as the triumph of *republican virtue*, determined not to display less zeal than his fellow-citizen on this interesting occasion. He accordingly painted a picture in commemoration of the event, in which he actually gave to THE DEITY the very countenance of *Robespierre!!!*

THEATRICALS.

In our Paper of Wednesday, we informed our readers, that we would notice the affairs of the Drama, and in the present woe-begone state of society, we find no small gratification in having it in our power to give a pleasing sketch to the public. During the present rage for *Reform* its effects have been most sensibly felt in the Dramatic Entertainments of this city; & indeed it has been much wanted. Notwithstanding the turbulence of political affairs, and the feverish agitation of the public mind, (circumstances which must ever militate against the luxuries of the Drama) we were very agreeably surprized to find, a new arrangement adopted, and our Theatre opened on a plan very *novelle* in this city—*an attention to regularity!* It is a truth, that the merit of Theatrical representation does not so much depend on the brilliant efforts of one or two Actors of ability, as on the even, and well sustained *regularity of the whole*, moving by mutual consent, where no *one* feature is prominently out of nature. It has even been questioned whether the senses are not more offended than gratified in contemplating the gigantic abilities of a Theatre Royal, striding amid the pigmy pretentions of a Barn. Be this as it may, our Dramatic Webb seems more equally woven this season, and of a much finer texture than we have hitherto witnessed, the Company who have taken the field for the present campaign, appear, from what we have already observed, to possess such a share of talents, as will prove highly gratifying to the lovers of the Drama, and equally flattering (and we trust we may add, *lucrative*) to themselves. The Manager Mr. Hitchcock (and not Mr. Bellamy as we mis-stated in our last) is a veteran of well-known abilities, and of the first experience in the service of the Drama. The Orchestra is by much the best we have heard in point of number, and quality, a circumstance which gives us cause to hope that we shall frequently be gratified with a well performed OPERA, particularly where it can be so ably sustained, by Mr. BELLAMY and Mrs. ADDISON.—an attention to the *Costume* of the Drama, both in the dress, and decorations of each play, seems to have been tolerably observed, and on the whole a system of *decent regularity* has taken place of that incoherent neglect which we have too often before witnessed.

Last night the New Comedy of the HEIR AT LAW was brought forward at the Theatre, It is the production of the younger COLEMAN and in point of Fable, Character, and language we have seldom witnessed a better.—The Story is well worked up, and happily interspersed with some very laughable *equivoque* some of the Characters are *new* and well imagined; particularly the part of *Steady* which was most ably supported by a very judicious actor, Mr. COOKE, and though his powers seem calculated to sustain a much more arduous task, he gave considerable point and discrimination to as difficult, and *up-hill* a part as any we have met with.—Our old friend *Lee* gave the honest old Irishmen in an excellent style, we wish the part he represented last night was the *true* National Character at present, Mrs. Garvey, Mrs. Berry and Mrs. Hitchcock were all highly respectable in their several characters,—and Mr. FULHAM in the exquisitely conceived part of DOCTOR PANGLOSS kept the audience "*in a roar,*" we consider this gentleman as a very valuable acquisition to the Theatre, particularly if he confines his exertions to that walk of Comedy which he so ably supported last night.

The Play was given out for Monday next, with repeated plaudits, when it is supposed public curiosity will be very highly gratified at its representation.

THEATRE-ROYAL, CORK.

By Permission of the Right Worshipful KINGSMILL BERRY, Esq. Mayor.

By order of MAJOR GENERAL MYERS; the Public are informed, that the Patroles and Centries have received orders not to interrupt any persons 'till after 11 o'clock at night, during the Assizes, excepting only Bodies with Arms. J. GREY, Major of Brigade.

The Public are respectfully informed, that on account of the very favourable reception the new popular COMEDY of THE HEIR AT LAW met with yesterday Evening, from a very crowded and fashionable Audience, it will be repeated on Monday next, being the ONLY time of performing it this Season.

The new Comedy of HE'S MUCH TO BLAME, (never acted in this City,) is in rehearsal, and will speedily be produced.

Clarke's Marsh Brewery.

FOWKE, GIBBINGS, AND CO.

☞ ARE now, and will be constantly supplyed with PALE ALE (of a superior quality) for *House Keepers'* use.

22d September 1798.

CATHERINE HARTWELL,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that she is, as usual, largely supplied with that valuable Medicine, Hartwell's ALESCIPHARMAC ELIXIR, so effectual in the relief of GOUTS, CHOLICS, FLATULENCIES, &c. Of the efficacy of which she can produce numerous and respectable Certificates.—She is also supplied with a variety of Green and Black TEAS, which she will sell at the lowest prices for Ready Money ONLY. Sept. 19.

☞ The Trustees of the Turnpike-Road leading from Cork to the foot of Kilworth Mountain, are requested to meet at FERMOY, on Monday, 1st Oct. next, to Let the Tolls and Contract for Repairs and Alterations of said Road for a Term of Years, in Virtue of a late Act of Parliament, and conformable to a Plan laid down by Captain ALEXANDER TAYLOR.

HENRY BOWLES, Treasurer.

FERMOY, 17th September, 1798.

To ROBT. HARDING and JOHN CUTHBERT, Esqrs. HIGH SHERIFFS of the City of CORK.

Gentlemen,

WE the Grand Jury of the City of Cork, are happy to avail ourselves of an opportunity thus *collectively* to express that approbation of your Conduct as Sheriffs of this city, which we have *individually* felt, in common with our Fellow-Citizens, since your entry into Office.

You were called on to discharge the duties of a most important trust, at a period, when much depended on the Vigilance, Firmness, and activity of the Executive Officer—and it required no ordinary share of these qualities in the Sheriffs of the City of Cork—to detect Insidious and Treacherous Conspiracy—to circumvent unnatural but organized Rebellion.—To bring the Traitor to Justice, and to protect the Loyal and well disposed Citizen from Assassination and Rapine.—In your endeavours to attain these important ends, you have been zealous, decisive, and indefatigable, and while your exertions merit the applause of every well judging man—you must enjoy that internal gratification which no encomiums can excite—a consciousness of having eminently contributed to the *public good.*

JOHN PEDDER, FOREMAN,

For Self and Fellow-Jurors.

ON SALE,

AT R. BURKE's SAND-QUAY,

CHOICE RED PORT, in Hhds, just arrived 1st, 2d and 3d East India Sugar in Bags;
Pernambucco Cotton, in Pockets;
Kent and Brewers Hops, in Pockets;
New Swedish Herrings;
Ditto, repacked for exportation;
Russian Matts;
A few Barrels of kiln-dried and screened Oats.
A fresh supply of new Teas, Jamacia and East India Sugars daily expected.
Terms made pleasing. JULY 14.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE LET,

FOR SIX MONTHS,

On Moderate Terms,

In an Agreeable part of the Town.

☞ Enquire at the Printer's.

Sept. 19.

No. 29, GRAND-PARADE.

MARGRET DALY,

BEGS leave, with the greatest respect, to inform her Friends and the Public, that she is just now returned from LONDON with a New Assortment of Goods in the Millinery and Haberdashery line.

N. B. An Elegant Assortment of Muffs, with Opera Tippets and Furr Trimming. Sept. 15.

BALLYGRIFFIN,

THE Seat of the late JAMES LOMBARD, Esq. beautifully situated, four Miles below MALLOW, on the BLACKWATER, TO BE LET, OR SOLD, with or without the FURNITURE of the House. The House and Offices are in excellent Order; the Land in good Heart, and well cropped with HAY and CORN, which the taker may have at a Valuation. Every information will be given at LOMBARD'S TOWN, near MALLOW, and PATRICK HALLAHAN, the Steward, at BALLYGRIFFIN, will shew the Premises. August 4.

Isaac Morgan,

HAS FOR SALE,

HEMP,
IRON,
DEALS,
SUGARS,
ISINGLASS,
HOPS,
MADDER, and
CLARET.

☞ He daily expects a large assortment of *Teas* and fine *Scale Sugars*; with all which articles he means to be constantly supplied.

August 25.

County of Cork. } AUTUMN SESSIONS, 1798.

Division of Middleton, Comprising Baronies of Barrymore, Condons and Clengibbons Duhallow, Fermoy, Imokilly, Kinnantalloon, and Orrery & Kilmore.	At Middleton, Monday first October. Chief and Sub-Constables of Imokilly to attend—all Civil Bills to be entered, on or before the second day of the Sessions, and no Plaintiff will be allowed to prove the service of his own Process.
Division of Cork, Comprising Baronies of Beer and Bantry, Barretts, Courceys, Carbery, Ibane and Barryroe, Kerricurrihy, Kinnalea, Kinnalmeaky, and Muskery, and The City and Liberties of Cork.	At Bandon, Monday, 8th October. Chief and Sub-Constables of Kinnalmeaky to attend. Service and Entry of Civil Bills as above. JAS. CHATTERTON, jun. C. P.

King's Old Castle, 3d Sept. 1798. } Attending Justices will be appointed at the Assizes.

County of CORK. } ☞ The Secretary to the Grand Jury of the County of Cork, gives notice, that the Office is now open to receive Affidavits and Presentments, and will continue so each day, from Ten o'Clock in the Morning, until Three in the Afternoon. September 5.

TO BE LET,

From the 29th of this Month, for three Lives or such term as shall be agreed on.

THE Lands of FOOREHILL, in the Barony of East Carbery, containing about 369 acres, and divided into convenient Lots, of from 40 to 80 acres. Mr. Joseph Dun of Cloghnikilty, will shew the several Lots. Proposals in writing only to be addressed to the Earl of Shannon, Dublin; or the Rev. Horace Townsend, Courtmasherry. September 12, 1798.

BRITISH REVIEW.

A Narrative of the Suffering and Escape of Charles [illegible]son, late Resident in Ireland. Written by himself.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

She saw me, as it were, restored to life, and I had remained totally ignorant of her fate. We had been separated three weeks and two days; during which time I was in constant expectation of death; and she had lingered with scarcely a gleam of hope that I should escape. My infant I had scarcely contemplated a moment in peace from the hour of his birth.

"We quitted a spot become horrid to me, and went to the place where I had once had a comfortable home. The house was standing uninjured; but every thing belonging to me had been destroyed, even to my working tools, within half an hour after the time I was first taken to gaol. A lady in the neighbourhood humanely afforded us an asylum, and once more we sat down in security.

"Before night, many persons, who had joined the rebels, but still remained in the town were taken up, and committed to gaol. The next day a Military Court Martial was assembled, composed of one General officer and six Colonels from different regiments.—Never were trials carried on more impartially than those which now took place. Every man who gave evidence was examined upon oath, and the prisoners were allowed to call whom they required in their justification. The trial of Mr. Bagenal Harvey lasted near 8 hours, though it was universally known he had acted as Commander in chief of the Rebels.

"As Mr. Harvey stood in so conspicuous a station among the rebels, I naturally imagine my story will render a short account of him interesting. He was a son of a Protestant Clergyman, who bore a most respectable character; and, in fact, his whole family were universally, and deservedly beloved. He possessed a good estate in the county of Wexford; and having been called to the bar, was usually called counsellor Harvey. He was a man of almost the lowest stature, thin, and his visage long, with very plain features. In his eyes there were something expressive. His private character was much respected. Nothing occasioned more astonishment among the inhabitants of Wexford than when the order came from Dublin to take him up; but his future conduct sufficiently proved how accurate Government was in its information. The first time I saw Mr. Harvey, after the Rebels had taken possession of the town, was, at the time I was carried prisoner to the barrack, where I saw him and General Roach taking possession of the King's stores, and endeavouring to reduce the infatuated unruly mob, of which he was nominal Commander, to some degree of order. Mr. Harvey wore his ordinary cloaths, with the addition of silver epaulets; but, when I saw him, he had no arms, except a pistol, which he carried in his hand. He appeared to me about 40 years of age.

"Edward Roach, who was appointed General, was a middling country-farmer near Wexford; and, before the Rebellion, was permanent Serjeant in Col. Le Hunte's corps of yeomen cavalry. He was not much taller than Bagenal Harvey, but a great deal more corpulent, and about 40 years old. He wore common coloured cloaths; which were a snuff coloured coat, black waistcoat, corduroy breeches, and a round hat; but, for distinction, he had two most enormous gold epaulets, and a silk sash and belt, in which he carried a large pair of horse pistols, and he wore a sword by his side. Indeed I never saw any thing like an uniform amongst them, except upon Dick Monk, the shoe-black, who, shortly after his appointment to the rank of Captain, had a light-horseman's jacket of green made, with silver lace across banded in front; pantaloons to match, with silver seams; and a green helmet cap, with a white ostrich-feather across the top.

"The whole of the rebels, as I have observed before, wore white bands round their hats. Some of the higher order had the Irish Harp drawn in gold leaf upon a green ground, encircled with the words "*Erin go braugh!*" signifying, "Ireland for ever!"—Others of a more desperate turn, had a broad green ribbon bound entirely round their hats, with "Liberty and Equality," in large silver letters in the front. So great were there veneration for the green colour, that the women were obliged to have ribbons, and many of them neck handkerchiefs of that colour; while, on the other hand, their antipathy to orange colour was so great, that Colonel Le Hunt nearly lost his life, owing to his having a fire screen and the furniture of a room trimmed with that colour.

"Mr. Keughe, who was made by the rebels governor of Wexford, was originally a drummer in his Majesty's army, (I believe in 33d regiment,) and during the American war, had been advanced from that station to the rank of a Captain. He quitted the army and actually received half-pay at the time of the rebellion: was about fifty-four years of age, rather about the middle size, and might be called a well-looking man. His head was quite bald in the front, and he wore his hair, which was remarkably white, tied behind. He had very much the appearance, and manner of a gentleman, was married to a very handsome woman, much younger than himself, but had no children, and was comfortably situated in a very good house, George's street, Wexford. When the Rebellion broke out, on Whit-Sunday, on the alarm being given, he volunteered in one of the Yeomanry Corps, and was actually employed the evening of that day, in establishing fortifications to repulse the insurgents; and, on the day following he was appointed to command a party of volunteers which was to guard one of the entrances to the town; yet, on the Rebels taking possession of the town, he joined them and was appointed Chief-Governor, and continued in that situation till his Majesty's troops obtained possession of it. Numbers of prisoners who had been seized in the country were carried before him officially, previous to their being committed to goal.

"Having described three principal officers among the Rebels, I shall add a short account of Mr. Cokely, and of Mr. Grogan, both men of property in the county of Wexford.

"Mr. Cokely was, in stature, of a full middle size, had rather a long visage, and wore his own hair, which was of a sandy colour, tied behind. He was about thirty years of age, of a cheerful aspect, and polite manners."

"Mr. Cornelieus Grogan was a gentleman of, I believe, near sixty years of age, and was considered to be one of the richest men in the county. He resided at a place called Johnstown, about three miles from Wexford, where he had a very large estate, some hundred acres of which were enclosed in a deer-park. He bore an exceeding good character among his tenantry; but was always thought to be of a retired and remarkably near disposition. He had never been known to take an active part in political matters, but passed most of his time in trying mechanical experiments, and was esteemed to be, in his way, very ingenious. He had two younger brothers, each of whom was Colonel of a corps of yeomanry, and of approved loyalty. One of them was killed charging the rebels at the head of his corps; and the other was wounded in a like situation. In person, he was of the middle size, and had rather a morose countenance.

"I shall now, before I continue my journal of proceedings after the town was retaken relate some particulars of what passed during the time of our confinement in goal, while the power of the rebels continued to be undisturbed.

"Lest any apprehensions of the arrival of English troops should have an effect on the minds of the Rebels, they were constantly informed that England was exactly in the same state as Ireland, that three counties had already risen in rebellion; and, on that account, not a single man of the King's troops could possibly be spared. They seemed likewise to place great dependence upon the Scotch troops, and hoped, if they come to action together, the Scotch would immediately come over to them; and one day a report was confidently propagated, that two Scotch regiments had shot their Officers, and joined the rebels in the county of Kildare. To keep up the spirits of these deluded men, assertions were daily made of victories being gained over the King's troops. One day a Rebel came into goal, and, knowing me, entered into conversation. He told me Dublin could not hold out a week longer; that it was crowded with inhabitants, and there were but two days provision in the town, which was so surrounded that no supply could be received. I asked if the town might be supplied by sea? That, he replied, was also impossible, as the mouth of the harbour was blocked up by their armed boats.

"Notwithstanding the care that was thus hourly taken to impress on the minds of the Rebels every motive to keep them together, and to render them subservient to some order, it proved to be impossible. About a week after the Rebels had got possession of town of Wexford, the first attack upon Ross was made, and the Rebels were defeated. In the retreat, between three and four hundred of the country people, belonging to a part of the county of Wexford called the baroney of Forth, had, instead of proceedings to the camp appointed for them, gone to their own homes; it may be supposed heartily tired of a life of uncertainty and hardship. During the whole of the time they were in possession of the county of Wexford, they had been obliged to lie in the open air, without any thing under or over them, except some few substitutes for tents, made with the ticking of beds or such kind of plunder as they chanced to collect. They had no pay, and their supply of provisions was quite uncertain; some days having beef and mutton in such quantities, that they could not make use of it, but threw it about the fields, where it became putrid; at other times having scarcely any thing to eat. Women swarmed in their camp, and they had always spirituous liquor and music. All the blind fiddlers and bagpipers in the country were with them; and they had drums and fifes, many of which they had found in the barracks of the North Cork Militia. The weather in the month of June proved to be uncommonly warm and dry, or great numbers of this exposed mob must have perished by disorders. It was said among them, and foolishly believed, that there would be no wet weather till they had conquered Ireland, and that the great drought was ordained by God to prevent their suffering in the open air—Still, as I have observed, on the first check at Ross, parties began to fall off, which caused General Roach to issue a proclamation to the following effect, which was circulated through the country, and posted up in our gaol.

"Dear Fellow-Citizens,

"The world with astonishment beholds, and future ages will record, the wonderful and brilliant victories atchieved by men almost wholly unacquainted with military tactics, and hardly able to find men to lead them on to conquer. But what force is there can withstand the arms of citizens fighting for liberty! You see, that, by our exertions, almost the whole country is in our possession. Yet but a few more struggles, and the day is our own. Your brethren in different parts of the kingdom have only been waiting for the signal, and you soon will see them flocking to the standard of liberty by thousands. Unanimity is what I have chiefly to recommend to you, with subordination & speedy obedience to the commands of your officers; by which means you will ensure success, and soon will see the downfall of that Government which has long been tottering under the weight of its own crime and enormities, and under the torture and burden of which you have so long groaned. But, at the same time, let me beg of you to be particular in your conduct towards your prisoners. Remember, numbers whom you may have in your possession may not be guilty through principle, but through necessity. Remember that many have be forced to appear againg us, for the sake of getting their bread, when their hearts have been with us. Remember that this is not a war for Religion, but for Liberty; that there are a great number of great men, who are Protestant, who wish well to the cause in which we are engaged. Let the speech of the protestant Bishop of Down, in the Irish House of Lords, when the famous Roman Catholic Bill was sent in, never be forgotten, but sink deep in all your breasts."—[Then followed a quotation, which I decline giving, lest I may make some mistakes; but it will be easily found by referring to the debates in the Irish House of Lords when that bill was before the house.]

(Signed)

"EDWARD ROACH,

"General of the United Army of the county of Wexford, fighting in the cause of Liberty."

"Vinegar-hill Camp.

DUBLIN,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

It is a singular circumstance that the Bishop of Killala's relatives in this city, if we are rightly informed, have not heard from him since he was captured by the French. If this be the fact, his Lordship must be in the hands of a party of the invaders still in possession of Killala, or as was early reported, he has been sent to France. Altogether, it is a business that sets conjecture at defiance.

We hear it is the intention to keep a regular force in this city of 6000 men—in consequence of which there will not be a necessity for the yeomanry corps doing permanent duty.

A number of car-loads of intrenching tools have been sent to Bandon—and it is reported, that the entire ditches and fences, from the bay of Court M'Sherry to that of Bantry, along the sea-coast, are to be levelled.

Saturday an adjournment of the Quarter Sessions, for the trial of traversers, was held before the Recorder.

This day the Liberty Rangers are to be inspected, a second time, on their parade ground at the rere of Skinner-row.

Yesterday Major Myers inspected the Barrack divisional corps of yeomen.

On Sunday the West Kent militia arrived here from England.

Yesterday the permanent duty of of many the Yeomanry corps ceased throughout the kingdom, and thus the arduous and important services of that brave and loyal branch of the public force will experience an interval of rest.

The Volunteers of Ireland at a former period stand justly high in the annals of their country, and would no doubt have defended their native land to the last drop of their blood. They had not, however, the arduous opportunity of evincing their zeal in real action—as their successors the yeomanry have had, and thus sealed with their blood their loyalty to the best of Kings and unshaken attachment to the best of Constitutions.

Mr. Tone, lately apprehended at Ballinamuck, was this day brought up to the Castle, he is, as was stated in the papers, brother to Theobald Wolfe Tone.

The trial of Barth. Teeling is, we hear put off till to-morrow.

Yesterday a person named Martin Byrne, was tried by a Court Martial sitting at the barracks, on the charge of having on the 22d of May last, murdered P. Prosser, and taken from him a gun; he was also charged with having on the same day forcibly deprived a Mr. Davis of his arms, but was fully acquitted of both charges, and liberated.

Sunday, in the forenoon, the French General, Humbert, together with the officers of his suite, left the Mail coach hotel, Dawson-street, in coaches, and proceeded attended by their domestics, in the Royal George stage caravan, to the Pigeon-house, in order to embark for England; they were escorted by a party of the military. In the evening the remainder of the French prisoners, having been conducted along the line of the Grand Canal, were also embarked on board the transports prepared for their reception at Poolbeg. On this occasion a multitude of spectators were assembled on the banks of the Canal for several miles.

On Friday night an attempt was made by an armed party to deprive Mr. Magan, of Stakhaney, county of Dublin, of his arms—but in consequence of his determined conduct went off without effecting their purpose.

Last Thursday night the house of William Gumbleton, Esq. near Lismore, co. of Waterford, was forced by a band of depredators, and robbed of arms, 130l. in specie, and bank notes to a considerable amount.

Yesterday, about six o'clock in the evening, three armed murderers entered the house of —— Hand, a gardener, in Grange Gorman-lane, and, after taking a guinea from his wife, one of them took out a pistol and shot her through the head.

We feel the highest gratification in being informed, that the inhuman wretches immediately concerned in the murder of Mr. Marnoch, of Paradise-row, have, by the unremitting pursuit of his son Mr. C. N. Marnock, been apprehended, and from the proofs to be adduced, must experience the punishment due to their atrocious offence. In pursuit of the delinquents it appears that the surviving friends of a most estimable man, owe much to the aid of Captain Hoyset of the Monasterevan cavalry, and the inhabitants of that quarter, together with the Timahoe cavalry, who zealously exerted themselves in securing the assassins.

Of the action that took place between Col. Vereker and the French at Coloony, I have received particulars which give me much concern to detail. The Limerick Militia, Essex Fencibles, and Yeomanry corps, arming the body under Col. Vereker, have suffered shockingly. The French left three surgeons behind to attend the wounded.

In the battle between the King's troops and the rebels, at Mullingar, the former are said to have lost two pieces of cannon, and would have been utterly destroyed, but that the greater part of their opponents were rendered unable to act from intoxication, they having drank all the whiskey they could find on obtaining possession of Mullingar; this, happily for the King's troops, having been the general practice of the rebels whenever they obtained possession of a town.

On Thursday, Blessington, in the county of Wicklow, was certainly in possession of the rebels; and the authority on which I ground my belief of this circumstance, is as follows: Some of the band of, I believe, the 89th regiment, had been passing through the town without knowing the state in which it was, and had entered a public house, when, to their astonishment and dismay, they beheld about 40 men seated at two tables, on the lower end of which pikes were placed in a transverse position. The rebels (for such they were) immediately started up and fell on the poor musicians, one of whom had the presence of mind to say, that a large military force was immediately following them, and just entering the town. This had the desired effect; and while they fled for their lives, the musicians effected their escape, with some bruises, and the loss of their swords and instruments.

Extract of a Letter from Castlebar, Sept. 15.

"Although it is a week since the French were taken prisoners, not a soldier has been sent to any part of this country, except fifty of the Frazer Fencibles who we solicited for and obtained from Tuam to assist in protecting us from the Tyrawly rebels, who attacked this town last Wednesday morning in great force, but, thank God, they were repulsed with severe loss on their part. By the prisoners taken, we learned that their intention was to plunder and burn the town. All Tyrawley is still in their possession. On the same day the Rebels about Westport took that town, and put all the loyal inhabitants to flight, most of whom came here. Yesterday we were in hourly expectation of being attacked by the Westport rebels. If Government neglect us much longer this country will be completely ruined.

"P. S. Since writing the above one hundred of the brave Frazers, and one troop of the Roxborough Dragoons have come in here.

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